

Number: _____

In The Supreme Court Of The United States

CHRISTOPHER E. HALLETT VS FL. DEPT. OF REVENUE

UNLAWFUL EMOLUMENTS AS UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICES OF LAW

Pursuant to:

Florida Statutes 454.23, 776.013

&

Unjust Conviction Law

18 U.S.C. sec. 729 – 732 [May 24, 938, ch. 266, 52 Stat. 438]

Treatise on Law Malicious Prosecution/s / Treatise on False Arrest & Imprisonment/s

Forcefully to deprive a man of freedom to go where-so-ever he may is clearly a trespass. False imprisonment was indeed one of the first trespasses recognized by the Common Law.1

**For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws,
and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:**

**For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves
invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.**

JUDICIAL MANDATE ISSUED

IN THE APPEAL NO: 18 - 1472

By and Through Chief Judge

THE HONORABLE: JAY P. COHEN

AMICUS CASE BRIEF

PREPARED BY:

CHRISTOPHER EDWARD HALLETT

LOSS PREVENTION PRACTICE

Malitiis hominum est obviandum

(Lic. No. 443079 / Florida Notary Commission No. GG154748)

***Reus excipiendo fit actor, Judici officium suum excedenti non paretur
Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur, Praetextu liciti non debet admitti illicitum
Praetextu legis injustia agens duplo puniendus***



In The
One Hundred-Sixteenth Congress
Of The
United States of America

UNDER:

28 U.S. Code §§ 2201, 2202, 2415

FOLLOW-UP IN THE MATTER OF: 18 - 1472

CHRISTOPHER E. HALLETT VS FL. DEPT. OF REVENUE

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY
UNLAWFUL EMOLUMENTS AS UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICES OF LAW

Pursuant to:

JUDICIAL MANDATE ISSUED

Unjust Conviction Law

18 U.S.C. sec. 729 – 732 [May 24, 938, ch. 266, 52 Stat. 438]

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Praetextu legis injustia agens duplo puniendus



M A N D A T E

from

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA FIFTH DISTRICT

THIS CAUSE HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO THIS COURT BY APPEAL OR BY PETITION, AND
AFTER DUE CONSIDERATION THE COURT HAVING ISSUED ITS OPINION OR DECISION;

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED THAT FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AS MAY BE REQUIRED
BE HAD IN SAID CAUSE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULING OF THIS COURT AND WITH THE
RULES OF PROCEDURE AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE JAY P. COHEN, CHIEF JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF
APPEAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, FIFTH DISTRICT, AND THE SEAL OF THE SAID COURT AT
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA ON THIS DAY.

DATE: September 18, 2018

FIFTH DCA CASE NO.: 5D 18-1472

CASE STYLE: CHRISTOPHER E. HALLETT v. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE O/B/O
CHRISTINA MARIE BURNHAM-HALLETT

COUNTY OF ORIGIN: Marion

TRIAL COURT CASE NO.: 16-DR-3626-42

I hereby certify that the foregoing is
(a true copy of) the original Court mandate.

Joanne P. Simmons
JOANNE P. SIMMONS, CLERK



cc:

Toni C. Bernstein
Clerk Marion

Clerk Department Of Revenue

Christopher E. Hallett

State of Florida

Department of State

I certify from the records of this office that E-CLAUSE LLC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Florida, filed on October 12, 2017.

The document number of this limited liability company is L17000211617.

I further certify that said limited liability company has paid all fees due this office through December 31, 2018, that its most recent annual report was filed on March 26, 2018, and that its status is active.

*Given under my hand and the
Great Seal of the State of Florida
at Tallahassee, the Capital, this
the Twenty-sixth day of March,
2018*



Ken DeJong
Secretary of State

Tracking Number: CC3825468873

To authenticate this certificate, visit the following site, enter this number, and then follow the instructions displayed.

<https://services.sunbiz.org/Filings/CertificateOfStatus/CertificateAuthentication>

PREFACE

Christopher Edward Hallett (DBA E~Clause LLC) with full authority in Standing pursuant to the attached Judicial Mandate, establishment of ***Loss Prevention Practice***, and through the attached Lawfully created Corporation by and through the Florida Department of State to provide Loss Prevention Services to the United States of America Corporation. Duties include, but are not limited to:

- 1) (Job Description) ***Malitiis hominum est obviandum***. The malicious designs of men must be thwarted.
- 2) Integrity of Legal / Lawful Process Issues as ***unlawful Emoluments, Pyramid Schemes, Sham Prosecutions, Defective Business Practices***, etc.
- 3) Lawful and Equal Enforcement under the Constitution of the United States of America, and the Constitutions of the Several States pursuant to Article 4, Section 2, of the United States Constitution.
- 4) Advising the Court/s through this Process in accordance with established Due Process of Law as I redress my grievances with my ***Legislature*** as written in the Constitution; and paying due Respect to ***Lady Justice*** in accordance with the Judiciary Act of 1789.

The questions to be answered in this case by the court are pursuant to these fundamental principles (Maxims) of Lawful Process as follows:

- 1) ***Justitia est libertate prior***. Justice comes before Liberty.
 - 2) ***Justitia nemini neganda est***. Justice is to be denied to no one.
 - 3) ***Jus et fraus nunquam cohabitant***. Right and fraud never abide together.
- 1) How is it anything less than **Treason** to continue to deny the ***People*** true Justice under the Law by not enforcing perjury statutes against Government Actors, in positions of **Emoluments**, knowing these three (3) most fundamental Principles and Practices of Law?
 - 2) How does the court reconcile (hold accountable) the BAR Association in using ***The Declaration Of Independence***'s declared acts of tyranny like a "Check List" of things "To Do" in these cases to perpetuate litigation, and those actions not constitute **Treason** on the Court?

- 3) How is Title 4 et al of the Social Security Act (unlawful **Emolument/s**) anything but practicing **Barratry** and **Extortion** under the color of Law; knowing unlawful incarceration is the end result as clearly established in this case pursuant to the cited “Unjust Conviction Law”, and the cited Treatises?
- A) Treatise on Law Malicious Prosecution/s
 - B) Treatise on False Arrest & Imprisonment/s
- 4) How is The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (ASFA) anything less than State Sponsored “**Human Trafficking**”? (A Death Penalty Offense as articulated by the **World Court**)

The Ten Commandments

Lex uno ore omnes alloquitur

The Law speaks to all with one mouth

1. *You shall have no other Gods but me.*
2. *You shall not make for yourself any idol, nor bow down to it or worship it.*
3. *You shall not misuse the name of the Lord your God.*
4. *You shall remember and keep the Sabbath day holy.*
5. *Respect your father and mother.*
6. *You must not commit murder.*
7. *You must not commit adultery.*
8. *You must not steal.*
9. *You must not give false evidence against your neighbour.*
10. *You must not be envious of your neighbour's goods. You shall not be envious of his house nor his wife, nor anything that belongs to your neighbour.*

Praetextu liciti non debet admitti illicitum

What is illegal ought not be entered under the pretext of legality

ε~ Clause.

The Ten Principles That Govern Procedure in Group Decision Making

(Mason's Procedural Manual, 2010 Edition)

1. ***The group must have the authority to take the actions it purports to take.*** Jurisdiction must be given; it cannot be assumed. Groups sometimes assume powers that they do not have.
2. ***There must be a meeting of the decision-making group.*** When authority is vested in the group collectively and not merely in the individual members of the group. To make a decision, the group must meet and make up its collective mind.
3. ***A proper notice of the meeting must be given to all members of the group.*** All members of the group are entitled such a notice of the time, place and purpose of the meeting as will enable them to attend and participate. Failure to give such a notice will invalidate actions taken at the meeting.
4. ***There must be a quorum present at the meeting.*** A quorum is a sufficient number or proportion of the members as will qualify those present to act for the entire membership. A quorum is a majority of the members qualified to act, unless a lesser number is given that authority by proper authority or a higher number is especially required. A member who is not entitled to vote on a particular question cannot be counted to make a quorum for voting on that question.
 - ***quorum, n.*** (17c) *Parliamentary Law*. The smallest number of people who must be present at a meeting so that the official decisions can be made; specif., the minimum number of members (a majority of all the members, unless otherwise specified in the governing documents) who must be present for a deliberative assembly to legally transact business. Pl. **quorums.** (*Black's Law 10th Edition, page 1446*)
5. ***There must be a question before the group upon which it can make a decision.*** The question may be a Motion, Resolution or other proper form, may be oral or in writing and in most cases should be capable of being answered by an affirmative or negative vote. A member has the right to know what the question is and what its effect will be before voting on the question.

6. ***There must be an opportunity to debate the question.*** An opportunity to debate is necessary to enable the members of a group to reach a collective judgment. A member has the right to express personal opinions and hear the opinions of the other members.
7. ***The question must be decided by taking a vote.*** It is not enough to presume how a member will vote. A vote actually must be taken. It must be taken by an authorized and fair method.
8. ***There must be a majority vote to take an action or decide a question.*** In order to take any action or decide any question, there must be an expression of the will of the majority. This is usually a majority of the legal votes, but sometimes a majority of the entire membership or two-thirds vote is required. A minority vote or a tie vote will not take any action.
9. ***There must be no fraud, trickery or deception resulting in injury to another member.*** A person is entitled to protection of the courts from injury through injustice by a body making a group decision as in any other situation involving injury.
10. ***To be valid, any action or decision of a body must not violate any applicable Law or Constitutional Provision.*** The decision-making procedures of any body must comply with the applicable provisions of any local, state or federal Law. It is governed by any statutory or court-made law, including provisions of Constitutions and Charters.

Lex specialis derogat legi generali
A special Law detracts from the general Law



IN THE COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

IN RE: The Matter of:

Christopher Edward Hallett
Former Husband

Judge: ANN MELINDA CRAGGS

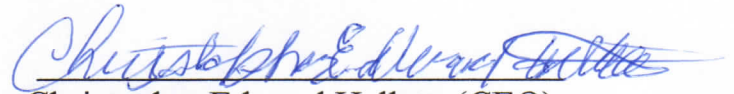
Case Number: 16-DR-3626-42

Florida Department of Revenue o/b/o
Christina Marie Burnham-Hallett
Former Wife

NOTICE OF LIEN

- 1) Former Husband (Christopher Edward Hallett, DBA E~Clause LLC), comes before the court in the form of this Notice to advise the court pursuant to any and all applicable Law/s of the State of Florida as previously articulated to provide clarity in purpose of this Action of Lien against the Florida Department of Revenue for its Trespass of May 1, 2018, in which Former Husband was unlawfully incarcerated for a debt he does not even owe.
- 2) The attached "Pyramid Scheme" taken directly from the State of Ohio's website definitively shows not only the pyramid scheme itself, but also leads to the *Ten (10) Principles That Govern Procedure in Group Decision Making* in accordance with *Mason's Procedural Manual* (page 2, 2010 Edition).
 - a. (number 6) *There must be an opportunity to debate the question.*
 - i. Former Husband was never invited to participate in such a debate.
 - b. (number 9) *There must be no Fraud, or Trickery or Deception resulting in injury to another member.*
 - i. See the attached Pyramid Scheme for clarity on this one.
 - c. (number 10) *To be valid, any action or decision of a body must not violate any applicable Law or Constitutional Provision.*

- i. The action/s of Department Counsel of May 1, 2018, outlined in the Habeas Corpus Brief prepared by Former Husband (provided) show the clarity necessary here.
- 3) Upon closer inspection of the processes outlined this office can conclusively determine the State of Ohio has **No Standing** with which to Contract with the Florida Department of Revenue to continue further pursuit of this case, or its alleged debt they claim the Former Husband owes in this case, but clearly does not owe (evidence provided on the record) confirming these **Emoluments** as Unlawful in both origin and execution.
- 4) Therefore it is the conclusions of this office to direct the court to facilitate, and enforce, the attached Lien with Remittance for Damages in accordance with Article 12 (also attached) of the Florida State Constitution.



Christopher Edward Hallett, (CEO)

E~Clause® LLC, (CEO)

(Ohio Lic. No. 443079 / Florida Notary No. GG154748)

16062 South West 34 Court Road

Ocala, Florida, 34473

Attachments:

1. Lien Document
2. Ohio's Pyramid Scheme
3. Habeas Corpus to Florida Court of Appeals & Houses of Congress
4. New Constitutional Provision/s Article 12

Malitiis hominum est obviandum

Pro possessore habetur qui dolo injuriave desiit possidere



WARNING!

THIS LEGAL DOCUMENT REFLECTS THAT A SERVICE LIEN HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE REAL PROPERTY LISTED HEREIN. UNLESS THE OWNER OF SUCH PROPERTY TAKES ACTION TO SHORTEN THE TIME PERIOD, THIS LIEN MAY REMAIN VALID FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF RECORDING, AND SHALL EXPIRE AND BECOME NULL AND VOID THEREAFTER UNLESS LEGAL PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN COMMENCED TO FORECLOSE OR TO DISCHARGE THIS LIEN.

