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From: Richard Patterson Jr., sui juris, In Propria Persona. 1 Executor, Authorized Representative, Secured Party. *** NOTICE TO AGENT IS NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL *** TMRICHARD PATTERSON JR© ESTATE *** NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO AGENT *** 2 *** SELF-EXECUTING CONTRACT AND SECURITY AGREEMENT 3 non-domestic without the United States 4 To/Defendant(s)/Respondent(s): Clare E. Connors, Craig S. Nolan, Michael F. Albanese 5 C/o Office of Assistant U.S. Attorney 300 Ala Moana Boulevard 6 Honolulu, Hawai [96850] Registered Mail # RF504735892US / Michael. Albanese@usdoj.gov **AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH** 8 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII 10 ™RICHARD PATTERSON JR.© ESTATE, CR. NO. 21-00111 DKW 11 TMRICHARD PATTERSON JR.©, 1. NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE 12 Plaintiff(s), 2. NOTICE OF FRAUD 13 3. NOTICE OF DEPRIVATION OF VS. RIGHTS UNDER THE COLOR OF CLARE E. CONNORS, CRAIG S. NOLAN, 14 LAW MICHAEL F. ALBANESE, UNITED STATES 4. NOTICE OF CONPSIRACY TO OF AMERICA, Does 1-100 Inclusive, 15 DEPRIVE OF RIGHTS Defendant(s). 16 5. NOTICE OF FORCED PEONAGE 6. NOTICE OF CHALLENGE OF 17 JURISDICTION 7. NOTICE OF TREASON 18 8. NOTICE OF MONOPOLIZATION OF 19 TRADE AND COMMERCE 9. REQUEST[DEMAND] FOR SETOFF, 20 ADJUSTMENT, AND SETTLEMENT 10. REQUEST[DEMAND] FOR 21 RECOUPMENT 11. EQUITY IS INVOKED 22 23 **VERIFIED** 24 This correspondence constitutes a formal NOTICE of acceptance for value and 25

return for value of all monetary instruments, bonds, tax forms, and/or any other currency or debt instruments are in possession of or that may exist. This correspondence also constitutes formal NOTICE of claim, error, fraud, extortion, coercion, deprivation of rights under the color of law, conspiracy, breach of trust,

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monopolization of trade and commerce, treason, injury and damage to Affiant and/ 1 or TMRICHARD PATTERSON JR.©, and/or TMRICHARD PATTERSON JR.© ESTATE. 2 3 The undersigned, Richard Patterson Jr., hereafter referred to as Affiant. Affiant is the Agent, Attorney In Fact, holder in due course, and Secured Party and 5 Creditor of and for ™RICHARD PATTERSON JR.©, and the ™RICHARD PATTERSON JR.© ESTATE. Affiant hereby states that he is of legal age and 7 competent to state on belief and personal knowledge that the facts set forth herein 8 as duly noted below are true, correct, complete, and presented in good faith regarding the commercial contract CASE/BOND # 21-00111 DKW. 10 This <u>VERIFIED</u> Affidavit concerns Defendant(s)/Respondent(s)/You, CLARE E. 11 CONNORS, CRAIG S. NOLAN, MICHAEL F. ALBANESE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and/or Does 1-100 and the blatant bad faith acts of fraud, threats and 13 extortion against foreign officials, official guests, or internationally protected persons, 14 extortion, embezzlement, larceny, coercion, identity theft, extortion of national/ 15 internationally protecter person, conspiracy to deprive of rights under the color of law, treason, bank fraud, trusts, etc., in restraint of trade, frauds and swindles, mail fraud, forced 16 17 peonage, monopolization of trade and commerce, willful violation of the Constitution, deprivation of rights under color of law, monopolization of trade and commerce, and 19 intentional and willful and intentional trespass and infringement of the TMRICHARD PATTERSON JR.© trademark and copyright. 20 21 As with any administrative process, You/Defendant(s)/Respondent(s), CLARE E. CONNORS, CRAIG S. NOLAN, MICHAEL F. ALBANESE, UNITED STATES OF 23 AMERICA, and/or Does 1-100 may controvert the statements and/or claims made by 24 Affiants by executing and delivering a verified response point by point, in affidavit form, 25 sworn and attested to under penalty of perjury, signed by CLARE E. CONNORS, CRAIG S. NOLAN, MICHAEL F. ALBANESE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and/

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or Does 1-100 or other designated officer of the corporation with evidence in support by

Certified, Express, or Registered Mail. Answers by any other means are considered a

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non-response and will be treated as a non-response.

22 A

This contract, received and accepted per the mailbox rule, is self-executing and serves as a SECURITY AGREEMENT, and establishes a lien, Authorized by You/
They/the DEBTOR(S). Acceptance of this contract is deemed to occur at the moment it is dispatched via mail, in accordance with the mailbox rule established in common law.
Under this rule, an acceptance becomes effective and binding once it is properly addressed, stamped, and placed in the control of the postal service, as supported by Adams v. Lindsell (1818) 106 ER 250. Furthermore, as a self-executing agreement, this contract creates immediate and enforceable obligations without the need for further action, functioning also as a SECURITY AGREEMENT under Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC).

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENT, that I, Richard Patterson Jr., In Propia

Persona, proceeding sui juris, by *Special Limited Appearance*, a man upon the land, a follower of the Almighty Supreme Creator, first and foremost and the laws of man when they are not in conflict (Leviticus 18:3, 4) Pursuant to Matthew 5:33 – 37 and James 5:12, let

my yea mean yea and my nay be nay, as supported by Federal Public Law 97-280, 96 Stat.1211, depose and say that I, **Richard Patterson Jr.** over 18 years of age, being

competent to testify and having first hand knowledge of the facts herein declare (or certify,

verify, affirm, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of

America that the following is true and correct, to the best of my understanding and belief,

and in good faith:

1. I, Richard Patterson Jr., sui juris, In Propria Persona, for the record, explicitly reserve all of my rights and waive none. Also see U.C.C. § 1-308.

