

How to Serve as a

Court Watcher

Official Court Observing Made Easy

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Introduction

American courts at all levels have become nearly hopelessly corrupt because We The People (you and me, in case you didn't know) have not properly *watched* the activities in court and acted with unity to correct the injustices we see there.

I write this paper to help correct that problem, beginning with court watching. Here I outline a method for officially observing court activities easily and without trouble.

A full document for this purpose will tell you not only how to watch for injustice, but also how to take corrective action. Although this paper will not deal much with the corrective action, I will say this:

If you simply do a good job watching, many problems will correct themselves.

Ethics Presence - Like a Texas Ranger

To make this point, I recount the story I once read about the "Ethics Presence" of a Texas Ranger.

The Rangers made an immediate impact upon people just by showing up in their presence. They did so by their typically large, imposing, steely-eyed courage and hard character.

Ordinary people palpably *felt* a Ranger's presence, when he walked into the room, even if he did not wear a badge. As he gazed around the room, his piercing glance made even the law-abiding folks felt nervous. If his gaze settled on an individual for a second or more, that person took on a "hunted" look and immediately felt an urge to leave the room.

I intend with this paper that all who take on the mantle of "Court Watcher," "Official Court Observer," or "Court Ranger" will become the new Texas Rangers of America's court rooms, court houses, and other public places where officials administer justice.

Court Watch Overview

As a Court Watcher, you will find out when someone must make an appearance in court. You will

- prepare yourself,
- attend the hearing with at least two companions ("never leave your wingman"),
- record the event (if possible),
- observe what happens,
- studiously take notes, including the names and badge numbers of officers present and the names and contact information of other Court Watchers,
- participate in a debriefing at the law library or other meeting place,
- prepare an affidavit of injustices you observed, and
- assist the victim of the injustices to obtain justice.

Preparation

You need to consider these preparation factors:

Study the law

Read the Constitutions of USA and your state, and the criminal statutes and codes of the US and the state. Without knowing them, you will not know how to recognize a crime when you see it.

Notify the Media

Members of the print and broadcast media might report the event if you give them sufficient notice, particularly if a lot of Court Watchers will attend. Give them advance notice.

Recording the Event

Buy a small digital recorder that you can attach to your lapel or put in your shirt pocket. I use an Olympus WS-320M with 1G memory. State court judges **MUST** allow you to make a recording, but you have to give him advance notice. Federal court marshals do not allow you to bring recording devices into the building, but I believe that prohibition unconstitutional and I do not willingly obey it. Let your conscience guide you. If you take a recording device into the Federal building, you will need to conceal it well. The marshals might confiscate it if they search after you pass the entry guards.

Notarizing the Affidavit

Study the state notary laws and obtain a Notary Public license. Court Watchers have a hard time getting their affidavits notarized. Every Court Watcher should have a Notary license.

Dress and Grooming

If you dress for business, public officials will take you seriously and treat you with more respect than a disrespectfully attired visitor to the courts. Dress respectfully and business-like, and groom yourself nicely to engender respect in court officers.

Arranging for Assistance if You Get Arrested or Injured

If you attend a courthouse and stand up for your rights, you could suffer arrest and ejection from the building or incarceration. Let adults at home know that you plan to attend a hearing as a Court Watcher, and arrange in advance for someone to bail you out or pick you up if you do get arrested. Do not carry a bunch of unnecessary things with you. Leave your normal wallet or purse at home, and take one with some bare essentials (driver license and one credit card, if you have them). I always carry some silver coins with me because they prove I have property and don't operate as a vagrant.

Gathering Your Materials

Get all the materials you will need for the event:

- Notary stamp and record book
- Notepad and two blue-ink pens
- Blank affidavit forms (see appendix)
- Digital voice recorder and/or small video camera
- Court Watcher Name tag (see appendix) that identifies you as a member of the press (investigative reporter).

- Bottled water – don't let yourself dehydrate.
- Any medication you might need overnight, in case you get arrested.
- Business cards and flyers to give to news media personnel and other people in the courtroom so they will know who you are. Public people might want to become Court Watchers too.

Leave Early to Get There Early

Many court hearings last only a few minutes. And when judges know court watchers will arrive, they often reschedule the hearing location in order to make people miss the hearing. So, leave plenty early in order to arrive in time to meet with the other court watchers and find the proper hearing room.

Arrange the Debriefing Location

When you arrive at the courthouse, you should discuss with fellow Court Watchers where to hold your debriefing after the hearing, and decide on the place. I prefer the courthouse law library conference room because it takes only a few minutes to get there and it usually accommodates upwards of a dozen people.

Announce the Event

You must prepare a proper announcement of the court hearing and send it out via some combination of mail, email, fax, telephone, and web site posting.

Announce to Your Fellow Court Watchers

In the announcement, you *must* provide sufficient information so people will have the ability to find the event, show up on time, and spread the news of the event to their mailing lists and personal associates. If you want people to come and support you or your friend, you must provide them with this information and not make them beg for or wonder about the details. And you must motivate them to come by explaining the purpose and why their attendance matters. Answer the following questions at a minimum:

1. When will the event occur?
 - a. Date
 - b. Time
2. What type of event will occur? (e.g., Court hearing, rally)
3. Why will the event occur (who needs the support)?
4. What issue made the event necessary?
 - a. The circumstances that led to the event.
 - b. What the event will accomplish
 - c. Why the people should attend the event (sell them on its value)
5. Who will officiate at the event? (e.g., Judge Freddy Featherfingers)
6. When and where should people meet
 - a. Exact time (e.g., at least ½ hour before event starts)
 - b. Exact, convenient, and easy-to-spot location (e.g., in front of the courthouse steps below no-parking sign)
7. Where will the event occur? (look up the exact location yourself)
 - a. Place (e.g., Pinellas County Criminal Justice Center)
 - b. Floor #
 - c. Room #