CLAIM OF LIEN

State of Florida
County of Marion

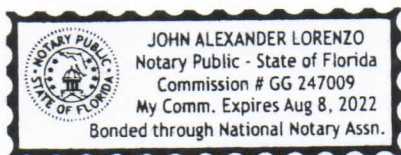
Before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared CHRISTOPHER EDWARD HALLETT, (DBA E-CLAUZE LLC), who was duly sworn and says that she or he is the lienor herein, whose address is 16062 SW 34 Court Road, Ocala, Florida, 34473; and that in accordance with a contract with The Florida Department of Revenue, lienor furnished services, and materials consisting of the Official Court Record in case no: 16-DR-3626 in Marion County, Florida from 2016 to 2018, The Florida Department of Revenue, on May 1, 2018, in violation of Florida Statute 454.23 trespassed the Law/s of the Florida Constitution pursuant to, Article 1, Section 11. (Remittance for Damages, attached)

**IN THE COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

owned by CHRISTOPHER EDWARD HALLETT, (DBA E-CLAUZE LLC) of a total value of \$3,699,000.00, (attached) of which there remains unpaid \$3,699,000.00, for the May 1, 2018 trespass of Law pursuant to Article 1, Section 11, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, and the last of the items in October, 2018; and (if the lien is claimed by one not in privity with the owner) that the lienor served his notice to owner on November 19, 2018, by; and (if required) that the lienor served copies of the notice on the contractor on, 2018, by and on the subcontractor named above on November 19, 2018, by electronic filing / service through the Marion County Clerk of Court.

(Lien Holder Signature) Christopher Edward Hallett

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this 16 day of November, 2018, by,



Print: John Alexander Lorenzo

Signature: JAL

Produced Identification: Fl. Drivers License

REMITTANCE FOR DAMAGES AS CODED

Remoto impedimento, emergit actio

Remittance reimbursement from the Defendants to *E~Clause*® LLC in the amounts coded as follows to be paid in the immediate for damages. 18 U.S.C. §§643, 216,/ 32 CFR §536.52 Subrogation. Coded as: 18 U.S.C. §§241, 242/ 18 U.S.C. §3571,/ 18 U.S.C. §§1621,1622,/ 18 U.S.C. §2112,/ 18 U.S.C. §872,/ 18 U.S.C. §1001,/ 18 U.S.C. §§1963, 1964

<u>Breach</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
1. Treason	(\$250,000.00) X 2
2. Violation/s of Oath of Office	(\$250,000.00) X 2
3. Slavery (Forced Compliance to contracts not held)	(\$250,000.00) X 2
4. Denied Proper Warrant/s	(\$250,000.00) X 2
5. Denied Right of Reasonable Defense Argument/s	(\$250,000.00) X 2
6. Defense Evidence (Records)	(\$250,000.00)
7. Denied Provisions in the Constitution	(\$250,000.00) X 2
8. Racketeering	(\$25,000.00) X 2
9. Conspiracy	(\$10,000.00) X 2
10. Extortion	(\$5,000.00)
11. Fraud	(\$10,000.00) X 2
12. Emolument	(\$50,000.00) X 2
13. Perjury	(\$2,000.00)
14. Subordination of Perjury	(\$2,000.00)
15. Grand Theft	(\$250,000.00)

Total Damages incurred by my clients for Remittance: (\$3,699,000.00)

Respectfully Submitted

Date: Nov. 16, 2018

Christopher Edward Hallett

CHRISTOPHER EDWARD HALLETT,

E~Clause® LLC, (CEO)

(Lic. No. 443079 / Florida Notary No. GG154748)

16062 South West 34 Court Road

Ocala, Florida, 34473

Aequitas vult spoliatos, vel deceptos, vel lapsos ante omnia restitui

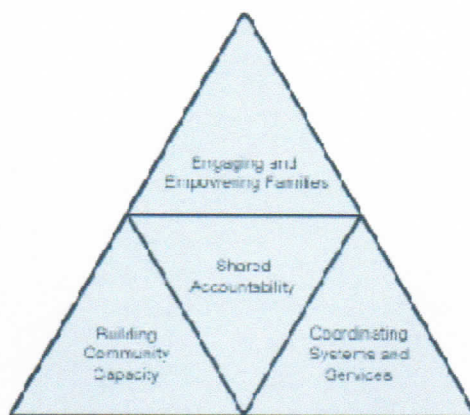


Ohio's Family Pyramid Scheme

<http://www.fcf.ohio.gov/>

About Ohio Family and Children First

Ohio Family and Children First (OFCF) is a partnership of state and local government, communities and families that enhances the well-being of Ohio's children and families by building community capacity, coordinating systems and services, and engaging families. OFCF's vision is for every child and family to thrive and succeed within healthy communities.



Established in 1993, Ohio Family and Children First (OFCF) is defined as the Governor's Children's Cabinet with the purpose of streamlining and coordinating government services for children and families. The OFCF Cabinet Council is comprised of the following Ohio Departments: Aging, Developmental Disabilities, Education, Health, Job and Family Services, Medicaid, Mental Health and Addiction Services, Opportunities for Ohioians with Disabilities, Rehabilitation and Correction, Youth Services, and the Office of Budget and Management. Locally, the county commissioners establish the 88 county Family and Children First Councils (FCFC).

Family and Children First Councils are mandated to perform four core functions as illustrated in the triangle. For more information about these core functions or responsibilities, click on the triangle.

APPEAL NO: 5DCA - 18 - 1472
IN THE
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS
CHRISTOPHER E. HALLETT VS FL. DEPT. OF REVENUE

INITIAL APPELLATE BRIEF

FLORIDA CONSTITUTION ARTICLE 1

SECTIONS: 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26

PURSUANT TO FLORIDA STATUTES:

454.23, 776.013(3)

Emoluments Violations

18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242, 643, / 28 U.S.C. § 1927, / 29 U.S.C. § 1109

*He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of
Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.*

*He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with
manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.*

28 U.S.C. §§ 1608, 1330 / Qui Tam 31 U.S. Code, § 3730(b),(c)

PREPARED BY:

**CHRISTOPHER EDWARD HALLETT
LOSS PREVENTION PRACTICE**

Malitiis hominum est obviandum

(Lic. No. 443079 / Bar No. 03202154)

(Florida Notary Commission No. GG154748)

Reus excipiendo fit actor

Le salut du peuple est la supreme loi

Nil agit exemplum litem quod lite resolvit

Praetextu liciti non debet admitti illicitum

Lex uno ore omnes alloquitur



16062 SW 34 CT RD, Ocala, Florida, 34473,
Phone (352) 470-8460, Email eclausellc@gmail.com

*In The 2019 Congressional Session
of
The State of Florida*

UNDER JOINT RULES:
2.1, 3.2, 4.7, 5 et al, 6 et al,

CHRISTOPHER E. HALLETT VS FL. DEPT. OF REVENUE

APPELLATE BRIEF: 18 - 1472

FLORIDA CONSTITUTION ARTICLE 1
SECTIONS: 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26

PURSUANT TO FLORIDA STATUTES:
454.23, 776.013(3)

Emoluments Violations – 18 U.S.C. §§§ 241, 242, 643, / 28 U.S.C. § 1927, / 29 U.S.C. § 1109

*He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of
Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13818 ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

(Public Law 114-328) section 212(f)
8 U.S.C. 1182(f), (INA), 3 U.S.C. section 301
28 U.S.C. §§ 1608, 1330 / Qui Tam 31 U.S. Code, § 3730(b),(c)

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Phone (352) 470-8460, Email eclausellc@gmail.com

In The
One Hundred-Fifteenth Congress
Of The
United States of America

UNDER:

28 U.S. Code §§ 2201, 2202, 2415

FOLLOW-UP IN THE APPELLATE MATTER OF: 18 - 1472

CHRISTOPHER E. HALLETT VS FL. DEPT. OF REVENUE

WEAPONIZED FAMILY COURT SUPPLEMENT

Emoluments Violations – 18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242, 643, / 28 U.S.C. § 1927, 29 U.S.C. § 1109

PURSUANT TO FLORIDA STATUTES: 454.23, 776.013(3)

AMICUS CASE REPORT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 13818 ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

(Public Law 114-328) section 212(f)

8 U.S.C. 1182(f), (INA), 3 U.S.C. section 301

[Qui Tam 31 U.S. Code, § 3730(b),(c)]

PREPARED BY:

CHRISTOPHER EDWARD HALLETT

LOSS PREVENTION PRACTICE

Malitiis hominum est obviandum

(Lic. No. 443079 / Bar No. 03202154)

(Florida Notary Commission No. GG154748)

Reus excipiendo fit actor

Judici officium suum excedenti non paretur

Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur

Praetextu liciti non debet admitti illicitum

Praetextu legis injustia agens duplo puniendus



16062 SW 34 CT RD, Ocala, Florida, 34473,
Phone (352) 470-8460, Email eclausellc@gmail.com

PREFACE

Rerum suarum quilibet est moderator et arbiter

Everyone is the manager and disposer of his own matters.

This Brief / Supplement is prepared as an addition to previous Reporting to address the continuing emoluments violations as related to Agency Practices, Guidance Documents, Court Rules, and Integrity Issues of this matter consisting of 11,212 words, and 51 pages. (not counting Appendix) These matters do negatively affect Public Trust in this Governing Body's ability to perform its tasks.

When in consideration of Agency Practices, and how those Practices violate the Language cited in the Declaration of Independence is the difference between an Unlawful action verses an Illegal action. The best example of such an Unlawful Emolument in context is best observed by attached Administrative Order of May 1, 2018, which grants the State Agency an advantage, but clearly reduces counsel by excluding Governmental Agencies. (special emolument / privilege) As an individual rule this may seem ambiguous, or insignificant. Yet when in consideration of the extensive labor this Practice has riddled itself with in most of its rules, and nearly all of its Guidance Documents. The Redress Process becomes Weaponized to reduce the *People* of the State of Florida, and placing them as an adversary against the Government. This is a clear act of Treason as defined within the Declaration, leading to "Mock Trials / Kangaroo Courts", violating the Emoluments Clauses of the several States listed in these Authorities. (see Article 4, section 2, of the U.S. Constitution)

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

NOTICE OF APPEARANCE

Christopher E. Hallett, DBA *ℰ~Clause*® LLC, hereby is filing this Notice of Appearance to my status change to *sui juris*, “Fiduciary Expert and Friend of the Court” per the following circumstances and establishment of Practice to re-task my Fiduciary License to serve the *People* of **The United States of America** as *Loss Prevention co-counsel* for The Government of The United States of America, and Appellant in this matter. *Reus excipiendo fit actor*

On March 13, 2017 **POTUS** issued a lawful EO *13781* in which President Trump asked for help from the citizenry to assist in the restructuring of the Executive Branch. Citing the *Qui Tam Provision 31 U.S. Code, § 3730(b),(c)*, I am following said Executive Order in a continued effort to expose these continued assaults upon the court by frauds upon the court through Malfeasance of Office, and Prosecutorial Misconduct/s resulting in multiple Emolument/s Violations.

In order for this Fiduciary to effectively make his Report to the President per Executive Order 13781; we must first define in context, and apply, the following three (3) terms as viewed by the court under the Equal Protections Premise beyond their dictionary definitions as follows:

Emolument/s [*Ad recte docendum oportet primum inquirere nomina quia rerum cognitio a nominibus rerum dependet*] meaning: In order rightly to comprehend a thing, it is necessary first to inquire into the names, for a right knowledge of things depends on their names.

Definition: Any advantage, profit, or gain received as a result of one’s employment or holding of office.

Libel [*Lex punit mendaciam*] The Law punishes falsehood

Definition: A published false statement that is damaging to a person's reputation; a written defamation.

Fiduciary Duty [*Justitia nemini neganda est*] Justice is to be denied to no one

Definition: A fiduciary duty is a legal duty to act solely in another party's interests. Parties owing this duty are called **fiduciaries**. The individuals to whom they owe a duty are called **principals**. Fiduciaries may not profit from their relationship with their principals unless they have the principals' express informed consent. They also have a duty to avoid any conflicts of interest between themselves and their principals or between their principals and the fiduciaries' other clients. **A fiduciary duty is the strictest duty of care recognized by the US legal system.**

CORPORATE MISSION STATEMENT

We The People of The United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure Domestic Tranquility, ***provide for the Common Defense***, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. To prove this, let these facts be submitted to a candid world.

The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for Good Men to do nothing.

Edmund Burke



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APPENDIX

APPELLATE MATTER OF: 5DCA – 18 - 1472

CHRISTOPHER E. HALLETT VS FL. DEPT. OF REVENUE

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Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant - 18 U.S. Code § 1512

False Claims Act - 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729–3733

Damages for unjust conviction – 28 U.S.C. §§§ 1330, 1495, 1608

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Depravation of Rights under Color of Law – 18 U.S.C. § 242



Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.— ¶ That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,— ¶ That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.— ¶ Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and

pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy of the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of

their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

[The 56 signatures on the Declaration were arranged in six columns:]

[Column 1]

Georgia: Button Gwinnett Lyman Hall George Walton

[Column 2]

North Carolina: William Hooper Joseph Hewes John Penn

South Carolina: Edward Rutledge Thomas Heyward, Jr. Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton

[Column 3]

Massachusetts: John Hancock Maryland: Samuel Chase William Paca Thomas
Stone Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia: George Wythe Richard Henry Lee Thomas Jefferson Benjamin Harrison
Thomas Nelson, Jr. Francis Lightfoot Lee Carter Braxton

[Column 4]

Pennsylvania: Robert Morris Benjamin Rush Benjamin Franklin John Morton
George Clymer James Smith George Taylor James Wilson George Ross

Delaware: Caesar Rodney George Read Thomas McKean

[Column 5]

New York: William Floyd Philip Livingston Francis Lewis Lewis Morris

New Jersey: Richard Stockton John Witherspoon Francis Hopkinson John Hart
Abraham Clark

[Column 6]

New Hampshire: Josiah Bartlett William Whipple

Massachusetts: Samuel Adams John Adams Robert Treat Paine Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island: Stephen Hopkins William Ellery

Connecticut: Roger Sherman Samuel Huntington William Williams Oliver
Wolcott

New Hampshire: Matthew Thornton



FLORIDA CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 1. Political Power. – All Political Power is inherent in the People. The enunciation herein of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or impair others retained by the People.

