**ATTACHMENT TO 3949A**

With regards to Case / Account # xxxxxxxxx, the individual and corporation reported is a

co-conspirator in seditious crimes against the private rights of the petitioner and in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 241, 242. They are armed and dangerous.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Judges sign standing orders to invest all the court cases through the Court Trust Registry at the superior court. (For your state, it might be Court Registry Investment System.). Every court case shall be assigned, by the court administrator, a U.S. Treasury Public Debt number, placed on to the court document, including and not limited to traffic citations after the unknowing participants in the case have received their copy of the same but without the added monetary transformation of that instrument into a financial transaction, which is the definition of a securitization. All the court cases are directly deposited into the Federal Reserve Bank.

C.U.S.I.P.© is the acronym for the Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures. It is a copyrighted, registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. After the Public Debt number is obtained, which converts the instrument into an obligation, the court administrator obtains a C.U.S.I.P. number. This implies only one of two conclusions: (1) that the court administrators are knowingly committing copyright infringement violations as well as creating counterfeit obligations pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 472 et seq. 473-474; or (2) that the court administrator is a member of the C.U.S.I.P..

Now that the courts have fraudulently converted every court case into a banking financial securities instrument and manipulated the court into the creditor’s position and the respondent into the debtor’s position, the judges are knowingly and capriciously acting with a vested interest with insider knowledge as well as violating judicial canon. Judges are required to act without bias and to make rulings on the merits of arguments. Instead, they are making financial investments on every case, knowing the exact meaning of every letter and number applied to and now written on the face of the instrument in all cases in the form of a C.U.S.I.P. and issuing judgments based upon futures rather than upon the rule of law, evidence, or oral or written argument.

Additionally, the courts are also committing tax fraud by shifting the debt created by every particular case back onto the individual who is the actual Creditor / Real Party in Interest and, then, fraudulently conveying the case into an investment instrument to be deposited into the Federal Reserve Bank which shifts assets from the credit side of the transaction over to the Debtor, deceptively laundered as a fraudulent debt into corporate assets, converted again into bonds, stocks, and grants, and given back to the county through the Department of Transportation or through some other discreet agency.

The United States, as defined in 28 U.S.C. § 3002 (15)(a), is bankrupt on the authority of *Perry v. United States*, 294 U.S. 330-381; 97 L. Ed. 9121, and is an obligor / grantor to the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 (38 Stat. 265, Chapter 6). The Federal Reserve Act of 1913, mentioned below, was an act of private law, not Public Law, nor Public Policy, as in reference to a Mr. Lewis whom was injured by a Federal Reserve vehicle and sued the U.S. Government for damages. The court ruled, “…that since the Federal Reserve and its 12 branches are private corporations, the federal government could not be held responsible.” *Lewis v. U.S.*, 608 F.2d. 1239 (1982).

Other case law citations:

“Inasmuch as every government is an artificial person, an abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface only with other artificial persons. The imaginary, having neither actuality nor substance, is foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible. The legal manifestation of this is that no government, as well as any law, agency, aspect, court, etc. can concern itself with anything other than corporate, artificial persons and the contracts between them.” S.C.R. 1795, *Penhallow v. Doane’s Administrators*, 3 U.S. 54; 1 L.Ed. 57; 3 Dall. 54, Supreme Court of the United States (1795).

“All codes [Chapter 83, Part II as alleged], rules, and regulations are for government authorities only, no human / Creators in accordance with God’s laws. All codes, rules, and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking due process.” *Rodriques v. Ray Donavan (U.S. Dept. of Labor)*, 769 F.2d 1344, 1348 (1985).

“Any false representation of material facts made with knowledge of its falsity and with intent that it shall be acted upon by another in entering into contract, and which is so acted upon, constitutes fraud and entitles the party deceived to avoid contracts or recover damages.” *Barnsdall Refining Corp. v. Birnamwood Oil Co.*, 92 F.2d 817. “The terms ‘lawful money’ and ‘lawful money of the United States’ shall be construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.” 21 U.S.C. § 152, also *Boric v. Trott*, Pa. 5 Phila. 366, 404; *Klauber v. Biggerstaff*, 47 Wis. 551 (1879); *Lawry v. McGhee*, 16 Tenn. 242 (1835). “‘Money’ does not include treasury notes.” *Foquet v. Headley*, 3 Conn. 534, 536. “Federal Reserve Notes are not dollars.” U.S. Treasury, General Counsel, Munk. “Both notes and checks are acknowledgments of indebtedness [not credit] and promise of payment.” *Hegeman v. Moon*, 131 N.Y. 462, 30 N.E. 487; *Smith v. Treuhart, et al*, 223 N.Y.S. 481.

“As the use of private corporate commercial paper [Federal Reserve Notes], debt currency or securities [checks] is concerned, removes the sovereignty status of the government of ‘We the People’ and reduces it to an entity rather than a government in the area of finance and commerce as a corporation or person… Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen. This entity cannot compel performance upon its corporate statutes or rules unless it, like any other corporation or person, is the holder in due course or commercial agreement between it and the one upon whom the payment and performance are made and are willing to produce said documents and place the same evidence before trying to enforce its demands called statutes. For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities entirely separate from government.” *Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States*, 318 U.S. 363-371.

“When governments enter the world of commerce, they are subject to the same burdens as any private firm or corporation.” *U.S. v. Burr*, 309 U.S. 242 See: U.S.C.A. 286e, *Bank of U.S. v. Planters Bank of Georgia*, 6 L.Ed. (9 Wheat) 244; 22 U.S.C.A. 286 et seq., C.R.S. 11-60-103.

“Under a statute defining a negotiable note as a note made by one person whereby he promises to pay money to another person, and providing that the word ‘person’ should be construed to extend to every corporation capable by law of making contracts, it was held that the word included a state.” *State of Indiana v. Woram*, 6 Hill (N.Y.) 33, 38; 40 Am.Dec. 378.

“A state is a person within the meaning of a statute punishing the false making or fraudulent alteration of a public record with the intent that any person may be defrauded.” *Martin v. State*, 24 Tex. 61, 68.

“An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.” *Norton v. Shelby County*, 118 U.S. 425

“No state legislator or executive or judicial officer can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it.” *Cooper v. Aaron*, 358 U.S. 1, 78 S.Ct. 1401 (1958).

[Emphasis added on all of the above citations.]

Judge xxxxxxxx has not timely produced an official bond within three business days upon lawful request made in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 50-18-71(a), 45-4-23 (TRANSPOSE FOR YOUR STATE’S EQUIVALENT.), so it can only be assumed that he/she is in contempt of court pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 45-4-21, and notice shall be issued to the Your State Attorney General § 45-4-19. See attached Exhibit A.

\*\*REMOVE PARAGRAPH IF NOT NEEDED.\*\*