- d. Address
- e. City State Zip
- f. Phone
8. How will people find the place?
 - a. Driving instructions from main geographical reference points
 - b. Provide a link to Google Map or other map reference
9. How will people recognize you?
 - a. Include a recent photo of yourself.
 - b. Describe yourself and what you will wear or carry.
10. What items should people bring?
 - a. Note pad and pen
 - b. Laptop computer
 - c. Cell phone (not allowed in Federal court)
 - d. Still or video camera with tripod (not allowed in Federal court)
 - e. Digital or other audio recorder (not allowed in Federal court)
 - f. Business cards and/or flyers
11. What special items should people remember or do?
 - a. Dress professionally
 - b. Comport with dignity
 - c. Wear Court Observer (or other) badge
 - d. Appoint a leader and spokesperson
 - e. Show up early
12. What extra activities will occur?
 - a. Hand out Constitution booklets, business cards, flyers.
 - b. Get petitions signed.
 - c. Invite others to this or future events.
13. How will people contact you for more information?
 - a. Your name
 - b. Your e-mail address
 - c. Your phone number
 - d. Your mailing address

Announce to the News Media

Also send the same announcement to members of the news media, then follow up with a phone call to find out whether they received the announcement and plan to attend the hearing. Add this heading information to the announcement for them – it should contain the name of your group leader or media contact person:

Media Alert

- Court Watcher's Media Contact Person
- Telephone number
- E-mail address

Attend the Hearing

When you arrive at the courtroom, and during the hearing, show your best and most dignified behavior. Make no disparaging remarks. Don't engage in loud, rowdy, or boisterous behavior. Don't make a "scene" of any kind unless an official tries to violate your rights.

Put your name badge on before you enter the building. Carry your credentials including business cards showing you as a member of your group, and if possible a group identity card showing your photograph and name on it.

Prior to the proceeding in a non-federal court, set up a single video camera after notifying the judge and asking where to put it. Set up your audio recorder so it can receive the sound properly for a good recording.

In the courtroom proceedings, remain silent unless an officer addresses you or someone violates your rights. When you speak, do so calmly, with dignity, without histrionics, and in a polite and businesslike way. If you get into any kind of verbal confrontation, do not threaten anyone and do not try to aggravate anyone. If someone tries to violate your rights, tell the violator in a calm, dignified tone that you have rights, that you yield and waive none of your rights, and that you demand that the violator respect your rights.

Always sit with fellow court watchers, unless you appoint one of your fellows to sit apart and with no apparent connection to you (and no name tag), such as by sitting on the other side of the room. In case the judge or a bailiff orders everyone out, the other court watcher will have a position from which to observe and write the observations.

Take notes obviously, as a good reporter should. You may nod your head in agreement when the judge or other officer does something right. You may shake your head in disapproval when the judge or other officer does something wrong. You may turn and look at a fellow court watcher and make inoffensive gestures such as shrugging your shoulders.

You should make your presence known by the officers of the court, and make your professional and non-threatening demeanors obvious, too. Remember here that you have the purpose of letting your presence and attentiveness pressure the officers to behave righteously, and by setting a good example for them.

Once the litigant you advocate has finished with the presentation or hearing, uniformly stand and follow the litigant out of the room to let the government know who you were supporting. This professionally maintains a show of support that the judge will find obvious.

At the end of the proceeding, comport yourself with dignity, and do not start discussing the case in the courtroom or hallways. You do not know who will listen to your comments, and you do not know the existence of hidden microphones. Go to the courthouse law library conference room, or to a pre-arranged location for a debriefing.

Always Operate Two by Two – Never Alone

Remember that the entire process of court watching can cause you some personal problems aside from the time away from your family, job, and other personal activities. A bailiff might approach you and harass you or try to violate your rights in some way.

If You Have Trouble with Bailiffs

If some such of trouble arises that involves you, the authorities (bailiffs) will want to single you out, isolate you from your fellows, and either subjugate and abuse you, or eject you from the court room, and/or the building, and/or the courthouse grounds.

If that happens, always encourage at least two of your fellows to go with you to watch and document what happens.

Ask, obtain, and write down or record the name and badge number of the assailant, and write down the specific words and actions of the assailant. Do not threaten or behave belligerently toward the assailant, but do stand up for your rights, and inform the assailant of those rights, even though the assailant yells continuously at you and physically roughs you up.

If you see a bailiff or other official act in an intimidating, obnoxious, or abusive manner to one of your fellows, ensure that at least two of you accompany him if and when the assailant escorts, carries, or drags him away. Record and write down everything you see and hear at the moment it happens.

Recorder-Observer Team

When two people accompany a victim of bailiff brutality or abuse, they might find it difficult to record and write what happens, but they should do so anyway, and they should not allow anyone to take the recorder or paper or pen from them. Some such teams might find it most effective if one acts as the writer, and the other as the recorder/speaker, making sure to say the names and badge numbers of the assailants, and say what happens when it happens. Always enunciate clearly, and hold the recording device so that the manner of holding it does not cause a lot of microphone noise.

Conduct News Media Interviews

If members of the news media have attended the event, your leader should introduce himself, exchange business cards, and make a statement about your purpose for attending the hearing.

Remember your purpose. You do not observe the court proceeding so the world can hear about your issues. You do it to impact the court officers in order to encourage them to remain honest in the case at hand.

Nominate one spokesperson for your group. Stand behind the spokesperson without contradicting or distracting from the message.