2. I, Richard Patterson Jr., sui juris, In Propria Persona, respectfully request[demand] that Defendant(s) cease these unauthorized proceedings immediately, and I make my exemption available as principal for setoff of all charges associated with this matter.



- I, Richard Patterson Jr., sui juris, In Proper Persona, hereby <u>invoke equity</u>, demand remedy, all assets and bonds are under recoupment, and I demand that these unauthorized proceedings be ceased immediately and all information pertaining to it be struck and expunged from the record.
 I, Richard Patterson Jr., sui juris, state, verify, and affirm for the record that I am the *the* Agent, Executor, Authorized Representative, Trustee, Attorney In Fact, and the Secured Party and Secured Creditor of ENS LEGIS/CORPORATE FICTION, RICHARD PATTERSON JR., and all derivatives thereof. I am the holder in due course for all
- securities, assets: tangible and intangible, and I hold allodial title to all assets, as
 evidenced by Nevada UCC (private) Contract Trust # 2024429874-2). See U.C.C § 3-302,
 9-105 and 9-509.
 - 5. You are hereby instructed and authorized to settle, adjust, ledger, and setoff any and all charges relating to this matter and provide proper tac forms for accounting, including but not limited to form 1099-A, 1099-OID, 1099-C, 1040, 1040-V, and and other appropriate and/or applicable form.
 - You/Defendant(s)/Respondent(s), CLARE E. CONNORS, CRAIG S. NOLAN, MICHAEL F. ALBANESE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Does 1-100 Inclusive, or the entity they represent is/are the <u>DEBTOR(S)</u> in this matter.
 - 7. You/Defendant(s)/Respondent(s), CLARE E. CONNORS, CRAIG S. NOLAN,
 MICHAEL F. ALBANESE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Does 1-100 Inclusive are
 not the CREDITOR, or an ASSIGNEE of the CREDITOR, in this matter.
 - 8. You/Defendant(s)/Respondent(s), CLARE E. CONNORS, CRAIG S. NOLAN,
 MICHAEL F. ALBANESE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Does 1-100 Inclusive, <u>DO</u>

 <u>NOT</u> have standing.
 - 9. I, Richard Patterson Jr., sui juris, am "non-resident" to the "residency" of the fourteenth Amendment and "alien" to the "citizenship" thereof; therefore I, Richard Patterson Jr., sui juris, am NOT subject to the jurisdictional statements of the United States Code

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however, Defendant(s) is/ are subject to jurisdictional statements of the United States Code and other."

- 10. I, Richard Patterson Jr., sui juris, reserve my natural common law right not to be compelled to perform under any contract that I did not enter into knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally. And furthermore, I do not accept the liability associated with the compelled and pretended "benefit" of any hidden or unrevealed contract or commercial agreement. As such, the hidden or unrevealed contracts that supposedly create obligations to perform, for persons of subject status, are inapplicable to me, and are null and void. If I have participated in any of the supposed "benefits" associated with these hidden contracts, I have done so under duress, for lack of any other practical alternative. I may have received such "benefits" but I have not accepted them in a manner that binds me to anything. "" such "benefits" but I have not accepted them in a manner that binds me to anything.
- 11. I, Richard Patterson Jr, sui juris, declare, state, verify, and affirm for the record that equity is permanently invoked and all assets are under recoupment.
- 12. Title 18 U.S. Code § 112 Protection of foreign officials, official guests, and internationally protected persons, stipulates: Whoever assaults, strikes, wounds, imprisons, or offers violence to a foreign official, official guest, or internationally protected person or makes any other violent attack upon the person or liberty of such person, or, if likely to endanger his person or liberty, makes a violent attack upon his official premises, private accommodation, or means of transport or attempts to commit any of the foregoing shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. Whoever in the commission of any such act uses a deadly or dangerous weapon, or inflicts bodily injury, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. (b) Whoever willfully—(1) intimidates, coerces, threatens, or harasses a foreign official or an official guest or obstructs a foreign official in the performance of his duties; (2) attempts to intimidate, coerce, threaten, or harass a foreign official or an official guest or obstruct a foreign official in the

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performance of his duties; or (3) within the <u>U</u> nited <u>S</u> tates and within one hundred feet
of any building or premises in whole or in part owned, used, or occupied for official
business or for diplomatic, consular, or residential purposes by $-(A)$ a foreign
government, including such use as a mission to an international organization; (B) an
international organization; (C) a foreign official; or (D) an official guest; congregates
with two or more other persons with intent to violate any other provision of this
section; shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.
. 18 U.S. Code § 878 - Threats and extortion against foreign officials, official guests, or
internationally protected persons, expressly stipulates: (a) Whoever knowingly and
willfully threatens to violate section 112, 1116, or 1201 shall be fined under this title or
imprisoned not more than five years, or both, except that imprisonment for a
threatened assault shall not exceed three years. (b) Whoever in connection with any
violation of subsection (a) or actual violation of section 112, 1116, or 1201 makes any
extortionate demand shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than
twenty years, or both. (c) For the purpose of this section "foreign official",
"internationally protected person", "national of the United States", and "official
guest" shall have the same meanings as those provided in section 1116(a) of this title.
. Title 18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights, stipulates: If two or more persons
conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory,
Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or
privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the <u>U</u> nited <u>S</u> tates, or because of
his having so exercised the same; or If two or more persons go in disguise on the
highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free
exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—They shall be fined under
this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the
acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an
attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual



abuse, <u>or an attempt</u> to kill, they **shall be** fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or <u>may</u> be sentenced to death.