Section 2. Basic Rights – All natural persons, female and male alike, are equal before the Law and have inalienable right, among which are the right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, to pursue happiness, to be rewarded for industry, and to acquire, possess and protect property; except that the ownership, inheritance, disposition and possession of real property by aliens ineligible for citizenship may be regulated or prohibited by Law. No person shall be deprived of any right because of race, religion, national origin, or physical disability.

Section 6. Right to work – The right to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union or labor organization. The right of employees, by and through labor organization, to bargain collectively shall not be denied or abridged. Public employees shall not have the right to strike.

Section 7. Military Power – The Military power shall be subordinate to the civil.

Section 9. Due Process – No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of Law, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal matter to be a witness against oneself.

Section 11. Imprisonment for debt. – No person shall be imprisoned for debt, except in cases of fraud.

Section 13. Habeas Corpus. – The writ of habeas corpus shall be grantable of right, freely and without cost. It shall be returnable without delay, and shall never be suspended unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, suspension is essential to the public safety.

Section 16. Rights of accused and of victims -

(a) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall, upon demand, be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and shall be furnished a copy of the charges, and shall have the right to have compulsory process for witnesses, to confront at trial adverse witnesses, to be heard in person, by counsel or both, and to have a speedy and public trial by impartial jury in the county where the crime was committed. If the county is not known, the indictment or information may charge venue in two or more counties conjunctively and proof that the crime was committed in that area shall be sufficient; but before pleading the accused may elect in which of those counties the trial will take place. Venue for prosecution of crimes committed beyond the boundaries of the state shall be fixed by law.

(b) Victims of crime or their lawful representatives, including the next of kin of homicide victims, are entitled to the right to be informed, to be present, and to be heard when relevant, at all crucial stages of criminal proceedings, to the extent that these rights do not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused.

SECTION 17. Excessive punishments. - Excessive fines, cruel and unusual punishment, attainder, forfeiture of estate, indefinite imprisonment, and unreasonable detention of witnesses are forbidden. The death penalty is an authorized punishment for capital crimes designated by the legislature. The prohibition against cruel or unusual punishment, and the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment, shall be construed in conformity with decisions of the United States Supreme Court which interpret the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment provided in the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Any method of execution shall be allowed, unless prohibited by the United States Constitution. Methods of execution may be designated by the legislature, and a change in any method of execution may be applied retroactively. A sentence of death shall not be reduced on the basis that a method of execution is invalid. In any case in which an execution method is declared invalid, the death sentence shall remain in force until the sentence can be lawfully executed by any valid method. This section shall apply retroactively.

SECTION 18. Administrative penalties.—No administrative agency, except the Department of Military Affairs in an appropriately convened court-martial action as provided by law, shall impose a sentence of imprisonment, nor shall it impose any other penalty except as provided by law.

SECTION 19. Costs.—No person charged with crime shall be compelled to pay costs before a judgment of conviction has become final.

SECTION 20. Treason.—Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort, and no person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court.

SECTION 22. Trial by jury.—The right of trial by jury shall be secure to all and remain inviolate. The qualifications and the number of jurors, not fewer than six, shall be fixed by law.

SECTION 23. Right of privacy. - Every natural person has the right to be let alone and free from governmental intrusion into the person’s private life except as otherwise provided herein. This section shall not be construed to limit the public’s right of access to public records and meetings as provided by law.

SECTION 26. Claimant’s right to fair compensation.—

(a)Article I, Section 26 is created to read “Claimant’s right to fair compensation.” In any medical liability claim involving a contingency fee, the claimant is entitled to receive no less than 70% of the first \$250,000.00 in all damages received by the claimant, exclusive of reasonable and customary costs, whether received by judgment, settlement, or otherwise, and regardless of the number of defendants. The claimant is entitled to 90% of all damages in excess of \$250,000.00, exclusive of reasonable and customary costs and regardless of the number of defendants. This provision is self-executing and does not require implementing legislation.

(b)This Amendment shall take effect on the day following approval by the voters.

History.—Proposed by Initiative Petition filed with the Secretary of State September 8, 2003; adopted 2004.

ARTICLE II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 5. Public officers.

(a)No person holding any office of **emolument** under any foreign government, or civil office of **emolument** under the United States or any other state, shall hold any office of honor or of **emolument** under the government of this state. No person shall hold at the same time more than one office under the government of the state and the counties and municipalities therein, except that a notary public or military officer may hold another office, and any officer may be a member of a constitution revision commission, taxation and budget reform commission, constitutional convention, or statutory body having only advisory powers.

(b) Each state and county officer, before entering upon the duties of the office, shall give bond as required by law, and shall swear or affirm:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the state; and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of (title of office) on which I am now about to enter. So help me God.”, and thereafter shall devote personal attention to the duties of the office, and continue in office until a successor qualifies.

(c) The powers, duties, compensation and method of payment of state and county officers shall be fixed by law.

Ohio Constitution...

No hereditary privileges.

§17 No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges, shall ever be granted or conferred by this State. (1851)

Pennsylvania Constitution

Article V. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community; and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family, or set of men, who are a part only of that community; And that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable and, indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish government in such manner as shall be by that community judged most conducive to the public weal.

Utah Constitution

Article VI, Section 7 [Ineligibility of legislator to office created at term for which elected.]

No member of the Legislature, during the term for which he was elected, shall be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Texas Constitution

Article 1,

Sec. 3. EQUAL RIGHTS.

All free men, when they form a social compact, have equal rights, and no man, or set of men, is entitled to exclusive separate public emoluments, or privileges, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 26. PERPETUITIES AND MONOPOLIES; PRIMOGENITURE OR ENTAILMENTS.

Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free government, and shall never be allowed, nor shall the law of primogeniture or entailments ever be in force in this State.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN QUESTION:

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment XI

The Eleventh Amendment does not protect state officials from claims for prospective relief when it is alleged that state officials acted in violation of federal law. *Tolman v. Finneran*, 171 F. Supp. 2d 31 (D. Mass. 2001)

Amendment XIV

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified on July 9, 1868, and granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, which included former slaves recently freed. In addition, it forbids states from denying any person "life, liberty or property, without due process of law" or to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENCES

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 (aka the Commerce Clause)

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8 (aka emoluments clause)

Article 4, Section 2 (aka Privileges and Immunities clause)

Article 4, Section 4 (Guarantee of a Republican Form of Government)

U.S. Constitution

ARTICLE 4, SECTION. 2.

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

ACTS OF CONGRESS

False Claims Act [*31 U.S.C. §§ 3729–3733*, also called the "Lincoln Law" (1863)]

Freedom of Information Act (1966)

Title 42 Supplemental Tort §§§ 1983, 1985, 1986

REPUGNANT ACTS OF CONGRESS

[*see Lex Scribonia*]

[*Actus repugnans non potest in esse produci*]

Child Support Recovery Act (1994)

Violence Against Women Act (1994) [*42 U.S.C. § 13981*]

Social Security Act (1950) Title IV (1996) [*18 U.S.C. § 643*]

Bradley Amendment (2012) [never conclusively ratified]

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PERSONAL RELATED CASES BY STATE

STATE OF OHIO

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DIVISION OF DOMESTIC
RELATIONS, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO

CASE NO. 08 DR 00213

CASE NO. 09 DV 00028

CASE NO. 09 DR 00392

STATE OF FLORIDA

IN THE COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND MARION
COUNTY, FLORIDA

Case Number: 2016-DR-3626

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT
OF FLORIDA, OCALA DIVISION

FEDERAL CASE: 5:16-CV-238-OC-32-TJC-PRL

&

FEDERAL CASE: 5:17-CV-563-OC-30-PRL

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS, FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT
APPELLATE CASE: 16 – 14969 FF



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<i>Cavanaugh v. Burlington N. R.R. Co.</i> , 941 F.Supp. 872, 879 (D. Minn. 1996)	
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<i>Haines v. Kerner</i> , 92 S. Ct. 747 (1969)	
<i>Hansberry v. Lee</i> , 311 U.S. 32, 40-41 (1940)	
<i>Hardwick V. Vreeken</i> , (2017)	

Heckler v. Community Health Services of Crawford Cty., Inc., 467 US 51 - Supreme Court (1984)

Howlett v. Rose, 496 U.S. 356 (1990)

Jeffers v. Gomez, 267 F.3d 895, 905-06 (9th Cir.2001)

Jenkins v. McKeithern 395 U.S. 411, 421 (1969)

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Wyatt v. Cole 504 U.S. 158 (1992)

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**CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS
AND CORPORATE DISCLOURE STATEMENT (CIP)**

Christopher Edward Hallett, (DBA E~Clause LLC)

In the best interest of: A.H. and S.H.

Plaintiff – [Friend of the Court]

Appeal No: **5DCA – 18-1472**

VS

Florida Department of Revenue, Et al

Defendants

No Corporation/s involved containing a “**ticker**” ID therefore “**nothing to declare**”.

Priority one: the two minor children subject to this case and under my protection
[*Juri sanguinis nunquam praescribitur, Res perit domino suo*]

- A. E. H.
 - S. J. H.
-

- President of The United States, Donald J. Trump
- Vice President of The United States, Mike Pence
- The Supreme Court of The United States
- Senate Majority Leader, Mitch McConnell (Kentucky)
- Speaker of The House of Representatives, Paul Ryan (Wisconsin)
- US Senator Marco Rubio (Florida)
- US Senator Bill Nelson (Florida)
- US Attorney General Jeff Sessions
- Attorney Debra Smith
- Christina Hallett
- Captain Bradley Blackburn (Youngstown Ohio Police Dept.)
- Governor John Kasich (Ohio)
- Attorney General Mike DeWine (Ohio)
- Governor Rick Scott (Florida)
- Attorney General Pamela Bondi (Florida)
- Judge Pamela Rintalla (Trumbull County Ohio Court of Common Pleas)

- Judge Ann Melissa Craggs (Marion County Florida)
- Trumbull County Child Support

Florida Department of Revenue Persons of Interest

- Ann Coffin (Director of Child Support Program)
- Joan Koch, (Chief Legal Counsel)

Trumbull County Office of Child Support Enforcement

Persons who have responded to the January 4, 2016, letter / notice resulting in filing this case on March 23, 2016, with US District Court Middle District of Florida with continued denials of service (generic Dear Friend letters), or bait and switch of language notices:

- **Nita Matter** (response dated January 29, 2016, Manager Customer Service Call Center Ohio Dept of Job and Family services under direction of Attorney General Mike DeWine’s Office stating no remedy available and implying by referral this matter **IS** of “**Judicial Jurisdiction**”)
- **Sharon Gadson** (Trumbull County Child Support Case Manager / Judges Assistant to Judge Pamela Rintalla, bait and switch meaning give us more money)
- **Governor Rick Scott** Response dated January 19, 2016, stating this matter **IS** of “**Judicial Jurisdiction**”
- **Senator Bill Nelson** (Florida) Response dated February 3, 2016, stating this matter **IS** of “**Judicial Jurisdiction**”
- **Attorney General Pamela Bondi** Response dated March 11, 2016, citing denial of AG jurisdiction implying by referral this **IS** a matter of “**Judicial Jurisdiction**”
- **Ms. P Jones** Response dated May 10, 2016, Office of Child Support Enforcement Administration Customer Service Branch, Washington D.C., under delegation of Vice President Joe Biden and in receipt of my

correspondence addressed to him personally, stating this **IS** a matter of **“Judicial Jurisdiction”**

- **Trumbull County CSEA** No name, notice dated June 8, 2016, that Appellee State of Ohio is attempting to change the rules, during court proceedings mandating my **“Motion of No Confidence”** in Judge Lammens, allowing them to do exactly what I accused them of doing illegally to remove culpability of wrong-doing. Changing the rules during a trial, as I received Judges orders in the mail July 8, 2016, is not legal
- **Department of Justice** Response of July 6, 2016, declaring this matter **IS** under **“Judicial Jurisdiction”** warranting this appeal.
- **Senator Marco Rubio** (Florida) Letter dated August 18, 2016 directly addressing the Middle District Case number by **“Good Faith Referral”** to the Florida BAR implies **“Judicial Jurisdiction”** in direct contradiction to the current order of record by said court.
- **Mahoning County Children’s Services** (Ohio) Letter dated January 30, 2018 clearing my name of any wrongdoing in this matter.



STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

1) Citing Florida’s Constitution Article 1, Sections 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 26, in concert with Fed. R. Civ. P. 8 (c), accord and satisfaction, arbitration and award, assumption of risk, contributory negligence, duress, estoppel, failure of consideration, fraud, statute of frauds, illegality, injury by fellow servant, laches, payments, waiver/s as all causes of action in context of this case. The Federal Court has yet to articulate which practices constitute “Emoluments Practices / Violations”, The Federal Court retains Jurisdiction / Prosecutorial Discretion in context of these “Practices / Misprisions” to make such determinations as it sees justified and appropriate through Petit or Grand Jury Proceeding/s. [*Quod necessitas cogit, defendit*]

2) This case also represents multi-jurisdictional disputes under “Diversity Jurisdiction”, potential government corruption in connection to the relative “Subject Matter of Consequence”, Constitutional Violations, and reserves the right to maintain the “Integrity of itself and its roll in Equal Due Process Protections” under the Law. [see *Fiduciary Practitioners Report* establishing why “*Loss Prevention Practices*” in service to **Congress** are justified and appropriate]

3) Further citation of the State’s Constitution, and rules shown in the cover of this Brief; the Florida Department of Revenue as participating under the “**Bilateral Monopoly**” to use its “**Monopoly Power**”; clearly established to secure the **Emoluments** under false pretences / false prosecution against me in these cases. [*42 U.S. Codes §§§ 1983, 1985, 1986, 54 U.S. Code § 101115, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729–3733, Praetextu legis injusta agens duplo puniendus*]
“Branding” was abolished in the late 1600’s.



STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. On May 1, 2018, counsel for the Department of Revenue, and Hearing Officer Raul D. Rojas worked in concert committing Treason against the Declaration of Independence. I duly informed them this case was officially before Congress through citation of the Reporting attached in the Appendix of this document. Both acted with such arrogance and disregard for the Law, and limitations of the emoluments granted by the Congress; there can be No Confidence in this Tribunal Process which is repugnant by nature as outlined in the attached *Amicus* Brief also addressed to Congress. [*Crimen laesae majestatis omnia alia crimina excedit quoad poenam*] *Malfeasance* - 54 U.S.C. §101115, *Treason* - 18 U.S.C. §3571, *Subrogation* - 32 CFR §536.52
2. I was unlawfully arrested on May 1, 2018. Never read my Miranda Rights. Never given the right to examine and confront witnesses, or examine and confront evidence of the alleged crime/s for which I was jailed. 18 U.S.C. sec. 729 – 732 [*Liberata pecunia non liberat offerentem*]
3. The simplistic fact is that even the Federal Courts have repeated said. “There is no Standing in Law” to do what they have done. The fact they are repeatedly doing it for financial gains is clearly an act of war against the People of the State of Florida; as Hearing Officer Raul Rojas clearly states; “**I don’t care about Congress**”. Pursuant to Florida Statutes 454.23, 776.013(3), and 18 U.S.C. §§ 1510, and 1513, I clearly reserve the Right to Stand My Ground in this case. [*Intentio caeca mala*; A concealed intention is an evil one, *Affectus punitur licet non sequatur effectus*; The intention is punished even if the object is not achieved]
4. The reason I clearly recognized this practice mirroring that of *Point of Sale Systems* is simply because I wrote this *Transaction Matrix* to solve an inventory problem back in the mid 1990’s. Its usage to manage *People* is an Unlawful Practice under Constitutional Law, and the cited statute, 454.23.
5. Counsel’s actions have clearly created these trespasses as it was “his” desires to take an action he knows to be “unlawful”. His obvious arrogance in informing me of his education is confirmation of this assertion. [*Nemo sibi esse judex vel suis jus dicere debet*] 18 U.S.C. § 643

6. I grow weary of these constant false allegations, and ridiculous Case Steering Tactics which include the selective admission of, and selective exclusion of, relevant evidence and testimony in which the context of the proceeding is altered to Prejudice the Court against me, and pays no respect to validity or consequence. *18 U.S.C. §§ 1510, and 1513, 18 U.S. Code § 1621*
7. I have been threatened by counsel on more than one occasion to be punished for performing my Civic, and Fiduciary Duties to inform Congress as to these abuses of emoluments by this private 501C3 who also arrogantly believes litigation of the Law is exclusive only to them even though that's not what the Law says. This private 501C3 has clearly reverted back to a tyrannical, Good-old-boys club, which is another way of calling it an aristocracy riddled with unlawful emoluments / advantages. *18 U.S. Code § 1512 [Lex certa esto; poena certa, et crimini idonea, et Legibus praefinita]*
8. Ohio has kidnapped my children during "Visitation" through fictitious claims, Sham Prosecutions, and called it legal. Now it would appear that since I have successfully been able to solve this riddle, (emoluments) and call this farce what it is, I'm now being retaliated against. *18 U.S.C. § 1201, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 5791 [Juri sanguinis nunquam praescribitur]*
9. The Tribunal, Hearing Officer, and attorneys in question have "Disqualified" the Florida Department of Revenue from further participation, by way of, establishment of "Equitable / Financial Interest" in the outcome of this case per Fed. R. Civ. P. 28(c). Violations of the codes of "Ethical Practice", "Fiduciary Duty", and other violations of law and breaches in Civil, and now escalated to Criminal Procedures I have already outlined in my Pleadings and Reports throughout these cases. *42 U.S. Code § 289b-1, [Non facias malum ut inde veniat bonum]*
10. As a result of this documented illegal activity; a very substantial "False Debt" against me has been created out of thin air. [see False Claims Act, *31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733, Liberata pecunia non liberat offerentem*]
11. I have had face to face meetings with the different departments here in Ocala Florida which only clarifies their ignorance of the Law as they refuse to enforce it. *18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242 / 15 U.S.C. § 16(b)-(h)*
12. These facts have imposed a 9 year, and counting, obvious "Sentence" on me "Without Cause" forcing multiple occurrences of Extreme Duress and

Compensatory Damages due to the interference with my ability to work. This is Unacceptable and will not be allowed to continue. Any action/s taken by the States of Ohio, and now Florida, or any officials thereof, other than those I have reasonably requested, will be regarded as a potential threat and retaliatory, action/s which will be dealt with in kind here in Florida. I am not going to be bullied into submission through Malicious Prosecution, Creation of False Debt, or any of this illegal activity. *42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq. 29 U.S.C. § 621 et seq. [Lex non cogit ad impossibilia]*

13. Common knowledge dictates that all “Professional Practitioners” must be registered with a licensure under the appropriate state bureau, and that license must be maintained to the State, and or Federal Standards which apply to that particular field of practice. *15 U.S. Code § 2 [Necessitas vincit legem; legum vincula irridet. Necessity overcomes the Law; it laughs at the fetters of Laws]*
14. Knowing and understanding the establishment of a “Fiduciary / Principle” Relationship; Judicial Advocates are **NOT** currently held to this same High Standard of Practice as other professionals in our respective fields. To add insult to injury, the practice in question does so under a “Color of Authority”. *29 U.S. Code § 1109 [Ubi societas, ibi ius; Wherever there is society, there is Law]*
15. Courts of Equity have been perverted from their intended purpose to enforce equality into being used to force Financial Gains. (undisputed allegation) *18 U.S.C. § 1201, 42 U.S.C. § 5791 [Baratriam committit qui propter pecuniam justitiam baractat]*
16. Judges are now forced to practice law from the bench removing the “Blindfold of Justice”. This “Hearing Officer” is not a judge, yet wears the robe, and spits on it every chance he gets. *18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242, 643, / 28 U.S.C. § 1927, / 29 U.S.C. § 1109 [Judici officium suum excedenti non paretur; A judge who exceeds his office (or jurisdiction) is not obeyed]*
17. As this Monopoly has failed; therefore it is no longer qualified as a “Credible Source” for continued Exclusivity over Judicial Advocacy, Placement of Judges, and Prosecutorial Discretion. *29 U.S. Code § 1109 [Judex de pace civium constituitur; A judge is appointed for the peace of the People.]*
18. There is no greater attack on our sovereignty than assaults upon our courts by “Bad attorneys”, and “Bad Case Precedent”. *[Nil agit exemplum litem quod]*

lite resolvit] It is for this reason I have accepted my responsibilities to serve, and be judged as intended by our Fore Fathers in our Founding Documents. This case is what “Loss Prevention” under *Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8* was written to construct. [*Droit ne poet pas morier*; Right cannot die.]

19. The issue of the Emoluments Clause being tested in the courts for the first time in American History by someone other than BAR members carries with it the implications of it being the Anti-Bureaucracy Clause are in fact confirmed based on this work thus far. It also confirms the theory which this clause was conceived as a “*Check and Balance*” to keep Government limited to the purposes for which it was intended by citation of the opening message in the *Declaration of Independence*. “*We hold these truths to be self-evident*” when in reference to “*Rights Retained by the People*”.
20. Pursuant to Rule 9.225 (Supplemental Authority) in the interest of solving this problem, and not just whining and crying about it. Contained in the Appendix of this document (Tabs 15 & 17) are examples of what the Federal Courts have already passed down through their dismissal opinions as I have begun my work in the Federal Courts as a Fiduciary Advisor / Advocate. I believe these 2 cases from Texas and Utah will ultimately shed some light on an otherwise dismal situation, and aid this court in its decision making process with respect to this very serious issue of various emoluments violations to define the difference between “Unlawful” vs “Illegal” emoluments.
21. And yes I am fully aware of the 1933, 1938, and 1948 Congressional Actions with respect to the country’s bankruptcy, the Social Security Bonds, the birth certificate garbage, the war declaration, and various other means to try and solve this same problem. However I do not believe unlawfully imprisoning people, and prohibiting one’s ability to work toward settling the debt was in the plan either. The fact this “Set of Men” is exploiting this for personal profit, and now using women and children as “Human Shields” in these judicial processes is more than sufficient cause for charges of Treason.

1. *Lex specialis derogat legi generali*
2. *Maladicta expositio quae corrumpit textum*
3. *Magis jus nostrum quam jus alienum servemus*
4. *Magna culpa dolus est*



CASE ARGUMENT SUMMARY

- 1) There is more than sufficient Law, and Stare Decisis to conclude this Agency has no Standing in Law to jail people for financial debt. [*Florida Constitution, Article 1, Section 11*] Any indication to the contrary would imply this court has no regard for this section. [*Quod per me non possum, nec per alium*, What I cannot do in person, I also cannot do through the agency of another] To add insult to injury, there is more than sufficient proof on the record to establish the financial obligation for which it has claimed, is in fact false. Exonerating evidence proving this has been purposefully withheld to keep this \$8.00 out of every \$10.00 dollar scheme going. *BRADY v. MARYLAND 373 U.S. 83 (1963)*

- 2) As it has been a while since I have used an abacus, or a slide ruler; I will endeavor to explain this algorithmic solution in words as clearly, and concisely as I possibly can under the circumstances. *Processus legis est gravis vexatio; execution legis coronat opus. Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803)*

- 3) It would seem that relative actors within our own government have nothing better to do with their time than figure out how to take business practices, Point Of Sale Systems, and convert them into weapons. Where they miscalculated was trying to use these systems against those of us who created them. Somehow deliriously believing we would not recognize our own work when we saw it. *Sperry v. State of Florida ex re. The Florida Bar, (1963)*

- 4) Principles like Target Customer Marketing, Sales Tactics such as how to overcome objections, and of course Transaction Matrices created by Loss Prevention to protect the Integrity of our established company emoluments / assets (CEO's Chair etc.), relative inventories, and other Business Practices that comply within the Limits of the Law to maintain Consumer Confidence. *U.S. V American Telephone & Telegraph, (D.D.C. 1982)*

- 5) It should also be noted that while these actors were attending college frat parties and flirting with girls; I was busy keeping the machines of the country running smoothly, and with enough horse power to make them soil their shorts. Developing long lasting relationships in business; making deals they will never comprehend. *Virum bonum nulla spes ad turpia invitat*



ARGUMENT

Non facias malum ut inde veniat bonum

THE “NEGATIVE NEXUS”

*Negatio destruit negationem, et ambae faciunt affirmationem
Negatio duplex est affirmatio*

Florida Constitutional Articles

Article 1, Sections 9, 11 / Fl Statute 454.23, 29 U.S. Code § 1109

Article 2, Section 5, / Fl Statute 454.23, 18 U.S. Code § 242

The following is what has transpired in the lower Family Court in this case through these “**Defective Practices**” which establish this “Negative Nexus”.

[As the only evidence presented in this case dispels the allegations lobbied against me therefore confirming my incarceration as being unlawful, see the Treatise on False Arrest and Imprisonment.]

[Negative Nexus] $[(-1 \times -1) = 1]$

What the parties see = **What the court sees**

- 1) The first step is to identify each factor in context of the current practice/s for closer examination.
 - a. The first value of (-1) is evidence presented (or exculpatory evidence intentionally obscured from the eyes of the court) under the premise of being used against me as the “Targeted Parent” in the lower Unlawful Tribunal. I refer this court to the language contained in the *Declaration of Independence* pertaining to “Mock Trials”, and “Eating out our substance” for clarity on this action being a “Declared Act of Tyranny”, and subsequent Constitutional violations found within our succession of Law.