Always have a written flyer, pamphlet, or other information sheet available to hand to the reporter. It should contain a precise quotation the way you want it to appear in print. The leader should hand the media person a prepared script that explains your purpose and tells how to contact your group for more information. The leader should also say the group wants to attract more members in order to watch proceedings, report any crimes witnessed, and thereby return some semblance of honesty and integrity to our courts.

Tell the press only the reason you attend the hearing or event. If you and others tell the press about your personal issues, you water down your effort and diminish your effect and the group's credibility. Your opponents will cast you as people with a gripe verses a united group trying to stop government corruption and improve honesty.

Remember: when *your* day in court comes, do you want your supporters to broadcast their issues to the press, or do you want the press deservedly to focus its attention on you and your case? United you stand; divided you fall.

If your litigant friend has an attorney, the attorney might make a brief statement to the media persons also. The attorney will probably not want the judge to think the attorney orchestrated the appearance of court watchers or the press, for that might prejudice the judge against the attorney or your litigant friend.

Conduct the Debriefing

You should attend a debriefing after the hearing. Do it in a place you have pre-arranged, such as the courthouse library conference room, at a local library conference room, in the banquet room in a local restaurant, or in the conference room of a local business.

At the debriefing, compare notes and write your affidavits on the crimes you witnessed the court officers commit.

This provides you an excellent opportunity to review the proceedings and analyze who did what right or wrong. You can help your associate litigant to do a better job in the next hearing.

Also, discuss the application of the crime laws to the behavior of the officers of the court. At the debriefing, hand-write your affidavits. Get them witnessed by two people or notarized on the spot. Ideally, file them with the clerk and purchase a certified copy to give to the litigant.

Follow-up Activities

You can and should work together for numerous follow up activities.

- You can hand out business cards, flyers, and pamphlets to other attendees at the hearing, or to people waiting for a hearing or otherwise in the courthouse or on its grounds.
- If you actually witnessed crimes by court officers, use the affidavits of at least three people as the basis of the criminal complaint. Call the Sheriff and ask him to come or send a deputy to take your formal complaint.
- You can inform members of the print and broadcast media of any newsworthy occurrences.
- You can file a complaint with We The People Institute of Florida by visiting <http://wtpifl.com>.
- You can, as a group, send letters to the court officers demanding better performance in the future.
- You can file a racketeering lawsuit against officers who worked together to commit fraud or extortion.
- You can work together to get judges impeached, bailiffs fired, and attorneys disbarred who violate the rights of litigants or court observers.

And, you should.

Overview of Your Rights

You cannot do a decent job of court watching in the presence of hostile judges, bailiffs, and attorneys unless you know and demand respect for your rights. To determine your rights, review the Constitution for the USA and your state, Florida in the example below.

Most judges and Supreme Court justices believe the Constitutions guarantee rights only as they interpret them. For example, your right to freedom of speech does not include the right to lie about another person so as to defame, libel, or slander. In other words, rights have limits to the extent they interfere with the exercise of others' rights. The legislatures and judges attempt to define the boundary between the two, and many

people believe they do a terrible job of it. Nevertheless, we do have those systems of rights and justice, and we must make the best of them.

Rights Guaranteed in the Constitution of the USA (“CUSA”)

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 II - A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III - No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV - The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V - No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI - In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

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 VIII - Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX - The enumeration in the [Constitution](#), of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X - The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment XIII - Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Amendment XIV [Privileges, Immunities, Due Process, Protection, Apportion (1868)]

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein

they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Amendment XV - The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Amendment XIX - The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Amendment XXIV - The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Amendment XXVI - The right of citizens of the United States, who are 18 years of age or older, to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of age.

Rights Guaranteed in the Florida Constitution

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 rights, 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 3. Religious freedom.--There shall be no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting or penalizing the free exercise thereof. Religious freedom shall not justify practices inconsistent with public morals, peace or safety. No revenue of the state or any political subdivision or agency thereof shall ever be taken from the public treasury directly or indirectly in aid of any church, sect, or religious denomination or in aid of any sectarian institution.

SECTION 4. Freedom of speech and press.--Every person may speak, write and publish sentiments on all subjects but shall be responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions and civil actions for defamation the truth may be given in evidence. If the matter charged as defamatory is true and was published with good motives, the party shall be acquitted or exonerated.

SECTION 5. Right to assemble.--The people shall have the right peaceably to assemble, to instruct their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

SECTION 6. Right to work.--The right of persons 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 a 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 8. Right to bear arms.--

(a) The right of the people to keep and bear arms in defense of themselves and of the lawful authority of the state shall not be infringed, except that the manner of bearing arms may be regulated by law.

(b) There shall be a mandatory period of three days, excluding weekends and legal holidays, between the purchase and delivery at retail of any handgun. For the purposes of this section, "purchase" means the transfer of money or other valuable consideration to the retailer, and "handgun" means a firearm capable of being carried and used by one hand, such as a pistol or revolver. Holders of a concealed weapon permit as prescribed in Florida law shall not be subject to the provisions of this paragraph.

(c) The legislature shall enact legislation implementing subsection (b) of this section, effective no later than December 31, 1991, which shall provide that anyone violating the provisions of subsection (b) shall be guilty of a felony.

(d) This restriction shall not apply to a trade in of another handgun.

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 10. Prohibited laws.--No bill of attainder, ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed.

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

SECTION 12. Searches and seizures.--The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and against the unreasonable interception of private communications by any means, shall not be violated. No warrant shall be issued except upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place or places to be searched, the person or persons, thing or things to be seized, the communication to be intercepted, and the nature of evidence to be obtained. This right shall be construed in conformity with the 4th Amendment to the United States Constitution, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. Articles or information obtained in violation of this right shall not be admissible in evidence if such articles or information would be inadmissible under decisions of the United States Supreme Court construing the 4th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

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 14. Pretrial release and detention.--Unless charged with a capital offense or an offense punishable by life imprisonment and the proof of guilt is evident or the presumption is great, every person charged with a crime or violation of municipal or county ordinance shall be entitled to pretrial release on reasonable conditions. If no conditions of release can reasonably protect the community from risk of physical harm to persons, assure the presence of the accused at trial, or assure the integrity of the judicial process, the accused may be detained.