- 15. 15 U.S. Code § 1 Trusts, etc., in restraint of trade illegal; penalty, stipulates: Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any contract or engage in any combination or conspiracy hereby declared to be illegal shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$100,000,000 if a corporation, or, if any other person, \$1,000,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.
- 16. 15 U.S. Code § 2 Monopolizing trade a felony; penalty, stipulates: Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$100,000,000 if a corporation, or, if any other person, \$1,000,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.
- 17. "Public officials <u>are not immune</u> from suit when they transcend their lawful authority by invading constitutional **rights**."—AFLCIO v. Woodward, 406 F2d 137 t.
- 18. 42 U.S. Code § 1983 Civil action for deprivation of rights, expressly stipulates:

 Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was



unavailable. For the purposes of this section, any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

- 19. 18 U.S. Code § 4 Misprision of felony, expressly stipulates: Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.
- 20. 18 U.S. Code § 1025 False pretenses on high seas and other waters, expressly stipulates: Whoever, upon any waters or vessel within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, by any fraud, or false pretense, obtains from any person anything of value, or procures the execution and delivery of any instrument of writing or conveyance of real or personal property, or the signature of any person, as maker, endorser, or guarantor, to or upon any bond, bill, receipt, promissory note, draft, or check, or any other evidence of indebtedness, or fraudulently sells, barters, or disposes of any bond, bill, receipt, promissory note, draft, or check, or other evidence of indebtedness, for value, knowing the same to be worthless, or knowing the signature of the maker, endorser, or guarantor thereof to have been obtained by any false pretenses, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both
- 21. 18 U.S. Code § 1951 Interference with commerce by threats or violence, expressly stipulates: (a) Whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays, or affects commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce, by robbery or extortion or attempts or conspires so to do, or commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to do anything in violation of this section shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both. (b) As used in this section—(1) The term "robbery" means the unlawful taking or obtaining of personal property from the person or in the presence of another, against

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1	his will, by means of actual or threatened force, or violence, or fear of injury, immediate
2	or future, to his person or property, or property in his custody or possession, or the
3	person or property of a relative or member of his family or of anyone in his company at
4	the time of the taking or obtaining. (2) The term "extortion" means the obtaining of
5	property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or
6	threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right. (3) The term
7	"commerce" means commerce within the District of Columbia, or any Territory or
8	Possession of the <u>U</u> nited <u>S</u> tates; all commerce between any point in a State, Territory,
9	Possession, or the District of Columbia and any point outside thereof;
10	all commerce between points within the same State through any place outside such
11	State; and all other commerce over which the United States has jurisdiction.
12	22. 18 U.S. Code § 2071 - Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally, expressly
13	stipulates: (a) Whoever willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates,
14	obliterates, or destroys, or attempts to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries
15	away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or
16	deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public
17	office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined under
18	this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (b) Whoever, having the
19	custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, paper, or other thing,
20	willfully and unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys
21	the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or
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n the same State through any place outside such which the United States has jurisdiction. removal, or mutilation generally, expressly d unlawfully conceals, removes, mutilates, to do so, or, with intent to do so takes and carries book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or of **any** court of the United States, or in any public officer of the United States, shall be fined under an three years, or both. (b)Whoever, having the ling, map, book, document, paper, or other thing, emoves, mutilates, obliterates, falsifies, or destroys itle or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States. As used in this subsection, the term "office" does not include the office held by any person as a retired officer of the Armed Forces of the United States. 23. 18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law, stipulates: Whoever,

under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the



Constitution or laws of the <u>U</u>nited States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than <u>one year</u>, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than <u>ten years</u>, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an <u>attempt</u> to kill, <u>shall be</u> fined under this title, <u>or</u> imprisoned for <u>any term of years or for life</u>, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

- 24. I, Richard Patterson Jr., sui juris, has never knowingly and willing signed away his sovereign rights or citizenship. See... Brady v. U.S., 397 U.S. 742, 748,(1970) "Waivers of Constitutional Rights, not only must they be voluntary, they must be knowingly intelligent acts done with sufficient awareness.
- 25. Any such participation does not constitute "acceptance" in contract law, because of the absence of full disclosure of any valid "offer," and voluntary consent without misrepresentation or coercion, under contract law. Without a valid voluntary offer and acceptance, knowingly entered into by both parties, there is no "meeting of the minds," and therefore no valid contract. Any supposed "contract" is therefore void, ab initio.
- 26. Consistent with the eternal tradition of natural common law, unless I have harmed or violated someone or their property, I have committed no crime; and I am therefore not subject to any penalty. I act in accordance with the following U.S. Supreme Court case:

 "The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no such duty [to submit his books and papers for an examination] to the State, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land [Common Law] long antecedent to the



organization of the State, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights." — Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 at 47 (1905). "

27. It has been confirmed that, "The fourteenth amendment creates and defines citizenship of the United States. It had long been contended, and had been held by many learned authorities, and had never been judicially decided to the contrary, that there was no such thing as a citizen of the United States, except as that condition arose from citizenship of some state. No mode existed, it was said, of obtaining a citizenship of the United States, except by first becoming a citizen of some state. This question is now at rest. The fourteenth amendment defines and declares who shall be citizens of the United States, to wit, "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof." The latter qualification was intended to exclude the children of foreign representatives and the like. With this qualification, every person born in the United States or naturalized is declared to be a citizen of the United States and of the state wherein he resides." — UNITED STATES V. ANTHONY. [11 Blatchf. 200; 5 Chi. Leg. News. 462, 493; 17 Int. Rev. Rec. 197; 30 Leg. Int. 266; 5 Leg. Op. 63; 20 Pittsb. Leg. J. 199.] Circuit Court, N. D. New York. June 18, 1873.

28. I, Richard Patterson Jr., sui juris, hereby, declare, state, verify, and affirm for the record that I am a national but NOT a "citizen of the United States."