- b. The “Multiplication Sign (X)” establishes the elapsed time meaning the first factor of (-1) can not change. It is now a “Mathematical Constant” in context from now on. [*you can’t un-ring a bell, aka Branding*]
- i. I attempted to inform the Hearing Officer, Raul D. Rojas, that this case has been formally removed to Congress, (service date April 13, 2018) he declared in open court: “**I don’t care about Congress.**” Failing to acknowledge Congress as a “Proper Authority” placed him, and the Court, into disrepute as of that moment. *Jus non habenti tute non paretur*
- c. Which brings us to the second factor of (-1) being the conduct of the practitioner at the time of the presentation. This value is “*NOT*” a mathematical constant in context as we can clearly factor out the negative (-) leaving the value of positive one (1); or the practitioner as a mathematical constant factoring out only his conduct.
- d. This process is where my “Fiduciary License No. 443079” becomes important. This credential qualifies me in the eyes of the court to articulate what constitutes this “Conduct” as “Bad Conduct”.
- e. The fact that this practice is currently a monopoly is actually a “Threat to the Integrity of the Court” as we can now see, and measure, what is what in context of “Good Faith Presentation” to the court to insure the highest and best “Standards of Practice” be maintained at all times.
- i. The moment opposing counsel arrogantly claimed “*I know this guy!*”; is the moment *estoppel-denier* must be implemented. I have never spoken to opposing counsel outside of the courthouse. This statement is false. Him then demanding “His desires”, (not the court’s) be implemented, and this Appellant be unjustly incarcerated. [*Judici officium suum excedenti non paretur, Hardwick V. Vreeken, (2017)*]
- ii. Though the hearing was limited to my presentation of only three words being: “Point of Order” before counsel turned as red as a coke can with

anger preventing me from admitting a *Legal-estoppel* relating to material facts in this case. His conduct being inconsistent with long established ethical standards of Practice becomes clear. Therefore as the Court Appointed Ancillary in this case, counsel's conduct should be impeached under the following, and his contract terminated. *29 U.S. Code § 1109, 28 U.S. Code § 1927, 18 U.S.C. § 242, Owen v. City of Independence, (1980) Praetextu legis injustia agens duplo puniendus*

iii. Unjust enrichment is an equitable doctrine that provides a remedy where another party knowingly received something of value to which he / she was not entitled, and the circumstances are such that it would be unjust for that person to retain the benefit. *Schumacher v. Schumacher, 627 N.W.2d 725, 729 (Minn. Ct. App. 2001)*. A claim in unjust enrichment lies where the defendant's conduct is morally wrong. *Id.*; see also, *ServiceMaster of St. Cloud v. GAB Business Servs., Inc., 544 N.W.2d 302, 306 (Minn. 1996)* ("To establish an unjust enrichment claim, the claimant must show that the defendant has knowingly received or obtained something of value for which the defendant 'in equity and good conscience' should pay."). *Nemo debet ex alieno damno lucrari*

iv. As unlawful emoluments to secure this action of unlawful incarceration were in fact used by citation of the official record, a writ of *de falso judicio* reversal is henceforth justified and appropriate pursuant to Florida Statutes 454.23, 776.013(3). As is a demand for forfeiture of any unlawful arrest records, (pictures, fingerprint scans, records et-al) be officially removed from any and all Law Enforcement Systems, and my clean record be restored to it's original Good Standing without delay. *Omnibus infra regnum orantibus legis remedium patet*

2) As we have now established the "Factors" of the "Equation"; we can now use principles of higher mathematics / calculus to begin breaking down the any and all of the negative conduct as it relates to the practice / presentation in family / equity courts so the new equation looks more like:

[*Lex uno ore omnes alloquitur*]
[*Non est recedendum a communi observantia*]
[*Praetextu liciti non debet admitti illicitum*]
[*Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*]
[*Quod per recordum probatum non debet esse negatum*]

[Negative Nexus] [(-1 x 1) = -1]

What the parties see = **What the court sees**

- 3) We also know that anyone acting under the color of law can not stand on “Good Faith” when they know they’re violating State or Federal Law. *Owen v. City of Independence*, 445 U.S. 622 (1980), As we can now clarify the conduct circumstances of this case, the tactics used to establish the “False Debt”; the complexities of the many “Unlawful Emolument/s / Advantages, the need for application of the Emoluments Clause in this case also becomes clear. [*Nemini in alium plus licet quam concessum est legibus*]
- a. *Johnson v. Colonial Life & Accident Ins. Co.*, 173 N.C. App. 365, 373, 618 S.E.2d 867, 872 (2005) “Conduct is extreme and outrageous when it is so outrageous in character, and so extreme in degree, as to go beyond all possible bounds of decency, and to be regarded as atrocious, and utterly intolerable in a civilized community.”
- 4) In citation of *The Clean Hands Doctrine*, *The Falsus in uno Doctrine*, *Fruit of the Poisonous Tree doctrine*, and *Exclusionary Rule of Evidence*; the clarity of these most unreasonable behaviors, and circumstances justifying this case as a countermeasure against this “Criminal Enterprise” is also as clear. *Maledicta expositio quae corrumpit textum*
- 5) This action confirms the Florida Department of Revenue has never retained Standing in Law to act on behalf of my ex-wife, or any other individual as

stated in this Legal Maxim. *Quod per me non possum, nec per alium*, What I cannot do in person, I also cannot do through the agency of another.

Equitable Estoppel as a *Defense Doctrine* preventing one party from taking unfair advantage of another when, through false language or conduct, the person to be estopped has induced another person to act in a certain way, with the result that the other person has been injured in some way.

Estoppel by misrepresentation An estoppel that arises when one makes a false statement that induces another person to believe something and that results in that person's reasonable and detrimental reliance on the belief.

Estoppel by negligence An estoppel that arises when a negligent person induces someone to believe certain facts, and then the other person reasonably and detrimentally relies on that belief.

[*Non est arctius vinculum inter homines quam jusjurandum*]

[*Nec curia deficeret in justitia exhibenda*]

[*Jus est ars boni et aequi, Malitiis hominum est obviandum*]

[*Lex non novit patrem, nec matrem; solam veritatem*]

[*The Exclusionary Rule, Falsus in uno doctrine, Clean Hands doctrine*]

To put into perspective the implementation of *ℰ~Clause*® LLC as an Independent Practice citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 14 and 37; this office can be explained mathematically as follows:

[Negative Nexus] $(-1)[(-1 \times -1) = 1]$

What the parties see = **What the court sees**

$-1 \neq 1$

On the "Equity Scale", the ability to thwart inequities is necessary.

Non est recedendum a communi observantia



CONCLUSION STATEMENT

- 1) Now that we have established the “Process”; we can begin to unravel this monstrosity based on what we know so far as follows:
 - a. Artificial advantage emoluments = Unjust enrichments = Fruits of a Crime = Emoluments violations [*Hostes sunt qui nobis vel quibus nos bellum decernimus; caeteri proditore vel praedones sunt*]
 - b. Use of the “Negative Nexus” has given us the ability to differentiate “Good Faith Practice” from “Bad Faith Practice”. [*Absoluta sententia expositore non indigent*]
 - c. We have now established the undeniable parallels between “Administrative Processes” and unconstitutional “Parliamentary Practices”, or the “Emoluments Process” depending on preference. [*Actus repugnans non potest in esse produci*]
 - d. The actors in this case have taken advantage of their “Good Faith Monopoly Power” to inflict harm by lies of either “Commission”, or “Omission” depending on which ever benefited them most to achieve their agenda. [*Deceptis, non decipientibus, jura subveniunt, and Lex punit mendaciam*]
 - e. Here is the really bad part that neither one of us wants to address; but have the duty and obligation to do so. “Sham Prosecutions” for profit. [*Nimia subtilitas in jure reprobatur, and Baratriam committit qui propter pecuniam justitiam baractat*]
 - f. We can apply this following “Core Concepts of Law” or “Maxims of Law” to quash these defective practices once and for all.
 - i. [*Lex punit mendaciam*] The Law punishes falsehood
 - ii. [*Vulgaris opinio est duplex: orta inter gravis et discretos, quae multum veritatis habet, et opinion orta inter leves et vulgares homines, absque specie veritatis*] Common opinion is double: that proceeding from grave and discreet men, which has much truth in it, and that proceeding from foolish vulgar men, without any semblance of truth in it.

- 2) As far as “What Law was violated?” goes in reference to the “Common Law”; the following is clear and concise enough to satisfy the requirements of this office to establish “Probable Cause” for Prosecution.
 - a. Lex Scribonia – A Law of the late Republic abolishing the acquisition of praedial servitudes through prescription
 - b. Emolument – Any advantage, Profit, or Gain received as one’s employment or one’s holding of office.

Black’s Law Dictionary, Tenth Edition, pages of text referenced

Lex Scribonia pg 1052
emolument (15c) pg 638
Emoluments Clause (1991) pg 638

- 3) The issues of the Multiple Human Rights Violations in this matter as related to the Inherited Emolument/s of Family Law are concerned; the use of women and children as “Human Shields” in a judicial process is the most despicable use of the Practice of Law. This “Set of Men” has devolved into the most intolerable set of men in human history. [*see Executive Order 31818 (attached)*]
- 4) I do not know nor do I care at this point who started this arrogant aristocracy, but make no mistake about it; I am officially ending it. Therefore the conclusions and recommendations of this office to remove the Practices of Admiralty Law, and Jurisdiction from this Land. These Practices have violated every sense of decency under our Republic, and have made counsel’s offices a Crime Scene. [*Processus legis est gravis vexatio; execution legis coronat opus*]



RELIEF SOUGHT THROUGH CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

- 1) Stop enforcement of the following repugnant acts of Congress deemed

Unconstitutional anyway: [*Actus repugnans non potest in esse produci*]

- i. Child Support Recovery Act (1994),
- ii. Bradley Amendment (2012), (never technically ratified)
- iii. Title IV (1996) of the Social Security Act (1950),
- iv. Violence Against Women Act (1994) [*42 U.S.C. § 13981*],

Lex injusta non est lex; An unjust Law is not a Law

as the BAR (set of men) routinely uses them as tools to “Over Reach” its granted power and authority; of which harm to the *People* is the end result. These Practices are clearly “Taxation through Bad Representation”. Therefore “Emoluments Violations” under the Law. [*Lex specialis derogate legi generali, and Nemo debet ex alieno damno lucrari*]

- 2) To the question of what is “Reasonable” under the Law is concerned with

respect to this seemingly simple request stated many times, and in many courts; this Congress “Terminate” and “Remove” from any record/s case no. 09 DR 00392, (and this case) as Frauds upon the Court leaving the standing enforceable order, currently hidden from view, in Case no. 08 DR 00213; and finally turn over the requested documents contained in judge Rintalla’s private cabinet for proper enforcement. [*Jurato creditor in judicio, Causa causantis causa est causati, and Jus et fraus nunquam cohabitant*]

- 3) As for who pays the Remittance for Damages, I think three (3) Houses of Congress combined with this court can handle that part within a reasonable and timely fashion. (see *15 U.S.C. §1692, & FDCPA §559.55 (e)(7)*)

ε~ Clause.

REMITTANCE FOR DAMAGES AS CODED

Remoto impedimento, emergit actio

Remittance reimbursement from the Defendants to *E~Clause*® LLC in the amounts coded as follows to be paid in the immediate for damages. 18 U.S.C. §§643, 216,/ 32 CFR §536.52 Subrogation. Coded as: 18 U.S.C. §§241, 242/ 18 U.S.C. §3571,/ 18 U.S.C. §§1621,1622,/ 18 U.S.C. §2112,/ 18 U.S.C. §872,/ 18 U.S.C. §1001,/ 18 U.S.C. §§1963, 1964

<u>Breach</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
1. Treason	(\$250,000.00) X 2
2. Violation/s of Oath of Office	(\$250,000.00) X 2
3. Slavery (Forced Compliance to contracts not held)	(\$250,000.00) X 2
4. Denied Proper Warrant/s	(\$250,000.00) X 2
5. Denied Right of Reasonable Defense Argument/s	(\$250,000.00) X 2
6. Defense Evidence (Records)	(\$250,000.00)
7. Denied Provisions in the Constitution	(\$250,000.00) X 2
8. Racketeering	(\$25,000.00) X 2
9. Conspiracy	(\$10,000.00) X 2
10. Extortion	(\$5,000.00)
11. Fraud	(\$10,000.00) X 2
12. Emolument	(\$50,000.00) X 2
13. Perjury	(\$2,000.00)
14. Subordination of Perjury	(\$2,000.00)
15. Grand Theft	<u>(\$250,000.00)</u>

Total Damages incurred by my clients for Remittance: (\$3,699,000.00)

Respectfully Submitted

Date: June 29, 2018

/s/ Christopher Edward Hallett
CHRISTOPHER EDWARD HALLETT, ESQ

E~Clause® LLC, (CEO)
(Lic. No. 443079 / Bar No. 03202154)
(Florida Notary No. GG154748)
16062 South West 34 Court Road
Ocala, Florida, 34473

Aequitas vult spoliatos, vel deceptos, vel lapsos ante omnia restitui



MEMORANDUM OF LEGAL AUTHORITY

I Christopher E Hallett as Appellate, a legal citizen of the State of Florida, The United States, and father of the children related to this case, per Article 4, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution, and *Qui Tam* Provision of the *31 U.S. Code*, §3730(b), (c), hear by assert my full Standing and Authority in this Court to make this full claim, and delegation of authority to effect Relief / Remedy in this case.

Signed: /s/ Christopher E. Hallett
Christopher E. Hallett

Date: /s/ June 29, 2018



CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

In accordance with Florida Appellate Rule 9.210 (b)(8), This brief consists of 11,212 words, and 51 pages.