SECTION 15. Prosecution for crime; offenses committed by children.-

(a) No person shall be tried for capital crime without presentment or indictment by a grand jury, or for other felony without such presentment or indictment or an information under oath filed by the prosecuting officer of the court, except persons on active duty in the militia when tried by courts martial.

(b) When authorized by law, a child as therein defined may be charged with a violation of law as an act of delinquency instead of crime and tried without a jury or other requirements applicable to criminal cases. Any child so charged shall, upon demand made as provided by law before a trial in a juvenile proceeding, be tried in an appropriate court as an adult. A child found delinquent shall be disciplined as provided by law.

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 21. Access to courts.--The courts shall be open to every person for redress of any injury, and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.

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 24. Access to public records and meetings.--

(a) Every person has the right to inspect or copy any public record made or received in connection with the official business of any public body, officer, or employee of the state, or persons acting on their behalf, except with respect to records exempted pursuant to this section or specifically made confidential by this Constitution. This section specifically includes the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government and each agency or department created thereunder; counties, municipalities, and districts; and each constitutional

officer, board, and commission, or entity created pursuant to law or this Constitution.

(b) All meetings of any collegial public body of the executive branch of state government or of any collegial public body of a county, municipality, school district, or special district, at which official acts are to be taken or at which public business of such body is to be transacted or discussed, shall be open and noticed to the public and meetings of the legislature shall be open and noticed as provided in Article III, Section 4(e), except with respect to meetings exempted pursuant to this section or specifically closed by this Constitution.

(c) This section shall be self-executing. The legislature, however, may provide by general law passed by a two-thirds vote of each house for the exemption of records from the requirements of subsection (a) and the exemption of meetings from the requirements of subsection (b), provided that such law shall state with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption and shall be no broader than necessary to accomplish the stated purpose of the law. The legislature shall enact laws governing the enforcement of this section, including the maintenance, control, destruction, disposal, and disposition of records made public by this section, except that each house of the legislature may adopt rules governing the enforcement of this section in relation to records of the legislative branch. Laws enacted pursuant to this subsection shall contain only exemptions from the requirements of subsections (a) or (b) and provisions governing the enforcement of this section, and shall relate to one subject.

(d) All laws that are in effect on July 1, 1993 that limit public access to records or meetings shall remain in force, and such laws apply to records of the legislative and judicial branches, until they are repealed. Rules of court that are in effect on the date of adoption of this section that limit access to records shall remain in effect until they are repealed.

SECTION 25. Taxpayers' Bill of Rights.--By general law the legislature shall prescribe and adopt a Taxpayers' Bill of Rights that, in clear and concise language, sets forth taxpayers' rights and responsibilities and government's responsibilities to deal fairly with taxpayers under the laws of this state. This section shall be effective July 1, 1993.

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.

Dealing with Bailiffs and Marshals

Familiarize Yourself with Florida Statutes Regarding Sheriffs

30.15 Powers, duties, and obligations.-

- (1) Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or by deputy, shall:
 - (a) Execute all process of the Supreme Court, circuit courts, county courts, and boards of county commissioners of this state, to be executed in their counties.
 - (b) Execute such other writs, processes, warrants, and other papers directed to them, as may come to their hands to be executed in their counties.
 - (c) Attend all terms of the circuit court and county court held in their counties.
 - (d) Execute all orders of the boards of county commissioners of their counties, for which services they shall receive such compensation, out of the county treasury, as said boards may deem proper.
 - (e) Be conservators of the peace in their counties.
 - (f) Suppress tumults, riots, and unlawful assemblies in their counties with force and strong hand when necessary.
 - (g) Apprehend, without warrant, any person disturbing the peace, and carry that person before the proper judicial officer, that further proceedings may be had against him or her according to law.
 - (h) Have authority to raise the power of the county and command any person to assist them, when necessary, in the execution of the duties of their office; and, whoever, not being physically incompetent, refuses or neglects to render such assistance, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding 1 year, or by fine not exceeding \$500.
 - (i) Be, ex officio, timber agents for their counties.
 - (j) Perform such other duties as may be imposed upon them by law.
- (2) Sheriffs, in their respective counties, in person or by deputy, shall, at the will of the board of county commissioners, attend, in person or by deputy, all meetings of the boards of county commissioners of their counties, for which services they shall receive such compensation, out of the county treasury, as said boards may deem proper.
- (3) On or before January 1, 2002, every sheriff shall incorporate an antiracial or other antidiscriminatory profiling policy into the sheriff's policies and practices, utilizing the Florida Police Chiefs Association Model Policy as a guide. Antiprofiling policies shall include the elements of definitions, traffic stop procedures, community education and awareness efforts, and policies for the handling of complaints from the public.

Summary of Bailiff Powers

A uniformed, gun-carrying Deputy Sheriff yields special courthouse service as a bailiff to keep order in the courtroom under the judge's orders. U.S. Marshals perform a similar service in Federal Courts. A deputy executes process, conserves the peace, executes the orders of the judges, suppresses riots and unlawful assemblies, and arrests disturbers of the peace.

Therefore, you should take care to obey the lawful orders of the bailiff, and not to make the bailiff or judge think you disturb the peace or intend to do so.

What About Your Rights?