29. Title 18 U.S. Code § 112 - Protection of foreign officials, official guests, and internationally protected persons, expressly stipulates that "foreign government", "foreign official", "internationally protected person", "international organization", "national of the United States", and "official guest" have the same meaning.

30. It is unequivocally true that Title 18 U.S. Code § 112 - Protection of foreign officials, official guests, and internationally protected persons expressly stipulates that in additional to being a national, I am also considered a "foreign government", "foreign



- 31. I, Richard Patterson Jr., sui juris, state, verify, and affirm for the record that a natural born State Citizen of California the Republic in its De'jure capacity as one of the several states of the Union 1789. This incidentally makes me a national American Citizen of the republic as per the dejure constitution for the United States 1777/1789. For I reject all attempts of expatriation from the republic. Also see 15 united States statutes at large, July 27th, 1868 also known as the expatriation statute. Wherefore I am not a fourteenth amendment citizen, and deny all presumptions made about me.
- 32. I, Richard Patterson Jr., sui juris, state, verify, and affirm for the record that I am **not** restricted by the fourteenth Amendment, because I receive no protection from it and I have no reciprocal obligation to a fourteenth Amendment allegiance or sovereignty. Thus, I, Richard Patterson Jr., owe no obedience to anyone under the fourteenth Amendment. United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649 (1898). Thus, I am not "subject to the jurisdiction thereof"
- 33. It is unequivocally true that Title 18 U.S. Code § 112 Protection of foreign officials, official guests, and internationally protected persons expressly stipulates whoever assaults, strikes, wounds, imprisons, or offers violence to a foreign official, official guest, or internationally protected person or makes any other violent attack upon the person or liberty of such person, or, if likely to endanger his person or liberty, makes a violent attack upon his official premises, private accommodation, or means of transport or attempts to commit any of the foregoing shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. Whoever in the commission of any such act uses a deadly or dangerous weapon, or inflicts bodily injury, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.
- 34. Any violation of my Rights, Freedom, or Property by the U.S. federal government, or any agent thereof, would be an illegal and unlawful excess, clearly outside the limited boundaries of federal jurisdiction. My understanding is that the jurisdiction



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		of the U.S. federal government is defined by Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S.
		Constitution, quoted as follows: "The Congress shall have the power To exercise
		exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (NOT EXCEEDING
		TEN MILES SQUARE) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of
		Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, [District of
		Columbia] and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the
		legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines,
		Arsenals, dock yards and other needful Buildings; And - To make all laws which shall
		be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers" [emphasis
		added] and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2: "The Congress shall have the Power to
		dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other
		Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so
		construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."
		The definition of the "United States" being used here, then, is limited to its
		territories: (1) The District of Columbia (2) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (3) U.S.
		Virgin Islands (4) Guam (5) American Samoa (6) Northern Mariana Islands (7) Trust
		Territory of the Pacific Islands (8) Military bases within the several states (9) Federal
		agencies within the several states.
	35	. Affiant declares and alleges that the attached Affidavit is <i>prima facie</i> evidence of
		fraud, extortion, coercion, deprivation of rights under the color of law, conspiracy to
		deprive of rights under the color of law, monopolization of trade and commerce,

- fraud, extortion, coercion, deprivation of rights under the color of law, conspiracy to deprive of rights under the color of law, monopolization of trade and commerce, forced peonage, obstruction of enforcement, creating trusts in restraint of trade dereliction of fiduciary duties, breach of trust, treason, tax evasion, intentionally creating fraud in the factum, injury and damage to Affiant and proof of claim. See *United States v. Kis*, 658 F.2d, 526 (7th Cir. 1981)., "Appellee had the burden of first proving its prima facie case and could do so by affidavit or other evidence."
- 36. "Where **rights secured by** the Constitution are involved, **there can be no rule making or legislation** which would abrogate them." —Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S.