Signed: /s/ Christopher E. Hallett
Christopher E. Hallett

Date: /s/ June 29, 2018

Nemo tenetur ad impossibile



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

In accordance with Administrative order 5D18-02 of May 1, 2018, I hereby certify service of this document to all known parties through the electronic service mail addresses provided. Please be advised of further ongoing investigation/s into this case, and persons who fall within the scope of those investigations per chain of custody, and the rules of evidence. [*Veritas est justitiae mater*, Truth is the mother of justice]

1. TONI C. BERNSTEIN Senior Assistant Attorney General – The Capitol, Plaza 01, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-1050
 - a. Ph: (850) 414-3552 office
 - b. Fax: (850) 922-9429
 - c. E-mail toni.bernstein@myfloridalegal.com

2. THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA –
 - a. Ph:
 - b. Email:

3. The State of Florida Congress ANGIE WELSH Inspector General - R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-0250
 - a. Ph: (850) 245-6195
 - b. E-mail OIG@DOS.myflorida.com

4. RON DESANTIS Judiciary Committee – 2138 Rayburn House Office Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20515
 - a. Ph: (202) 225-2706
 - b. E-mail contact jake.marcionette@mail.house.gov

5. The State of Florida House of Representatives - Public Integrity & Ethics Committee – 513 The Capitol, 402 South Monroe Street, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-1300
 - a. Ph: (850) 717-5650
 - b. Ph: (352) 989-9134
 - c. E-mail contact

6. The State of Ohio Congress – by and through the Ohio Inspector General. see Ohio Revised Code §§ 121.41 through 121.50, and *Reporting of Investigation* pursuant to O.R.C. § 149.43 as related to sections in *Chapter 149*. Department of Administrative Services Office of Legal Services. 30 East Broad Street, Suite 2940, Columbus, Ohio, 43215-3414
a. Ph: (614) 644-9110
b. E-mail: OIG_WATCHDOG@OIG.OHIO.GOV

Date: June 29, 2018

/s/ Christopher Edward Hallett
CHRISTOPHER EDWARD HALLETT, ESQ
ℰ~Clause® LLC, (CEO)
(Lic. No. 443079 / Bar No. 03202154)
(Florida Notary No. GG154748)
16062 South West 34 Court Road
Ocala, Florida, 34473

Nec curia deficeret in justitia exhibenda,
Nor should the court be deficient in showing justice



**No. 1 Constitutional Amendment, Article VII, Section 6, Article XII, Section 37
Increased Homestead Property Tax Exemption**

Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution to increase the homestead exemption by exempting the assessed valuation of homestead property greater than \$100,000 and up to \$125,000 for all levies other than school district levies. The amendment shall take effect January 1, 2019.

Yes No

**No. 2 Constitutional Amendment, Article XII, Section 27
Limitations on Property Tax Assessments**

Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution to permanently retain provisions currently in effect, which limit property tax assessment increases on specified nonhomestead real property, except for school district taxes, to 10 percent each year. If approved, the amendment removes the scheduled repeal of such provisions in 2019 and shall take effect January 1, 2019.

Yes No

**No. 3 Constitutional Amendment, Article X, Section 29
Voter Control of Gambling in Florida**

This amendment ensures that Florida voters shall have the exclusive right to decide whether to authorize casino gambling by requiring that in order for casino gambling to be authorized under Florida law, it must be approved by Florida voters pursuant to Article XI, Section 3 of the Florida Constitution. Affects articles X and XI. Defines casino gambling and clarifies that this amendment does not conflict with federal law regarding state/tribal compacts.

The amendment's impact on state and local government revenues and costs, if any, cannot be determined at this time because of its unknown effect on gambling operations that have not been approved by voters through a constitutional amendment proposed by a citizens' initiative petition process.

Yes No

**No. 4 Constitutional Amendment, Article VI, Section 4
Voting Restoration Amendment**

This amendment restores the voting rights of Floridians with felony convictions after they complete all terms of their sentence including parole or probation. The amendment would not apply to those convicted of murder or sexual offenses, who would continue to be permanently barred from voting unless the Governor and Cabinet vote to restore their voting rights on a case by case basis.

The precise effect of this amendment on state and local government costs cannot be determined, but the operation of current voter registration laws, combined with an increased number of felons registering to vote, will produce higher overall costs relative to the processes in place today. The impact, if any, on state and local government revenues cannot be determined. The fiscal impact of any future legislation that implements a different process cannot be reasonably determined.

Yes No

**No. 5 Constitutional Amendment, Article VII, Section 19
Supermajority Vote Required to Impose, Authorize, or Raise State Taxes or Fees**

Prohibits the legislature from imposing, authorizing, or raising a state tax or fee except through legislation approved by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature in a bill containing no other subject. This proposal does not authorize a state tax or fee otherwise prohibited by the Constitution and does not apply to fees or taxes imposed or authorized to be imposed by a county, municipality, school board, or special district.

Yes No

**No. 6 Constitutional Revision, Article I, Section 16, Article V, Sections 8 and 21, Article XII, New Section
Rights of Crime Victims; Judges**

Creates constitutional rights for victims of crime; requires courts to facilitate victims' rights; authorizes victims to enforce their rights throughout criminal and juvenile justice processes. Requires judges and hearing officers to independently interpret statutes and rules rather than deferring to government agency's interpretation. Raises mandatory retirement age of state justices and judges from seventy to seventy-five years; deletes authorization to complete judicial term if one-half of term has been served by retirement age.

Yes No

**No. 7 Constitutional Revision, Article IX, Sections 7 and 8, Article X, New Section
First Responder and Military Member Survivor Benefits; Public Colleges and Universities**

Grants mandatory payment of death benefits and waiver of certain educational expenses to qualifying survivors of certain first responders and military members who die performing official duties. Requires supermajority votes by university trustees and state university system board of governors to raise or impose all legislatively authorized fees if law requires approval by those bodies. Establishes existing state college system as constitutional entity; provides governance structure.

Yes No

The Florida Supreme Court removed Proposed Amendment No. 8.

**No. 9 Constitutional Revision, Article II, Section 7, Article X, Section 20
Prohibits Offshore Oil and Gas Drilling; Prohibits Vaping in Enclosed Indoor Workplaces**

Prohibits drilling for the exploration or extraction of oil and natural gas beneath all state-owned waters between the mean high water line and the state's outermost territorial boundaries. Adds use of vapor-generating electronic devices to current prohibition of tobacco smoking in enclosed indoor workplaces with exceptions; permits more restrictive local vapor ordinances.

Yes No

**No. 10 Constitutional Revision, Article III, Section 3, Article IV, Sections 4 and 11, Article VIII, Sections 1 and 6
State and Local Government Structure and Operation**

Requires legislature to retain department of veterans' affairs. Ensures election of sheriffs, property appraisers, supervisors of elections, tax collectors, and clerks of court in all counties; removes county charters' ability to abolish, change term, transfer duties, or eliminate election of these offices. Changes annual legislative session commencement date in even-numbered years from March to January; removes legislature's authorization to fix another date. Creates office of domestic security and counterterrorism within department of law enforcement.

Yes No

**No. 11 Constitutional Revision, Article I, Section 2, Article X, Sections 9 and 19
Property Rights; Removal of Obsolete Provision; Criminal Statutes**

Removes discriminatory language related to real property rights. Removes obsolete language repealed by voters. Deletes provision that amendment of a criminal statute will not affect prosecution or penalties for a crime committed before the amendment; retains current provision allowing prosecution of a crime committed before the repeal of a criminal statute.

Yes No

**No. 12 Constitutional Revision, Article II, Section 8, Article V, Section 13, Article XII, New Section
Lobbying and Abuse of Office by Public Officers**

Expands current restrictions on lobbying for compensation by former public officers; creates restrictions on lobbying for compensation by serving public officers and former justices and judges; provides exceptions; prohibits abuse of a public position by public officers and employees to obtain a personal benefit.

Yes No

**No. 13 Constitutional Revision, Article X, New Section, Article XII, New Section
Ends Dog Racing**

Phases out commercial dog racing in connection with wagering by 2020. Other gaming activities are not affected.

Yes No

Referendum on Appointed Superintendent

Should the Office of Superintendent of Schools of The School Board of Marion County, Florida be appointed and employed by The School Board of Marion County, Florida, as authorized by the Florida Constitution?

Yes No

This Sample Ballot was prepared in accordance with Section 101.20(2), Florida Statutes, and furnished by Wesley Wilcox, Supervisor of Elections.

This translation has been prepared in compliance with Rivera Madera v. Detzner, No. 1:18-CV-152-MW/GRJ, 2018 WL 4289625 (N.D. Fla. Sept. 10, 2018).

G11122200

NO. 6
CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION
ARTICLE I, SECTION 16
ARTICLE V, SECTIONS 8 AND 21
ARTICLE XII, NEW SECTION

BALLOT TITLE:

Rights of Crime Victims; Judges

BALLOT SUMMARY:

Creates constitutional rights for victims of crime; requires courts to facilitate victims' rights; authorizes victims to enforce their rights throughout criminal and juvenile justice processes. Requires judges and hearing officers to independently interpret statutes and rules rather than deferring to government agency's interpretation. Raises mandatory retirement age of state justices and judges from seventy to seventy-five years; deletes authorization to complete judicial term if one-half of term has been served by retirement age.

FULL TEXT:

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

SECTION 16. Rights of accused and of victims.—

(a) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall, upon demand, be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and shall be furnished a copy of the charges, and shall have the right to have compulsory process for witnesses, to confront at trial adverse witnesses, to be heard in person, by counsel or both, and to have a speedy and public trial by impartial jury in the county where the crime was committed. If the county is not known, the indictment or information may charge venue in two or more counties conjunctively and proof that the crime was committed in that area shall be sufficient; but before pleading the accused may elect in which of those counties the trial will take place. Venue for prosecution of crimes committed beyond the

boundaries of the state shall be fixed by law.

(b) To preserve and protect the right of crime victims to achieve justice, ensure a meaningful role throughout the criminal and juvenile justice systems for crime victims, and ensure that crime victims' rights and interests are respected and protected by law in a manner no less vigorous than protections afforded to criminal defendants and juvenile delinquents, every victim is entitled to the following rights, beginning at the time of his or her victimization:

(1) The right to due process and to be treated with fairness and respect for the victim's dignity.

(2) The right to be free from intimidation, harassment, and abuse.

(3) The right, within the judicial process, to be reasonably protected from the accused and any person acting on behalf of the accused. However, nothing contained herein is intended to create a special relationship between the crime victim and any law enforcement agency or office absent a special relationship or duty as defined by Florida law.

(4) The right to have the safety and welfare of the victim and the victim's family considered when setting bail, including setting pretrial release conditions that protect the safety and welfare of the victim and the victim's family.

(5) The right to prevent the disclosure of information or records that could be used to locate or harass the victim or the victim's family, or which could disclose confidential or privileged information of the victim.

(6) A victim shall have the following specific rights upon request:
a. The right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of, and to be present at, all public proceedings involving the criminal conduct, including, but not limited to, trial, plea, sentencing, or adjudication, even if the victim will be a witness at the proceeding, notwithstanding any rule to the contrary. A victim shall also be provided reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any release or escape of the defendant or delinquent, and any proceeding during which a right of the victim is implicated.

- b. The right to be heard in any public proceeding involving pretrial or other release from any form of legal constraint, plea, sentencing, adjudication, or parole, and any proceeding during which a right of the victim is implicated.
- c. The right to confer with the prosecuting attorney concerning any plea agreements, participation in pretrial diversion programs, release, restitution, sentencing, or any other disposition of the case.
- d. The right to provide information regarding the impact of the offender's conduct on the victim and the victim's family to the individual responsible for conducting any presentence investigation or compiling any presentence investigation report, and to have any such information considered in any sentencing recommendations submitted to the court.
- e. The right to receive a copy of any presentence report, and any other report or record relevant to the exercise of a victim's right, except for such portions made confidential or exempt by law.
- f. The right to be informed of the conviction, sentence, adjudication, place and time of incarceration, or other disposition of the convicted offender, any scheduled release date of the offender, and the release of or the escape of the offender from custody.
- g. The right to be informed of all postconviction processes and procedures, to participate in such processes and procedures, to provide information to the release authority to be considered before any release decision is made, and to be notified of any release decision regarding the offender. The parole or early release authority shall extend the right to be heard to any person harmed by the offender.
- h. The right to be informed of clemency and expungement procedures, to provide information to the governor, the court, any clemency board, and other authority in these procedures, and to have that information considered before a clemency or expungement decision is made; and to be notified of such decision in advance of any release of the offender.

- (7) The rights of the victim, as provided in subparagraph (6)a., subparagraph (6)b., or subparagraph (6)c., that apply to any first appearance proceeding are satisfied by a reasonable attempt by the appropriate agency to notify the victim and convey the victim's views to the court.
- (8) The right to the prompt return of the victim's property when no longer needed as evidence in the case.
- (9) The right to full and timely restitution in every case and from each convicted offender for all losses suffered, both directly and indirectly, by the victim as a result of the criminal conduct.
- (10) The right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay, and to a prompt and final conclusion of the case and any related postjudgment proceedings.
- a. The state attorney may file a good faith demand for a speedy trial and the trial court shall hold a calendar call, with notice, within fifteen days of the filing demand, to schedule a trial to commence on a date at least five days but no more than sixty days after the date of the calendar call unless the trial judge enters an order with specific findings of fact justifying a trial date more than sixty days after the calendar call.
- b. All state-level appeals and collateral attacks on any judgment must be complete within two years from the date of appeal in non-capital cases and within five years from the date of appeal in capital cases, unless a court enters an order with specific findings as to why the court was unable to comply with this subparagraph and the circumstances causing the delay. Each year, the chief judge of any district court of appeal or the chief justice of the supreme court shall report on a case-by-case basis to the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate all cases where the court entered an order regarding inability to comply with this subparagraph. The legislature may enact legislation to implement this subparagraph.
- (11) The right to be informed of these rights, and to be informed that victims can seek the advice of an attorney with respect to their rights. This information shall be made available to the general public and provided to all crime victims in the form of a

card or by other means intended to effectively advise the victim of their rights under this section.