Here we meet a sticky issue. What constitutes “disturbing the peace?” What constitutes a lawful order? And, what bailiff behavior constitutes a violation of your rights?

Even a bailiff has a higher calling than to obey the judge. Note that Florida Statute requires a deputy to swear the same constitutional loyalty oath that the Sheriff must swear, and to have a surety bond that guarantees faithful performance of duties. You may obtain a copy of the bond from the clerk of the circuit court in the event that you wish to file a claim against it for abuse of your rights by a bailiff.

Florida Statute 30.09 Qualification of deputies; special deputies.--

(1) BOND, SURETIES, PERFORMANCE OF SERVICES.--

(a) **Each deputy sheriff who is appointed shall give bond** as required by the board of county commissioners. The amount of the bond and the bond must be approved by the board of county commissioners. The bond must be filed with the clerk of the circuit court and be conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his or her office. **A deputy sheriff may not perform any services as deputy until he or she subscribes to the oath prescribed for sheriffs.** Sureties are liable for all fines and amercements imposed upon their principal.

(b) The board of county commissioners of any county may accept a blanket surety bond issued by a solvent surety company authorized to do business in this state, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of the deputy sheriffs appointed by a sheriff, in a sum to be fixed by the board of county commissioners. If such a blanket surety bond is accepted, individual surety bonds for each deputy sheriff are not necessary. The cost of the blanket bond must be paid by the appropriate sheriff's department. **Sureties are liable for all fines and amercements [money extracted as a penalty]** imposed upon their principals under the provisions of the blanket bond.

(2) SURETY COMPANIES.--The requisite of two sureties and justification of same does not apply when surety is by a solvent surety company authorized to do business in this state.

(3) LIABILITY OF SHERIFF.--The giving of such bond by a deputy does not relieve the sheriff of the liability for the acts of his or her deputies.

The Sheriff's and Deputy's Loyalty Oaths

I present here the main Florida statutes regarding loyalty oaths by public employees. ALL must swear to them and subscribe them before a person (like a notary) authorized to take acknowledgments for the public record. The acknowledgment-taker must apply a seal and signature in a *jurat* (the memorandum or certificate at the end of an affidavit, showing when, before whom, and where it was sworn or affirmed).

As of this writing, legal counsel for the Florida Department of State has expressed the opinion in writing that a penalty of perjury statement can operate in lieu of the jurat, but many people including this author believe otherwise. Every citizen should challenge such a blatant, cavalier, undermining, and scofflaw violation of the loyalty oath statutes.

All states have loyalty oath requirements because the CUSA (Constitution for the U.S.A.) requires the oath to support the CUSA, and the state constitution requires the oath to support the state constitution and the CUSA.

CUSA Article VI Clause 3

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Florida Statute 876.05 Public employees; oath.--

(1) All persons who now or hereafter are employed by or who now or hereafter are on the payroll of the state, or any of its departments and agencies, subdivisions, counties, cities, school boards and districts of the free public school system of the state or counties, or institutions of higher learning, and all candidates for public office, except candidates for federal office, are required to **take an oath before any person duly authorized to take acknowledgments of instruments for public record in the state** in the following form:

I, _____, a citizen of the State of Florida and of the United States of America, and being employed by or an officer of _____ and a recipient of public funds as such employee or officer, do hereby solemnly swear or affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Florida.

(2) Said oath shall be filed with the records of the governing official or employing governmental agency prior to the approval of any voucher for the payment of salary, expenses, or other compensation.

Florida Statute 876.06 Discharge for refusal to execute

If any person required by ss. 876.05-876.10 to take the oath herein provided for fails to execute the same, the governing authority under which such person is employed shall cause said person to be immediately discharged, and his or her name removed from the payroll, and such person shall not be permitted to receive any payment as an employee or as an officer where he or she was serving.

Florida Statute 876.07 Oath as prerequisite to qualification for public office

Any person seeking to qualify for public office who fails or refuses to file the oath required by this act shall be held to have failed to qualify as a candidate for public office, and the name of such person shall not be printed on the ballot as a qualified candidate.

Florida Statute 876.08 Penalty for not discharging

Any governing authority or person, under whom any employee is serving or by whom employed who shall knowingly or carelessly permit any such employee to continue in employment after failing to comply with the provisions of ss. 876.05-876.10, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

876.09 Scope of law

(1) The provisions of ss. **876.05-876.10 shall apply to all employees and elected officers of the state, including the Governor and constitutional officers and all employees and elected officers of all cities, towns, counties, and political subdivisions, including the educational system.**

(2) This act shall take precedence over all laws relating to merit, and of civil service law.

Penalty for Violating Your Constitutional Rights

The CUSA and state constitution guarantee your rights. Therefore, the public employees, particularly public officers, have the obligation under their loyalty oaths to protect and defend those rights. By swearing the oaths, obtaining their bonds, and taking their paychecks, they execute a contract with the Sovereign People by which they commit under penalty of bond forfeiture and loss of personal assets to defend your constitutionally guaranteed rights.

Get this point clearly: you receive the enforcement of the rights guarantees *through your public servants (public officers and other public employees)*. They **MUST** protect your rights. **Protecting your rights constitutes their number one job that takes precedence and has priority over all other jobs** they might have under the law.

If those public servants become the violators of the very rights they have sworn to defend, then they have committed serious crimes and they have injured you. Therefore, *you* have a grave cause of civil and criminal action against them, according to both statutory and common law.

The laws of Florida and the U.S. recognize the above principles.

Common Law Fraud

In Florida and other states the common law forms the basis of statutory law.

Florida Statute 2.01 Common law and certain statutes declared in force.--The common and statute laws of England which are of a general and not a local nature, with the exception hereinafter mentioned, down to the 4th day of July, 1776, are declared to be of force in this state; provided, the said statutes and common law be not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the acts of the Legislature of this state.