1	37. "The state cannot diminish Rights of the people." —Hurtado vs. California, 110 US	
2	516.	
3	38. "Public officials are not immune from suit when they transcend their lawful authority	
4	by invading constitutional rights ."—AFLCIO v. Woodward, 406 F2d 137 t.	
5	39. "Immunity fosters neglect and breeds irresponsibility while liability promotes care	
6	and caution, which caution and care is owed by the government to its people." (Civil	
7	Rights) Rabon vs Rowen Memorial Hospital, Inc. 269 N.S. 1, 13, 152 SE 1 d 485, 493.	
8	40. "When enforcing mere statutes, judges of all courts do not act judicially (and thus are	
9	not protected by "qualified" or "limited immunity," - SEE: Owen v. City, 445 U.S. 662;	
10	Bothke v. Terry, 713 F2d 1404) "but merely act as an extension as an agent for the	
11	involved agency but only in a "ministerial" and not a "discretionary capacity"	
12	Thompson v. Smith, 154 S.E. 579, 583; Keller v. P.E., 261 US 428; F.R.C. v. G.E., 281, U.S.	
13	464.	
14	41. "Judges not only can be sued over their official acts, but could be held liable for	
15	injunctive and declaratory relief and attorney's fees." Lezama v. Justice Court,	
16	A025829.	
17	42. "Ignorance of the law does not excuse misconduct in anyone, least of all in a sworn	
18	officer of the law." In re McCowan (1917), 177 C. 93, 170 P. 1100.	
19	43. "All are presumed to know the law." San Francisco Gas Co. v. Brickwedel (1882), 62 C	
20	641; Dore v. Southern Pacific Co. (1912), 163 C. 182, 124 P. 817; People v. Flanagan	
21	(1924), 65 C.A. 268, 223 P. 1014; Lincoln v. Superior Court (1928), 95 C.A. 35, 271 P.	
22	1107; San Francisco Realty Co. v. Linnard (1929), 98 C.A. 33, 276 P. 368.	
23	44. "It is one of the fundamental maxims of the common law that ignorance of the law	
24	excuses no one." Daniels v. Dean (1905), 2 C.A. 421, 84 P. 332.	
25	45. "the people, not the States, are sovereign." — Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 Dall. 419, 2 U.S.	
26	419, 1 L.Ed. 440 (1793).	
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1	46. ALL ARE EQUAL UNDER THE LAW. (God's Law - Moral and Natural Law). Exodus
2	21:23-25; Lev. 24: 17-21; Deut. 1; 17, 19:21; Mat. 22:36-40; Luke 10:17; Col. 3:25. "No one
3	is above the law".
4	47. IN COMMERCE FOR ANY MATTER TO BE RESOLVED MUST BE EXPRESSED.
5	(Heb. 4:16; Phil. 4:6; Eph. 6:19-21) Legal maxim: "To lie is to go against the mind."
6	Oriental proverb: "Of all that is good, sublimity is supreme."
7	48. IN COMMERCE TRUTH IS SOVEREIGN. (Exodus 20:16; Ps. 117:2; John 8:32; II Cor.
8	13:8) Truth is sovereign and the Sovereign tells only the truth.
9	49. TRUTH IS EXPRESSED IN THE FORM OF AN AFFIDAVIT. (Lev. 5:4-5; Lev. 6:3-5;
10	Lev. 19:11-13: Num. 30:2; Mat. 5:33; James 5: 12).
11	50. AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT STANDS AS TRUTH IN COMMERCE. (12 Pet.
12	1:25; Heb. 6:13-15;). "He who does not deny, admits."
13	51. AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT BECOMES THE JUDGEMENT IN COMMERCE.
14	(Heb. 6:16-17;). "There is nothing left to resolve.
15	52. WORKMAN IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE. The first of these is expressed in Exodus
16	20:15; Lev. 19:13; Mat. 10:10; Luke 10"7; II Tim. 2:6. Legal maxim: "It is against equity
17	for freemen not to have the free disposal of their own property."
18	53. HE WHO LEAVES THE BATTLEFIELD FIRST LOSES BY DEFAULT. (Book of Job;
19	Mat. 10:22) Legal maxim: "He who does not repel a wrong when he can occasions
20	it.")
21	54. "Statements of fact contained in affidavits which are not rebutted by the opposing
22	party's affidavit or pleadings may be accepted as true by the trial court."Winsett v.
23	Donaldson, 244 N.W.2d 355 (Mich. 1976).
24	55. INDISPUTABLE Fact(s): as one of the people, a natural freeborn sovereign, national,
25	foreign officials/official guests/internationally protected person/national of the
26	United States: Whoever demands payment in a specific species of currency, directly
27	violating HJR 192 of 1933 public law 73-10, and/or the BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT,
28	and for refuses (thus discharges the halance) or dishonors any of my instruments



Registered Mail # RF504735892US drafts, notes, checks, bonds, money orders, orders, promissory notes, securities, 1 2 instructions, directions, and/or my will, when my instructions, directions, and/or will 3 are of lawful origin, the individual(s), person(s), financial institution(s), or other in 4 question shall be **deemed guilty** of but not limited to the following: (A) At least one (1) felony. 5 (B) fraud. 6 (C) bank fraud. (D) false pretenses. 7 (E) deprivation of rights under the color of law. 8 (F) monopolizing trade and commerce. (G) coercing, extorting, intimidating harassing national/foreign officials/official guests/ 9 internationally protected person/national of the United States. 10 (H) breach of trust. violating the Constitution. 11 said person(s) might also be deemed guilty of: 12 illegally creating a trust in restraint of commerce. If said person(s) receives any proceeds, property, money, or value in the process said person(s) is/ 13 are deemed guilty of: 14 (K) embezzlement. (L) larceny. 15 (M) receiving the proceeds of extortion. 16 (N) identity theft. 17 18 person(s) is/are deemed guilty of:

If said person(s) has/have knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, and/or concealed their knowledge of the commission of a felony, said

- (O) misprision of a felony.
- interfering with trade and commerce.

If anyone compels the use of a Social Security Number (3rd party number) instead of accepting an EIN or nothing, said person(s) is/are deemed guilty of:

(Q) a felony.

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If anyone conceals, removes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys or attempts to do so, with intent to do so takes and carries away any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, document, or other thing, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, said person(s) is/are deemed guilty of:

(R) concealment, removal, or mutilation generally.

If two (2) or more person (two cops, two sheriffs, two CHP Officers, two employees, two agents, etc.) are involved together, said person(s) is/are deemed guilty of:

(S) conspiracy.

SEE:

Article 1, Section 10 of the Constitution.

-16 of 27-



- House Joint Resolution 192 of June 5 1933, Public Law 73-10.
- BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT.
- U.C.C. § 3-603(b)
- 18 U.S. Code § 8 Obligation or other security of the United States defined
- 31 CFR Part 328 PART 328—RESTRICTIVE ENDORSEMENTS OF U.S. BEARER SECURITIES
- 15 U.S. Code § 1 Trusts, etc., in restraint of trade illegal; penalty
- 18 U.S. Code § 880 Receiving the proceeds of extortion.
- 15 U.S. Code § 2 Monopolizing trade a felony; penalty.
- 18 U.S. Code § 4 Misprision of felony.
- 18 U.S. Code § 241 Conspiracy against rights.
- 8 U.S. Code § 242 Deprivation of rights under color of law.
- 18 U.S. Code § 1341 Frauds and swindles.
- 18 U.S. Code § 1344 Bank fraud.
- 18 U.S. Code § 1025 False pretenses on high seas and other waters.
- 18 U.S. Code § 1951 Interference with commerce by threats or violence.
- 18 U.S. Code § 878 Threats and extortion against foreign officials, official guests, or internationally protected persons.
- 18 U.S. Code § 112 Protection of <u>foreign officials</u>, <u>official guests</u>, and <u>internationally protected persons</u>.
- 42 U.S. Code § 1983 Civil action for deprivation of rights.
- 42 U.S. Code § 408 Penalties.
- 18 U.S. Code § 2071 Concealment, removal, or mutilation generally