(c) The victim, the retained attorney of the victim, a lawful representative of the victim, or the office of the state attorney upon request of the victim, may assert and seek enforcement of the rights enumerated in this section and any other right afforded to a victim by law in any trial or appellate court, or before any other authority with jurisdiction over the case, as a matter of right. The court or other authority with jurisdiction shall act promptly on such a request, affording a remedy by due course of law for the violation of any right. The reasons for any decision regarding the disposition of a victim's right shall be clearly stated on the record.

(d) The granting of the rights enumerated in this section to victims may not be construed to deny or impair any other rights possessed by victims. The provisions of this section apply throughout criminal and juvenile justice processes, are self-executing, and do not require implementing legislation. This section may not be construed to create any cause of action for damages against the state or a political subdivision of the state, or any officer, employee, or agent of the state or its political subdivisions.

(e) As used in this section, a "victim" is a person who suffers direct or threatened physical, psychological, or financial harm as a result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime or delinquent act or against whom the crime or delinquent act is committed. The term "victim" includes the victim's lawful representative, the parent or guardian of a minor, or the next of kin of a homicide victim, except upon a showing that the interest of such individual would be in actual or potential conflict with the interests of the victim. The term "victim" does not include the accused. The terms "crime" and "criminal" include delinquent acts and conduct. ~~Victims of crime or their lawful representatives, including the next of kin of homicide victims, are entitled to the right to be informed, to be present, and to be heard when relevant, at all crucial stages of criminal proceedings, to the extent~~

that these rights do not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused.

ARTICLE V JUDICIARY

SECTION 8. Eligibility.—No person shall be eligible for office of justice or judge of any court unless the person is an elector of the state and resides in the territorial jurisdiction of the court. No justice or judge shall serve after attaining the age of ~~seventy-five~~ seventy years except upon temporary assignment ~~or to complete a term, one-half of which has been served.~~ No person is eligible for the office of justice of the supreme court or judge of a district court of appeal unless the person is, and has been for the preceding ten years, a member of the bar of Florida. No person is eligible for the office of circuit judge unless the person is, and has been for the preceding five years, a member of the bar of Florida. Unless otherwise provided by general law, no person is eligible for the office of county court judge unless the person is, and has been for the preceding five years, a member of the bar of Florida. Unless otherwise provided by general law, a person shall be eligible for election or appointment to the office of county court judge in a county having a population of 40,000 or less if the person is a member in good standing of the bar of Florida.

SECTION 21. Judicial interpretation of statutes and rules.—In interpreting a state statute or rule, a state court or an officer hearing an administrative action pursuant to general law may not defer to an administrative agency's interpretation of such statute or rule, and must instead interpret such statute or rule de novo.

ARTICLE XII SCHEDULE

Eligibility of justices and judges.—The amendment to Section 8 of Article V, which increases the age at which a justice or judge is no longer eligible to serve in judicial office except upon temporary assignment, shall take effect July 1, 2019.

Attachments:

Tab

1. Judicial Mandate
2. Receipt for \$1590.00 Payment Dated May 2, 2018
3. Notice of Case Termination to Ohio Department
4. Order Granting me support establishing plausibility of my claim/s
5. Unlawful Suspension supported by item 5
6. Dept. of Justice Directive of November 16, 2017
7. Agency Findings of “**Unsubstantiated**” Claim/s (Ohio DCF)
8. Current Remittance for Damages (Submitted to Congress)
9. Proposed Orders

TAB 1

M A N D A T E

from

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA FIFTH DISTRICT

THIS CAUSE HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO THIS COURT BY APPEAL OR BY PETITION, AND
AFTER DUE CONSIDERATION THE COURT HAVING ISSUED ITS OPINION OR DECISION;

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED THAT FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AS MAY BE REQUIRED
BE HAD IN SAID CAUSE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULING OF THIS COURT AND WITH THE
RULES OF PROCEDURE AND LAWS OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE JAY P. COHEN, CHIEF JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF
APPEAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA, FIFTH DISTRICT, AND THE SEAL OF THE SAID COURT AT
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA ON THIS DAY.

DATE: September 18, 2018

FIFTH DCA CASE NO.: 5D 18-1472

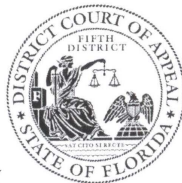
CASE STYLE: CHRISTOPHER E. HALLETT v. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE O/B/O
CHRISTINA MARIE BURNHAM-HALLETT

COUNTY OF ORIGIN: Marion

TRIAL COURT CASE NO.: 16-DR-3626-42

I hereby certify that the foregoing is
(a true copy of) the original Court mandate.

Joanne P. Simmons
JOANNE P. SIMMONS, CLERK



cc:

Toni C. Bernstein
Clerk Marion

Clerk Department Of Revenue

Christopher E. Hallett

TAB 2

RECEIPT
PAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT PURGE 229543

WARNING:
Anti-Alteration/Forgery features
are included in this receipt.

County Issued: Marion Date of Issuance: 5-2-18
Clerk's Office: Marion Law Enforcement Agency: MCSO
(County) (Sheriff's Office/Department)

Noncustodial Parent Identification
Name: Christopher Hallett
Address: 100062 SW 34th Rd Ocala FL 34473

Telephone Number: _____
Race: W Sex: M Date of Birth: 12-22-69
S. S. #: 286-82-5507 Driver License #: _____
Place of Employment: _____

Address: _____
Work Telephone: _____ Court Case #: _____
Date of Writ: 5-2-18 Amount of Purge Paid: \$ 1,590.00

Type of payment: Cash Check Money order Other _____

Payment made by Noncustodial Parent:
I _____ hereby acknowledge and declare that it is my duty pursuant to section 61.11, Florida Statutes, to carry on my person this receipt for thirty (30) days after date of payment. Further, I understand that my failure to retain this receipt and carry it on my person for the thirty (30) days as required may result in my detention for failure to pay support. In such case, I also understand that I am assuming the risk of detention as a result of my failure to carry this receipt as required, and that said assumption of the risk shall be a defense to any civil action or claim for false arrest or false imprisonment.

Signature of Payor _____ / Date _____ Payment received by (print name) / Date _____

Payment made by someone other than Noncustodial Parent:
I Susan A Rappold hereby acknowledge that I am making payment for the person identified above. I understand that state law mandates that this receipt be carried on his/her person for thirty (30) days after the date of this payment. I agree to assume the responsibility of forwarding this receipt to the person identified above so that they can comply with state law. I also understand that my failure to forward this receipt to him/her could result in their detention for failure to pay support.

Susan Rappold / Date _____ K. Shing #5190 / Date _____
Signature of Payor, if not Respondent / Date Payment received by (print name) / Date

CS-300, R. 07/96
Original-Payor's copy, Canary-Sheriff's copy, Pink-Clerk's copy, Gold-File copy

Gold copy remains in receipt book for audit purposes

TAB 3

Christopher E Hallett

E~ Clause®

16062 SW 34 CT RD, Ocala, FL, 34473, Ph (352)470-8460 eclausellc@gmail.com

September 28, 2018

NOTICE OF TERMINATION
FOR FRAUD UPON THE COURT

RE: Order No: 2009DR392

RE: Case No: 7075583299

TRUMBULL COUNTY CSEA
159 E MARKET ST.
SUITE 200
WARREN OHIO 44481-0000

To Whom It May Concern:

This Notice is to hereby inform your office of the **Official Termination** of your claim/s against me in above case/s referenced in either my official and/or personal capacity.

Pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code Sec. **4715.05 & 4723.28**, and the attached **MANDATE** issued by this Court of Law citing my office with equal Standing, and the Directive from the United States Justice Department; I will take further action/s as required by Law to quash any further assault/s upon either my person or my business should you find amusement in this Notice, and continue this little charade of "**Entitlements**". (which are Unlawful Emoluments) See **Special Project Judges Divorce. (The Act of Fraud)**

If you continue further pursuit of this now **TERMINATED** order, you will be subject to liability under the emoluments of your office. Impeached through Congress, and removed from your position pursuant to your state's Unauthorized Practice of Law Statute/s cited above.

With all due respect/s,

Christopher E Hallett

Cc: File Copy

ceh

TAB 4

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
DIVISION OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS
TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO**

Christina M. Hallett,
Plaintiff

vs.

Christopher E. Hallett,
Defendant

)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)

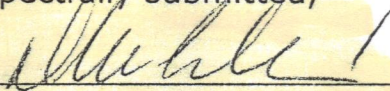
Case No. 2008 DR 213

Judge Pamela A. Rintala

**Notice of Filing Report
and Recommendation of
Guardian Ad Litem**

Now comes the Guardian Ad Litem, Deborah L. Smith, and hereby gives notice to the Court and the parties that she has filed in the Court's confidential file her Report and Recommendation of Guardian Ad Litem.

Respectfully submitted,



Deborah L. Smith
Guarnieri & Secret, PLL
151 E. Market St.
P. O. Box 4270
Warren, Ohio 44482
(330) 393-1584
GUARDIAN AD LITEM

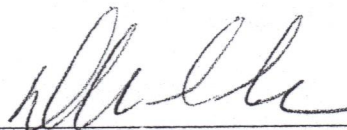
2009 OCT 13 PM 9 55
DOMESTIC RELATIONS
TRUMBULL COUNTY
KAREN REPANTE ALLEN
CLERK OF COURTS
2009 OCT 13 PM 11 00
DOMESTIC RELATIONS
TRUMBULL COUNTY

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a copy of the within Notice of Filing Report and Recommendation was faxed and mailed, via ordinary U.S. Mail this 3TH day of October, 2009, to the following:

Atty. Benjamin Joltin
3855 Starrs Centre Dr., Suite A
Canfield, Ohio 44406
Fax: (330)702-1133

Atty. Elise Burkey
200 Chestnut Ave. NE
Warren, Ohio 44483
Fax: (330)393-6436



DEBORAH L. SMITH
GUARDIAN AD LITEM



2008 DR
00213
00048752308
DRNOTG



IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
DIVISION OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS
TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO

Christina M. Hallett
Plaintiff

Vs.

Christopher E. Hallett
Defendant

) Case No.: 2008 DR 213

) Judge: Pamela A. Rintala

) **JUDGMENT ORDER**
(Objection to Magistrate's
Decision)

This day this cause came before the Court upon Defendant, Christopher E. Hallett's Objections to the Magistrate's Decision July 6, 2009 and time-stamped July 17, 2009.

The Court conducted an independent review of the record, the Motion and the Magistrate's Report in dispute. Based on that review,

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT:

- 1) The Objections are remanded back to Magistrate Anthony Natale for further review;
- 2) Court Assignment Office to set a remand hearing and notify parties of hearing date;
- 3) All orders previously issued by the Magistrate to remain effective until hearing.

Parties are legally separated and Plaintiff, Christina M. Hallett, to provide health insurance for Minor Children.

Plaintiff, Christina Hallett to pay \$442.91 per month plus poundage as child support commencing 7/1/2009. Plaintiff, Christina Hallett, to receive credit for monies spent on behalf of Minor Children from 3/1/2009 to 6/30/2009.

Plaintiff, Christina Hallett to pay \$442.91 per month plus poundage commencing 7/1/2009.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT THE CLERK SHALL ISSUE NOTICE TO:

7-21-09
Trumbull County Child Support Enforcement Agency
Attorney Elise Burkey
Attorney Benjamin Joltin
Attorney Deborah Smith, (Guardian Ad Litem)
Christina Hallett
Christopher Hallett

KAREN INFANTE ALLEN
Clerk of Courts

JUL 31 2009

DOMESTIC RELATIONS
TRUMBULL COUNTY

by United States Ordinary Mail, prepaid, as mandated by the Rules.

ALL UNTIL FURTHER ORDER OF THIS COURT.

DATED: 7-21-09


JUDGE



2008 DR
00213
00010665091
DRJER

91

TAB 5



STATE OF FLORIDA
 DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES
 DIVISION OF MOTORIST SERVICES
 NEIL KIRKMAN BUILDING
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0570

ORDER OF SUSPENSION

AUGUST 16, 2018

S-59
 CHRISTOPHER EDWARD HALLETT
 16062 SW 34TH CT RD
 Ocala, FL 34473

Driver license or control number: H430-105-69-462-0 Case Number: 02001026287-0124323421

The Department will suspend your driving privilege and vehicle registrations on 09/05/2018 because of the following:

Failed to pay or comply with an order for child support/alimony/genetic testing.