We define "**Fraud**" as follows:

All multifarious means which human ingenuity can devise, and which are resorted to by one individual to get an advantage over another by false suggestions or suppression of the truth. It includes all surprises, tricks, cunning

or dissembling, and any unfair way which another is cheated. *Black's Law Dictionary*, 5th ed., by Henry Campbell Black, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota, 1979.

Under the common law, three elements prove fraud:

1. a material false statement made with an intent to deceive (scienter),
2. a victim's reliance on the statement, and
3. damages.

As you can surmise from the above, judges, lawyers, and bailiffs can easily commit common law fraud against a litigant or court observer. Various kinds of fraud incur criminal penalties, and common law fraud provides the basis for a civil cause of action against the perpetrator.

Florida Statute 760.51 Violations of constitutional rights, civil action by the Attorney General; civil penalty.--

(1) Whenever any person, whether or not acting under color of law, interferes by threats, intimidation, or coercion, or attempts to interfere by threats, intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment by any other person of rights secured by the State Constitution or laws of this state, the Attorney General may bring a civil or administrative action for damages, and for injunctive or other appropriate relief for violations of the rights secured. Any damages recovered under this section shall accrue to the injured person. The civil action shall be brought in the name of the state and may be brought on behalf of the injured person. The Attorney General is entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs if the Department of Legal Affairs prevails in an action brought under this section.

(2) Any person who interferes by threats, intimidation, or coercion, or attempts to interfere by threats, intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment by any other person of rights secured by the State Constitution or laws of this state is liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 for each violation. This penalty may be recovered in any action brought under this section by the Attorney General. A civil penalty so collected shall accrue to the state and shall be deposited as received into the General Revenue Fund unallocated.

18 USC § 241. Conspiracy against rights

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 United States, 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, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

18 USC § 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law

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 United 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 one year, 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 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, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Investigate and Complain of Loyalty Oath Violations

So, if you have trouble with a judge, attorney, or bailiff violating your rights, you can and should file a complaint against the violator, and possibly the Sheriff, bailiff, and judge with the judge, Sheriff, County Commissioners, State Attorney, Governor, Attorney General, and bond company.

You should also demand a copy of the violator's 876.05 oath from the county's human resources department or (in the case of a judge) the state comptroller (who issues paychecks) or court administrator. If you do not receive it, you should file a criminal complaint.

As you can see from the foregoing statutes, the Sheriff stands guilty of a 2nd degree misdemeanor for failing to fire a deputy who has not properly sworn a loyalty oath. And, the oath must bear a jurat with the seal and signature of either a notary or another bona fide officer authorized to take acknowledgments for the public record.

Florida Crimes Public Servants Might Violate

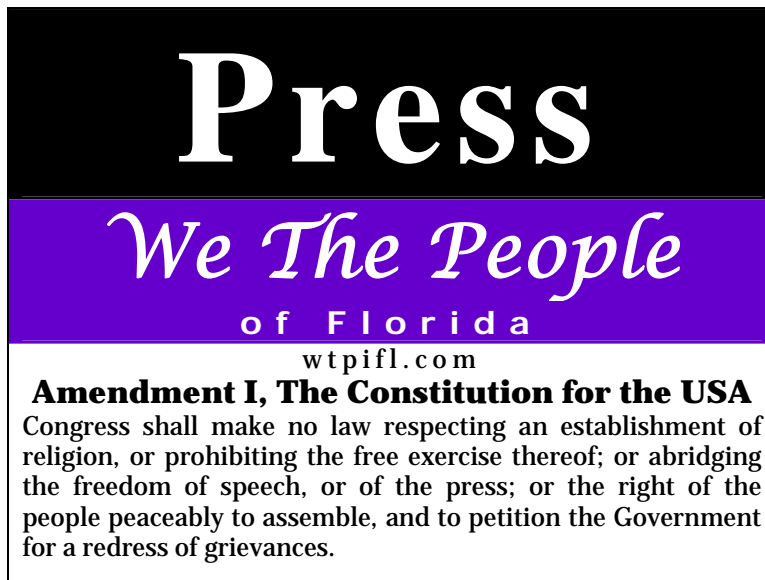
You need to become familiar with your state laws regarding crimes public officers might commit. In Florida, visit the law library, or <http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/>. For U.S. Code, visit the law library or see 18 USC at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode>. I have listed a few crimes for your review in Appendix 2 - Sample Affidavits.

Summary and Conclusion

America needs millions of its Sovereign People to attend court hearings as Official Court Observers in the style of the Texas Rangers. By doing the job effectively and working in harmony with one another, we can return our governments to constitutionality.

Do your part. Become a Court Watcher today. If you don't know where to find fellow Court Watchers, hold up a Court Watcher Sign-up sign in front of the local courthouse on a busy day. Ask people leaving the courthouse or waiting for a hearing whether they have experienced injustice. Focus on retired people. You will have no shortage of fellows.

Appendix 1 - ID Tag to Wear to Court (Avery 5384 label)



Appendix 2 - Sample Affidavits

Use the sample affidavits as a guide to create your own for use in the court hearing. The first shows a narrative style, and the second two show typical crimes under Florida and US law, respectively, with room for a narrative explanation. You may have them witnessed by two people, notarized, or both. File with the clerk of court, purchase a certified copy, and use it as the basis for a civil and/or criminal complaint.