Executed "without the United States" in compliance with 28 USC § 1746.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

9 | / /

SELF-EXECUTING CONTRACT AND SECURITY AGREEMENT:

Again for the record, this <u>contract</u>, <u>received</u> and <u>accepted</u> per the <u>mailbox rule</u>, is self-executing and serves as a SECURITY AGREEMENT, and establishes a lien,
Authorized by You/They/the DEBTOR(S). <u>Acceptance</u> of this <u>contract</u> is deemed to occur at the moment it is dispatched via mail, in accordance with the <u>mailbox rul</u> established in common law. Under this rule, an acceptance becomes effective and binding once it is properly addressed, stamped, and placed in the control of the postal service, as supported by Adams v. Lindsell (1818) 106 ER 250. Furthermore, as a <u>self-</u>

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NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE, FRAUD, EXTORTION, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS, AND DEMAND FOR SETOFF

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<u>executing agreement</u>, this <u>contract</u> creates <u>immediate and enforceable obligations</u>
without the need for further action, functioning also as a <u>SECURITY AGREEMENT</u> under <u>Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)</u>.

ESTOPPEL BY ACQUIESCENCE:

If the addressee(s) or an intended recipient of this notice fail to respond addressing each point, on a point by point basis, they individually and collectively accept all of the statements, declaration, stipulations, facts, and claims as TRUTH and fact by TACIT PROCURATION, all issues are deemed settled RES JUDICATA, STARE DECISIS and by COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL. You may not argue, controvert, or otherwise protest the finality of the administrative findings in any subsequent process, whether administrative or judicial. (See Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed. for any terms you do not "understand").

Your failure to completely answer and respond will result in your agreeing not to argue, controvert or otherwise protest the finality of the administrative findings in any process, whether administrative or judicial, as certified by Notary or Witness Acceptor in an Affidavit Certificate of Non Response and/or Judgement, or similar.

Should YOU fail to respond, provide partial, unsworn, or incomplete answers, such are not acceptable to me or to any court of law. See, Sieb's Hatcheries, Inc. v. Lindley, 13 F.R.D. 113 (1952)., "Defendant(s) made no request for an extension of time in which to answer the request for admission of facts and filed only an unsworn response within the time permitted," thus, under the specific provisions of Ark. and Fed. R. Civ. P. 36, the facts in question were deemed admitted as true. Failure to answer is well established in the court. Beasley v. U. S., 81 F. Supp. 518 (1948)., "I, therefore, hold that the requests will be considered as having been admitted." Also as previously referenced, "Statements of fact contained in affidavits which are not rebutted by the opposing party's affidavit or



1	pleadings may be accepted as true by the trial court."Winsett v. Donaldson, 244
2	N.W.2d 355 (Mich. 1976),
3	//
4	//
5	ATTACHMENT/EXHIBITS/ENCLOSURES:
6	1. (Copy) AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH: REVOCATION, JURISDICTION, CLAIM OF
7	ESTATE, SOVEREIGNTY
8	2. (Copy) AFFIDAVIT POWER OF ATTORNEY IN FACT.
9	3. (Copy) UCC (private) Contract Trust # 2024429874-2, Filed in Nevada.
10	4. (Copy) Hold Harmless Agreement
11	5. (Copy) Affidavit: RESOLUTION, REVOCATION, AND TERMINATION OF
12	FRANCHISE
13	6. (Copy) Duly filed and accepted form 1099-A for 1992000.00.
14	7. (Copy) Duly filed and accepted form 1099-OID for 1992000.00.
15	8. (Copy) Duly filed and accepted form 1099-C for 1992000.00.
16	9. (Copy) ™RICHARD PATTERSON JR.© Copyright and Trademark Agreement.
17	10. (Copy) Evidence of referral/bond # F3949AAE255C9F for the 3949-A submitted
18	for this matter to the IRS.
19	ALL DOCUMENTS and ATTACHMENTS/EXHIBITS also sent to the
20	following WITNESSES:
21	To/Cc: Janet Yellen C/o United States Treasury To/Cc: Daniel Werfel C/o INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
22	1500 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W. 1111 Constitution Avenue NW
23	Washington, District of Colombia [20220] Washington, District of Colombia [20224] Registered Mail # RF504733915US. Registered Mail # RF504733929US.
24	
25	To/Cc: Ed Case, To/Cc: Katryna Spearman C/o OFFICE OF ED CASE C/o Lowther Walker LLC
26	1003 Bishop Street Suite 1110 101 Marietta Street, NW Suite 3325
27	Honolulu, Hawaii [96813] Atlanta, Georgia [30303] Registered Mail # RF504733932US. Registered Mail # RF504733932US.
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WORDS DEFINED GLOSSARY OF TERMS:

As used in this Affidavit, the following words and terms are as defined in this section, non-obstante:

- financial institution: a person, an individual, a private banker, a business engaged in vehicle sales, including automobile, airplane, and boat sales, persons involved in real estate closings and settlements, the United States Postal Service, a commercial bank or trust company, any credit union, an agency of the United States Government or of a State or local government carrying out a duty or power of a business described in this paragraph, a broker or dealer in securities or commodities, a currency exchange, or a business engaged in the exchange of currency, funds, or value that substitutes for currency or funds, financial agency, a loan or finance company, an issuer, redeemer, or cashier of travelers' checks, checks, money orders, or similar instruments, an operator of a credit card system, an insurance company, a licensed sender of money or any other person who engages as a business in the transmission of currency, funds, or value that substitutes for currency, including any person who engages as a business in an informal money transfer system or any network of people who engage as a business in facilitating the transfer of money domestically or internationally outside of the conventional financial institutions system. Ref. 31 U.S. Code § 5312 - Definitions and application.
- 2. **individual:** As a noun, this term denotes a single **person** as distinguished from a group or class, and also, very commonly, a private or natural person as distinguished from a partnership, corporation, or association; but it is said that this restrictive signification is not necessarily inherent in the word, and that it **may**, in proper cases, include **artificial persons**. As an adjective: Existing as an indivisible entity. Of or relating to a single person or thing, as opposed to a group.— See Black's Law Dictionary 4th, 7th, and 8th Edition pages 913, 777, and 2263 respectively.
- 3. **person:** Term may include artificial beings, as corporations. The term means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability

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company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity. The term "person" shall be construed to mean and include an individual, a trust, estate, The term "person" means a partnership, association, company or corporation. natural person or an organization. -Artificial persons. Such as are created and devised by law for the purposes of society and government, called "corporations" or bodies politic." -Natural persons. Such as are formed by nature, as distinguished from artificial persons, or corporations. -Private person. An individual who is not the incumbent of an office. Persons are divided by law into natural and artificial. Natural persons are such as the God of nature formed us; artificial are such as are created and devised by human laws, for the purposes of society and government, which are called "corporations" or "bodies politic." — See Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) § 1-201, Black's Law Dictionary 1st, 2nd, and 4th edition pages 892, 895, and 1299, respectively, 27 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 72.11 - Meaning of terms, and 26 United States Code (U.S. Code) § 7701 - Definitions.

bank: a person engaged in the business of banking and includes a savings bank, savings and loan association, credit union, and trust company. The terms "banks", "national bank", "national banking association", "member bank", "board", "district", and "reserve bank" shall have the meanings assigned to them in section 221 of this title. An institution, of great value in the commercial world, empowered to receive deposits of money, to make loans. and to issue its promissory notes, (designed to circulate as money, and commonly called "bank-notes" or "bank-bills") or to perform any one or more of these functions. The term "bank" is usually restricted in its application to an incorporated body; while a private individual making it his business to conduct banking operations is denominated a "banker." Banks in a commercial sense are of three kinds, to wit; (1) Of deposit; (2) of discount; (3) of circulation. Strictly speaking, the term "bank" implies a place for the deposit of money, as that is the most obvious purpose of such an institution. — See, UCC 1-201, 4-105, 12 U.S. Code § 221a, Black's



Law Dictionary 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, and 8th, pages 117-118, 116-117, 183-184, 139-140, and 437-439.

- discharge: To cancel or unloose the obligation of a contract; to make an agreement or contract null and inoperative. Its principal species are rescission, release, accord and satisfaction, performance, judgement, composition, bankruptcy, merger. As applied to demands claims, right of action, incumbrances, etc., to discharge the debt or claim is to extinguish it, to annul its obligatory force, to satisfy it. And here also the term is generic; thus a dent, a mortgage. As a noun, the word means the act or instrument by which the binding force of a contract is terminated, irrespective of whether the contract is carried out to the full extent contemplated (in which case the discharge is the result of performance) or is broken off before complete execution. See, Blacks Law Dictionary 1st, page
- 6. **pay:** To discharge a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of a debt, either in money or in goods, for his acceptance. To pay is to deliver to a creditor the value of a debt, either in money or In goods, for his acceptance, by which the debt is discharged. See Blacks Law Dictionary 1st, 2nd, and 3rd edition, pages 880, 883, and 1339 respectively.
- 7. payment: The performance of a duty, promise, or obligation, or discharge of a debt or liability. by the delivery of money or other value. Also the money or thing so delivered. Performance of an obligation by the delivery of money or some other valuable thing accepted in partial or full discharge of the obligation. [Cases: Payment 1. C.J.S. Payment § 2.] 2. The money or other valuable thing so delivered in satisfaction of an obligation. See Blacks Law Dictionary 1st and 8th edition, pages 880-811 and 3576-3577, respectively.
- 8. **driver:** The term "driver" (i.e. "driver's license") means One **employed** in conducting a coach, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle, with horses, mules, or other animals.
- 9. **may:** An auxiliary verb qualifying the meaning of another verb by expressing ability, competency, liberty, permission, probability or contingency. Regardless of the instrument, however, whether constitution, statute, deed, contract or whatnot, **courts**



- not infrequently construe "may" as "shall" or "must".— See Black's :aw Dictionary, 4th Edition page 1131.
- 10. extortion: The term "extortion" means the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right.— See 18 U.S. Code § 1951 Interference with commerce by threats or violence.
- 11. **national:** "foreign government", "foreign official", "internationally protected person", "international organization", "national of the United States", "official guest," and/or "non-citizen national." **They all have the same meaning.** See Title 18 U.S. Code § 112

 Protection of foreign officials, official guests, and internationally protected persons.
- 12. United States: For the purposes of this Affidavit, the terms "United States" and "U.S." mean only the Federal Legislative Democracy of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and any other Territory within the "United States," which entity has its origin and jurisdiction from Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17-18 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution for the United States of America. The terms "United States" and "U.S." are NOT to be construed to mean or include the sovereign, united 50 states of America.
- 13. **fraud:** deceitful practice or Willful device, resorted to with intent to deprive another of his right, or in some manner to do him an injury. As distinguished from negligence, it is always positive, intentional. as applied to contracts is the cause of an error bearing on material part of the contract, created or continued by artifice, with design to obtain some unjust advantage to the one party, or to cause an inconvenience or loss to the other. in the sense of court of equity, properly includes all acts, omissions, and concealments which involved a breach of legal or equitable duty, trust, or confidence justly reposed, and are injurious to another, or by which an undue and unconscientious advantage is taken of another. See Black's Law Dictionary, 1st and 2nd Edition, pages 521-522 and 517 respectively.