To avoid the suspension, follow these instructions:

1. Contact Support Enforcement Office

SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT OFFICE
 DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
 5431 E SILVER SPGS BLVD, STE 2
 SILVER SPRINGS, FL 34488-1736
 (850) 488-5437 DHSMV CODE - 31

2. Satisfy the requirements. If the office above is the Department of Revenue, they will update your record electronically within two business days. If the office above is a court, obtain a clearance document with a judge's signature or a court seal showing that you have fully complied with the court's requirements. Take the court compliance to the nearest Florida driver license or tax collector office for immediate clearance.
3. If you comply on or after 09/05/2018, please pay **\$60.00** at your local driver license or tax collector office. (If you pay at a tax collector's office that offers driver license services, you will pay an additional **\$6.25** service fee.) The Department cannot grant extensions for additional time, so please resolve this matter before the suspension date.
4. For alimony and genetic testing, obtain an affidavit from the Department of Revenue or the court stating that you have satisfied all requirements. You must present the original affidavit at any Florida driver license or tax collector office for reinstatement. As indicated above, the Department cannot grant extensions for additional time, and a service fee will apply if you clear this on or after 09/05/2018.
5. After taking the actions above, you can check to see if your license is clear by going to www.flhsmv.gov, select driver license check and enter your driver license number (or control number listed above). Or call our automated phone system at 850/617-2000, say driver license and speak your driver license number or social security number. If the system tells you your license is valid, it is clear and no further action is needed. If the line is busy, try calling evenings or weekends since this service is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

If you are out of state and need to mail affidavit(s) and/or reinstatement fee(s) to us, please allow 10 business days to clear the record. Make sure you mail all materials to clear your license in one envelope with any fees that are due. Make checks payable to DHSMV and write your driver license number on the comments line. Mail to:

BMC
 P.O. Box 5775
 Tallahassee, FL 32314-5775

This order has been filed in the official record of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles on the above date and a copy has been provided to licensee by first class mail as required by section 322.251, Florida Statutes. You may seek review of this order within 30 days of the date of this order by filing a petition for writ of certiorari as provided in section 322.31, Florida Statutes.

If you believe that you have a legal basis to show cause why this action is unjustified, you may request a hearing at any Administrative Reviews Office to submit evidence that your license should not be revoked, suspended or cancelled. You may present your evidence to a hearing officer. You may not argue that a court conviction is invalid. A request for a hearing does not stop the 30 days you have to file a petition for circuit court review under section 322.31, Florida Statutes. HSMV F72101 PSUP DSP311 (REV. 06/27/2016)

Stephanie D. Duhart
 Stephanie D. Duhart, Chief
 Bureau of Records

Robert R. Kynoch
 Robert R. Kynoch, Director
 Division of Motorist Services

TAB 6



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

November 16, 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL COMPONENTS

FROM: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUBJECT: Prohibition on Improper Guidance Documents

The Department of Justice has the duty to uphold the laws of the United States and to ensure the fair and impartial administration of justice. Therefore, when the Department engages in regulatory activity, it should model the lawful exercise of regulatory power.

In promulgating regulations, the Department must abide by constitutional principles and follow the rules imposed by Congress and the President. These principles and rules include the fundamental requirement that agencies regulate only within the authority delegated to them by Congress. They also include the Administrative Procedure Act's requirement to use, in most cases, notice-and-comment rulemaking when purporting to create rights or obligations binding on members of the public or the agency. Not only is notice-and-comment rulemaking generally required by law, but it has the benefit of availing agencies of more complete information about a proposed rule's effects than the agency could ascertain on its own, and therefore results in better decision making by regulators.

Not every agency action is required to undergo notice-and-comment rulemaking. For example, agencies may use guidance and similar documents to educate regulated parties through plain-language restatements of existing legal requirements or provide non-binding advice on technical issues through examples or practices to guide the application or interpretation of statutes and regulations. But guidance may not be used as a substitute for rulemaking and may not be used to impose new requirements on entities outside the Executive Branch. Nor should guidance create binding standards by which the Department will determine compliance with existing regulatory or statutory requirements.

It has come to my attention that the Department has in the past published guidance documents—or similar instruments of future effect by other names, such as letters to regulated entities—that effectively bind private parties without undergoing the rulemaking process.

The Department will no longer engage in this practice. Effective immediately, Department components may not issue guidance documents that purport to create rights or obligations binding on persons or entities outside the Executive Branch (including state, local,

and tribal governments). To avoid circumventing the rulemaking process, Department components should adhere to the following principles when issuing guidance documents:

- Guidance documents should identify themselves as guidance, disclaim any force or effect of law, and avoid language suggesting that the public has obligations that go beyond those set forth in the applicable statutes or legislative rules.
- Guidance documents should clearly state that they are not final agency actions, have no legally binding effect on persons or entities outside the federal government, and may be rescinded or modified in the Department's complete discretion.
- Guidance documents should not be used for the purpose of coercing persons or entities outside the federal government into taking any action or refraining from taking any action beyond what is required by the terms of the applicable statute or regulation.
- Guidance documents should not use mandatory language such as "shall," "must," "required," or "requirement" to direct parties outside the federal government to take or refrain from taking action, except when restating—with citations to statutes, regulations, or binding judicial precedent—clear mandates contained in a statute or regulation. In all cases, guidance documents should clearly identify the underlying law that they are explaining.
- To the extent guidance documents set out voluntary standards (e.g., recommended practices), they should clearly state that compliance with those standards is voluntary and that noncompliance will not, in itself, result in any enforcement action.

All components shall implement these principles immediately with respect to all future guidance documents, in consultation with the Office of Legal Policy. Components should also implement these principles consistent with policies issued by the Office of Management and Budget, including its Final Bulletin for Agency Good Guidance Practices, 72 Fed. Reg. 3432 (Jan. 25, 2007). Furthermore, I direct the Associate Attorney General, as Chair of the Department's Regulatory Reform Task Force, to work with components to identify existing guidance documents that should be repealed, replaced, or modified in light of these principles.

For purposes of this memorandum, guidance documents include any Department statements of general applicability and future effect, whether styled as guidance or otherwise that are designed to advise parties outside the federal Executive Branch about legal rights and obligations falling within the Department's regulatory or enforcement authority. This memorandum does not apply to adjudicatory actions that do not have the aim or effect of binding anyone beyond the parties involved, and it does not address documents informing the public of the Department's enforcement priorities or factors the Department considers in exercising its prosecutorial discretion. Nor does it address internal directives, memoranda, or training materials for

Department personnel directing them on how to carry out their duties, positions taken by the Department in litigation, or advice provided by the Attorney General or the Office of Legal Counsel. This memorandum is an internal Department of Justice policy directed at Department components and employees. As such, it is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied upon to, create any rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by any party in any matter civil or criminal.

TAB 7



**Mahoning County
Children Services**

222 W. Federal Street, 4th Floor • Youngstown, Ohio 44503 • 330-941-8888 / Fax 330-941-8787

January 30, 2018

Christopher Hallett
16062 SW 34 Court Road
Ocala, Florida 34473

RE: Christopher Hallett – Alleged Perpetrator

Dear Christopher Hallett,

In accordance with our state rules, this letter is to inform you as to the status of the assessment conducted by our agency.

Case disposition/resolution: **Sexual Abuse Allegation Referral Date: 1/17/18**

Unsubstantiated; No occurrence of child abuse or neglect

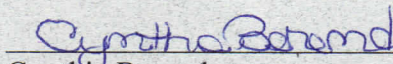
Indicated; There is circumstantial, medical, or other isolated indicators of child abuse or neglect, lacking confirmation.

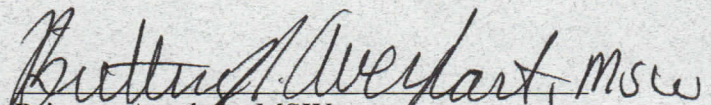
Substantiated; When there is an admission of child abuse or neglect by the responsible person; an adjudication of child abuse or neglect; other forms of confirmation deemed valid by Children Services; or professional judgment that the child has been abused or neglected.

Suggested follow up services :

Agency Procedure: The alleged perpetrator of child abuse or neglect has the right to appeal the finding of this assessment. The appeal must be submitted, in writing, to the Executive Director of Children Services, within 14 days upon receipt of notification. The case will be reviewed by an Administrator who has no direct involvement with the assessment, and the ability to overturn the decision. The alleged perpetrator will be informed as to the results of the appeal within 30 days of receipt of the request. Should there be a hearing, visual, or language problem, the appropriate translators will process the information to the alleged perpetrator.

Sincerely,


Cynthia Berend
Intake Services Caseworker
Intake Services Department


Brittney Averhart, MSW
Intake Services Supervisor
Intake Services Department

BA/jj

Our Mission:
Mahoning County Children Services, in partnership with the community, is committed to being the leader in protecting children while helping to preserve families.





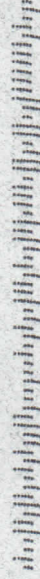
**Mahoning County
Children Services**

222 W. Federal Street, 4th Floor
Youngstown, Ohio 44503



Christopher Hallett
16062 SW 34 Court Road
Ocala, Florida 34473

3447333035 RC22



TAB 8

REMITTANCE FOR DAMAGES AS CODED

Remoto impedimento, emergit actio

Remittance reimbursement from the Defendants to *E~Clause*® LLC in the amounts coded as follows to be paid in the immediate for damages. 18 U.S.C. §§643, 216,/ 32 CFR §536.52 Subrogation. Coded as: 18 U.S.C. §§241, 242/ 18 U.S.C. §3571,/ 18 U.S.C. §§1621,1622,/ 18 U.S.C. §2112,/ 18 U.S.C. §872,/ 18 U.S.C. §1001,/ 18 U.S.C. §§1963, 1964

<u>Breach</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
1. Treason	(\$250,000.00) X 2
2. Violation/s of Oath of Office	(\$250,000.00) X 2
3. Slavery (Forced Compliance to contracts not held)	(\$250,000.00) X 2
4. Denied Proper Warrant/s	(\$250,000.00) X 2
5. Denied Right of Reasonable Defense Argument/s	(\$250,000.00) X 2
6. Defense Evidence (Records)	(\$250,000.00)
7. Denied Provisions in the Constitution	(\$250,000.00) X 2
8. Racketeering	(\$25,000.00) X 2
9. Conspiracy	(\$10,000.00) X 2
10. Extortion	(\$5,000.00)
11. Fraud	(\$10,000.00) X 2
12. Emolument	(\$50,000.00) X 2
13. Perjury	(\$2,000.00)
14. Subordination of Perjury	(\$2,000.00)
15. Grand Theft	(\$250,000.00)

Total Damages incurred by my clients for Remittance: (\$3,699,000.00)

Respectfully Submitted

/s/ Christopher Edward Hallett

CHRISTOPHER EDWARD HALLETT, ESQ

E~Clause® LLC, (CEO)

(Lic. No. 443079 / Bar No. 03202154)

(Florida Notary No. GG154748)

16062 South West 34 Court Road

Ocala, Florida, 34473

Aequitas vult spoliatos, vel deceptos, vel lapsos ante omnia restitui

E~Clause®

TAB 9

**IN THE COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

IN RE: The Matter of:
Florida Department of Revenue o/b/o
Christina Marie Burnham-Hallett
Former Wife

Judge: JENNIFER BASS

Case Number: 16-DR-3626-42

Christopher Edward Hallett
Former Husband

ORDER

Be it remembered; pursuant to rule 1.210(a)(b), and the Treatise of False Arrest and Imprisonments. The court orders the arrest record/s established on May 1, 2018, to be stricken / removed from the record.

It is so **ORDERED** on this _____ day of _____, 2018.

JUDGE JENNIFER BASS

**IN THE COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**IN RE: The Matter of:
Florida Department of Revenue o/b/o
Christina Marie Burnham-Hallett
Former Wife**

Judge: JENNIFER BASS

Case Number: 16-DR-3626-42

**Christopher Edward Hallett
Former Husband**

ORDER

Be it remembered; upon review and consideration of the fact patterns, evidence, and reasonable conclusions of Law presented to this court based on the event/s of May 1, 2018. Referencing rule 1.210(a) in that counsel lacks Standing to represent an out of state non-resident litigant, and as reciprocity establishing a mutual benefit to the parties cannot be articulated.

This court finds in favor of Former Husband (Christopher Edward Hallett) hereby **CLOSING** this case with prejudice, and dismisses the Florida Department of Revenue from further involvement/s in this matter.

It is so **ORDERED** on this ____ day of _____, 2018.

JUDGE JENNIFER BASS

**IN THE COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

IN RE: The Matter of:
Florida Department of Revenue o/b/o
Christina Marie Burnham-Hallett
Former Wife

Judge: JENNIFER BASS

Case Number: 16-DR-3626-42

Christopher Edward Hallett
Former Husband

ORDER

Be it remembered; upon review and consideration of the fact patterns, evidence, and reasonable conclusions of Law presented to this court based on the event/s of May 1, 2018. In referencing rule 1.210(b), under Article 1, Section 11 of the Florida Constitution; and pursuant to Florida Statute 454.23 as mandated by Florida Congress.

The court sanctions Department Counsel with cause as an unlawful use of Florida State Government Emoluments which justifies the return of funds seized to Former Husband (Christopher Edward Hallett) in the amount of \$1590.00 collected on May 2, 2018, as evidenced in the record, within 10 business days of this order.

It is so **ORDERED** on this _____ day of _____, 2018.

JUDGE JENNIFER BASS