Verified Affidavit of Facts

I, a Lawful Man or Woman over the age of majority, and having first hand knowledge of the facts recited herein, hereby timely state that I witnessed the Target Public Employee commit acts which I believe constitute **crimes** on the date, at the time, in the location, related to the Case number (#), and as further set forth in statements below. This document constitutes my **Affidavit of Probable Cause** for said crimes. I hereby certify my statements herein as a materially true, factual, accurate, complete, good-faith recital of facts, determined to the best of my knowledge and belief, and made with no intent of improper purpose such as to mislead, intimidate, harass, cause unnecessary delay, or increase litigation cost.

Case # _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ AM PM Floor: _____ Room: _____

Address/Location: _____

Target Public Employee Name _____ Badge # _____

Affiant says nothing further. Signed and sealed with all rights reserved.

Affiant Name Affiant Signature with All Rights Reserved Date

Affiant's Mailing Address

By my signature I certify that Affiant has signed and sealed this document which I believe Affiant understood.

First Witness Name Witness Signature with All Rights Reserved Date

First Witness's Mailing Address

Second Witness Name Witness Signature with All Rights Reserved Date

Second Witness's Mailing Address

----- **Jurat** -----

STATE OF _____

COUNTY OF _____

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me on ____ (day) _____ (month), _____ (year) by the Affiant identified above, personally known, or produced identification of type _____.

(Seal)

Notary Signature _____

Notary Name _____

Verified Affidavit of Facts

I, a Lawful Man or Woman over the age of majority, and having first hand knowledge of the facts recited herein, hereby timely state that I witnessed the Target Public Employee commit acts which I believe constitute **crimes** on the date, at the time, in the location, related to the Case number (#), and as further set forth in statements below. This document constitutes my **Affidavit of Probable Cause** for said crimes. I hereby certify my statements herein as a materially true, factual, accurate, complete, good-faith recital of facts, determined to the best of my knowledge and belief, and made with no intent of improper purpose such as to mislead, intimidate, harass, cause unnecessary delay, or increase litigation cost.

Case # _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ AM PM Floor: _____ Room: _____

Address/Location: _____

Target Public Employee Name _____ Badge # _____

I believe the Target violated the following Florida Statutes. See supporting narrative marked "Other."

- Common Law Fraud (a material false statement made with an intent to deceive, a victim's reliance on the statement, and damages)
- [760.51](#) Violation of Constitutional rights; threats, intimidation
- [775.0875](#) Unlawful taking, possession, or use of law enforcement officer's firearm; crime reclassification; penalties.
- [775.31](#) Facilitating or furthering terrorism; felony or misdemeanor reclassification.
- [782.04](#) Murder.
- [782.051](#) Attempted felony murder.
- [782.07](#) Manslaughter; aggravated manslaughter of an elderly person or disabled adult; aggravated manslaughter of a child; aggravated manslaughter of an officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical technician, or a paramedic.
- [782.071](#) Vehicular homicide.
- [782.072](#) Vessel homicide.
- [784.011](#) Assault.
- [784.021](#) Aggravated assault.
- [784.03](#) Battery; felony battery.
- [784.045](#) Aggravated battery.
- [784.048](#) Stalking; definitions; penalties.
- [784.05](#) Culpable negligence.
- [787.05](#) Unlawfully obtaining labor or services.
- [787.06](#) Kidnapping, slavery, false imprisonment, human trafficking.
- [800.02](#) Unnatural and lascivious act.
- [800.03](#) Exposure of sexual organs.
- [800.04](#) Lewd or lascivious offenses committed upon or in the presence of persons less than 16 years of age.
- [810.08](#) Trespass in structure or conveyance.
- [810.09](#) Trespass on property other than structure or conveyance.
- [810.095](#) Trespass on school property with firearm or other weapon prohibited.
- [810.097](#) Trespass upon grounds or facilities of a school; penalties; arrest.
- [817.155](#) Matters within jurisdiction of Department of State; false, fictitious, or fraudulent acts, statements, and representations prohibited; penalty; statute of limitations.
- [817.29](#) Cheating.
- [817.49](#) False reports of commission of crimes; penalty.
- [817.568](#) Criminal use of personal identification information.
- [817.5681](#) Breach of security concerning confidential personal information in third-party possession; administrative penalties.
- [817.569](#) Criminal use of a public record or public records information; penalties.
- [837.012](#) Perjury when not in an official proceeding.
- [837.02](#) Perjury in official proceedings.
- [837.021](#) Perjury by contradictory statements.
- [837.05](#) False reports to law enforcement authorities.
- [837.055](#) False information to law enforcement during investigation.
- [837.06](#) False official statements.
- [838.015](#) Bribery.
- [838.016](#) Unlawful compensation or reward for official behavior.
- [838.021](#) Corruption by threat against public servant.
- [838.022](#) Official misconduct.
- [838.12](#) Bribery in athletic contests.
- [838.15](#) Commercial bribe receiving.
- [838.16](#) Commercial bribery.
- [838.21](#) Disclosure or use of confidential criminal justice information.
- [839.04](#) County officers not to speculate in county warrants or certificates.
- [839.05](#) Municipal officers not to speculate in municipal scrip.
- [839.06](#) Collectors not to deal in warrants, etc.; removal.
- [839.11](#) Extortion by officers of the state.
- [839.12](#) Officer failing to keep record of costs.
- [839.13](#) Falsifying records.
- [839.14](#) Officer withholding records from successor.
- [839.15](#) Judicial officer withholding records.
- [839.16](#) Fraud of clerk in drawing jury.
- [839.17](#) Misappropriation of moneys by commissioners to make sales.
- [839.18](#) Penalty for officer assuming to act before qualification.
- [839.19](#) Failure to execute process generally.
- [839.20](#) Refusal to execute criminal process.
- [839.21](#) Refusal to receive prisoner.
- [839.23](#) Officer taking insufficient bail.
- [839.24](#) Penalty for failure to perform duty required of officer.
- [839.26](#) Misuse of confidential information.
- [843.06](#) Neglect or refusal to aid peace officers.
- [843.08](#) Falsely personating officer, etc.
- [843.085](#) Unlawful use of police badges or other indicia of authority.
- [843.0855](#) Criminal actions under color of law or through use of simulated legal process.
- [843.14](#) Compounding felony.
- [876.05](#) Public employees; oath.
- [876.06](#) Discharge for refusal to execute.
- [876.07](#) Oath as prerequisite to qualification for public office.
- [876.08](#) Penalty for not discharging.
- [876.09](#) Scope of law.
- [876.10](#) False oath; penalty.
- [876.32](#) Treason.
- [876.33](#) Misprision of treason.