1	14.	color: appearance, semblance. or simulacrum, as distinguished from that which is real.
2		A prima facie or apparent right. Hence, a deceptive appearance; a plausible, assumed
3		exterior, concealing a lack of reality; a a disguise or pretext. See, Black's Law
4		Dictionary 1st Edition, page 222.
5	15.	colorable: That which is in appearance only, and not in reality, what it purports to be.
6		See, Black's Law Dictionary 1st Edition, page 2223.
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18 U.S. Code § 1341 - Frauds and swindle:



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INVOICE / TRUE BILL

Dear Valued Defendant(s), Respondent(s), Customer(s), Fiduciary(ies), Agent(s), and/or

It has come to OUR attention that you are deemed guilty of multiple felony crimes, violations of U.S. Code, U.C.C, the Constitution, and the law. You have or currently still are threatening, extorting, depriving, coercing, damaging, injuring, and causing irreparable physical, mental, emotional, and financial harm to TMRICHARD PATTERSON©, TMRICHARD PATTERSON JR© ESTATE, and its/their beneficiary(ies), and their Fiduciary(ies), Trustee(s), Executor(s), Agent(s), and Representatives. You remain in default, dishonor, and have an outstanding past due balance due immediately, to wit:

2.	18 U.S. Code § 4 - Misprision of felony	\$1,000,000.00
3.	Professional and personal fees and costs associated with	
	preparing documents for this matter:	\$1,000,000.00
4.	15 U.S. Code § 2 - Monopolizing trade a felony; penalty:	\$100,000,000.00
5.	18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights:	\$3,000,000.00
6.	18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law:	\$5,000,000.00
7.	18 U.S. Code § 1344 - Bank fraud: (fine and/or up to 30 years imprisonment)	\$1,000,000.00
8.	15 U.S. Code § 1122 - Liability of United States and States, and instrumentalities and officials thereof:	\$1,000,000.00
9.	15 U.S. Code § 1 - Trusts, etc., in restraint of trade illegal; penalty (fine and/or up to 10 years imprisonment):	\$1,000,000.00
10.	18 U.S. Code § 1951 - Interference with commerce by threats or violence (fine and/or up to 20 years imprisonment):	\$3,000,000.00
11.	Title 18 U.S. Code § 112 - Protection of foreign officials, official guests, and internationally protected persons:	\$11,000,000.00
12.	18 U.S. Code § 878 - Threats and extortion against foreign officials, official guests, or internationally protected persons (fine and/or up to 20 years imprisonment):	\$5,000,000.00
13.	18 U.S. Code § 880 - Receiving the proceeds of extortion (fine and/or up to 3 years imprisonment):	\$ pending
15.	1ST Use of ™RICHARD PATTERSON JR.©:	\$1,000,000.00
16.	Additional. Use of ™RICHARD PATTERSON JR.©:	Pending
17.	Fraud, conspiracy, obstruction, identity theft, extortion, forced peonage, bad faith actions, treason, monopolization of trade and commerce, bank fraud, threats, coercion, identity theft, mental trauma, emotional anguish and trauma. embezzlement, larceny, felony crimes, loss of time and thus enjoyable life, deprivation of rights under the color of law, harassment, violating the Constitution, injury and damage:	\$1,000,000.00

Total sum Due:

\$132,000,000.00 USD

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COMMERCIAL OATH AND VERIFICATION: 1 County of Riverside Commercial Oath and Verification 2 The State of California 3 I, RICHARD PATTERSON JR., under my unlimited liability and Commercial Oath proceeding in good faith being of sound mind states that the facts contained herein are true, correct, complete and not misleading to the best of Affiant's knowledge and belief under penalty of International 5 Commercial Law and state this to be HIS Affidavit of Truth regarding same signed and sealed this-21ST day of OCTOBER in the year two thousand twenty four: 6 By Special Limited Appearance, sui juris, 7 all rights reserved without prejudice and without recourse. UCC § 1-308, 3-402. 8 9 Richard Patterson Jr., Authorized Representative, Trustee Secured Party, Executor, non-citizen national, 10 private bank(er) EIN # 9x-xxxxxxx 11 12 Let this document stand as truth before the Almighty Supreme Creator and let it be established before men according as the scriptures saith: "But if they will not listen, take one or two others along, so 13 that every matter may be established by the testimony of two or three witnesses." Matthew 18:16. "In the mouth of two or three witnesses, shall every word be established" 2 Corinthians 13:1. 14 15 By Special Limited Appearance, 16 All rights reserved without prejudice or recourse, U.C.C §1-308, 3-402. 17 18 19 By Special Limited Appearance, 20 All rights reserved without prejudice or recourse, U.C.C §1-308, 3-402. 21 By: Mly (WITNESS) 22 23 24 25 26 NOTICE: Using a notary on this document does not constitute any adhesion, nor does it alter my status in 27 any manner. The purpose for notary is verification and identification only and not for entrance 28 into any foreign jurisdiction.

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE, FRAUD, EXTORTION, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS, AND DEMAND FOR SETOFF

-26 of 27-



1	<u>JURAT</u> :
2	State of California)
3	County of Riverside SAN VIEW
4	Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this <u>22</u> day of <u>October</u> , <u>2024</u> , by <u>Richard Patterson Jr</u> proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) who appeared before me.
5	proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) who appeared before me.
6	TAE H LEE Notary public print
7	Seal: JAE H. LEE COMM. # 2395391 NOTARY PURILIC. CALIFORNIA
8	SAN DIEGO COUNTY MY COMM. EXP. MAR. 1, 2026
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