Verified Affidavit of Facts

I, a Lawful Man or Woman over the age of majority, and having first hand knowledge of the facts recited herein, hereby timely state that I witnessed the Target Public Employee commit acts which I believe constitute **crimes** on the date, at the time, in the location, related to the Case number (#), and as further set forth in statements below. This document constitutes my **Affidavit of Probable Cause** for said crimes. I hereby certify my statements herein as a materially true, factual, accurate, complete, good-faith recital of facts, determined to the best of my knowledge and belief, and made with no intent of improper purpose such as to mislead, intimidate, harass, cause unnecessary delay, or increase litigation cost.

Case # _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ AM PM Floor: _____ Room: _____

Address/Location: _____

Target Public Employee Name _____ Badge # _____

I believe the Target violated the following United States Code. See supporting narrative marked "Other."

- Perjury against his/her oath of office** by subscribing to a material matter he/she knows to be false (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1621);
- Subornation of perjury** by procuring another to commit perjury (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1622);
- Treason against the American People** by levying war against their Constitution or aiding its enemies (Article III, Section 3; 18 U.S.C. Sec. 2381);
- Insurrection against the Constitution** by inciting, assisting or engaging in rebellion against the **Constitutional authority** of the United States of America (18 U.S.C. Sec. 2383);
- Sedition/seditious conspiracy** by conspiring to overthrow the Constitutional government or delay the execution of a law of the United States of America (18 U.S.C. Sec. 2384);
- Misprison of treason** by failing to report treason when so noted (18 U.S.C. Sec. 2382);
- Misprison of felony** by failing to report commission of a felony when so noted (18 U.S.C. Sec. 4);
- Impeding due exercise of rights** by attempting to prevent, obstruct, impede or interfere with same (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1509);
- Extortion** by obtaining property, funds or patronage under pretense of office (18 U.S.C. Sec. 872);
- Money laundering** by conducting or attempting to conduct a financial transaction with the proceeds of an unlawful activity (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1956);
- Blackmail by threatening to inform**, or as a consideration for not informing, against any violation of any law for the purpose of demanding or receiving money or other value (18 U.S.C. Sec. 873);
- Fraud by a judge** by falsifying or concealing a material fact, making a false representation, writing a false document, or having knowledge that a document is false (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001);
- Making a false declaration** before a United States court (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1623);
- Racketeering** by conducting an ongoing enterprise of robbery, bribery, extortion, or threats of same (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1962);
- Conspiracy to offend or defraud the United States** (18 U.S.C. Sec. 371);
- Influencing/injuring a court officer** by threats or force (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1503);
- Bribery** of a public official witness (circle one) by offering/promising something of value to influence an official act (18 U.S.C. Sec. 201);
- Obstructing a criminal investigation** by preventing the communication of information relating to a violation of any criminal statute of the United States to a criminal investigator (18 U.S.C. 1510) by bribery;
- Stealing, altering, falsifying, removing or avoiding a court record** with consequential impact on a judgment (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1506);
- Involuntary judgment** by acknowledging or procuring to be acknowledged any judgment in the name of any other person not privy or consenting to the same (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1506);
- Involuntary bail** by acknowledging or procuring to be acknowledged any recognizance or bail in the name of any other person not privy or consenting to the same (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1506);
- Impeding a case filed under title 11 or in contemplation of such matter** by impeding, obstructing or influencing any such case or contemplation by destroying, mutilating, altering, concealing, covering-up, falsifying, or making a false entry in any record, document, or tangible object (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1519);
- Impeding a matter under agency/department investigation, administration or jurisdiction** by impeding, obstructing or influencing any such matter by destroying, mutilating, altering, concealing, covering-up, falsifying, or making a false entry in any record, document, or tangible object (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1519);
- Retaliation against a witness** (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1513);
- Tampering with a witness** (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1512);
- [Regarding a maritime jurisdiction (also see *Piracy* below)]
- Assault within the maritime jurisdiction** (18 U.S.C. Sec. 113);
- Theft within the special maritime jurisdiction** by obtaining something of value from a person or procuring the execution, endorsement, or signature and delivery of a negotiable instrument, draft, check or real or personal property under fraud or false pretenses (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1025);
- Plunder money, goods, merchandise, or other effects from or belonging to a vessel in distress within the admiralty** and maritime jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1658);
- [Regarding a foreign official]
- "Foreign Government" means the government of a foreign country, irrespective of recognition by the U.S. (18 U.S.C. 1116);
- Assaulting a foreign official** by striking, imprisoning, coercing, threatening, intimidating or offering violence to a foreign official or official guest (18 U.S.C. Sec. 112);
- Extortion of a foreign official** by threatening assault (18 U.S.C. Sec. 878)
- [10 years imprisonment]
- Plunder money, goods, merchandise, or other effects from or belonging to a vessel in distress within the admiralty** and maritime jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1658);
- [20 years imprisonment]
- Aiding / abetting slavery** by holding, returning or arresting any person to return him/her to peonage (13th Amendment; 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1581);

