

Counter Claim for Ticket & Bill

This may not be electronically filed:

Proof of service must be by mail, with proof of service,
To the current address provided..

_____ Not the strawman.

Address: _____

City. _____

In the Republic of (state) _____

Zip Code [_____]

(Phone) _____

COURT NAME
COURT LOCATION

_____ Not the strawman.) **Case;**

(Use of an all capital names, is fraud on the court. They are neither)
granted a title of nobility nor are they a business, they are living people.))

Vs. _____, as a foreign state, the state of)
California Republic , instrumentalities thereof, and all individuals, firms,)
corporations, other persons acting for the United States and with the)
authorization and consent of the United States; A warrant may be issued)
for your arrest for failing to prevent a deprivation of rights)

**ADMITTING ON PAPER TO
COMMITTING LAND PIRACY BY A
PERSON IMPERSONATING A LAW
ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.**

This is a bill for just compensation of my time.

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.**

I am demanding per charge against me 1 million dollars as “just compensation”

I was given a “ticket” for _____ charges, and I am demanding _____ million.

ONLY a JURY can summons you, only a jury indictment can HOLD you..

Everything else is SUMMARY JUDGMENT BY A STATE ACTOR, who became a Trespasser Ab Initio.

Subject matter is when the court has a JURY indictment!

**The confession on paper presented in court is
the evidence required for the charge of treason.**

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U.S. CRIMINAL CODE TITLE 18, CHAPTER 13 SECTIONS 241 & 242 make it a FELONY to use or conspire to use COLOR OF LAW to enforce a Code or Regulation which results in the violation of a persons' Rights. Violators will be prosecuted.

Please state for the record: _____

Was there a Grand Jury Indictment forcing you to appear in the court room? _____

Who wrote a ticket? _____

Did they commit PERJURY on paper? _____

Who demanded a bribe? _____

Please state what office that person pretended to hold? _____

Please state what branch of the government does this person purport to work for? _____

What infraction code was used to violate your rights? STATE CODE: _____

Where you presented with a grand jury indictment? _____

Was there a sworn affidavit by an injured party? _____

Was there an actual damage to property or persons or a summary judgment by a "state actor"? Yes No

List of Damaged things; _____

List of Damage to Person: _____

Did they use a deadly weapon such as a car, gun or taser to force your compliance with their land piracy?

Please List weapons; _____

The ticket is pure fraud and the judge must strike the court hearing and summons prior to the person being called to answer without the grand jury indictment.

TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 79 > § 1622 Subornation of Perjury

Whoever procures another to commit any perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Who should have protected your rights and failed. _____

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1 **A voidable order is an order that must be declared void by a judge to be void; a void order is an order**
2 **issued without jurisdiction by a judge and is void ab initio and does not have to be declared void by a**
3 **judge to be void. ONLY AN INSPECTION OF THE RECORD OF THE CASE SHOWING THAT THE**
4 **JUDGE WAS WITHOUT JURISDICTION OR VIOLATED A PERSON’S DUE PROCESS RIGHTS, or**
5 **where fraud was involved in the attempted procurement of jurisdiction, is sufficient for an order to be**
6 **void. Potenz Corp. v. Petrozzini, 170 Ill. App. 3d 617, 525 N.E. 2d 173, 175 (1988). In instances herein, the**
7 **law has stated that the orders are void ab initio and not voidable because they are already void.**

8 TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 81 > § 1661. Robbery ashore ; Whoever, being engaged in any piratical
9 cruise or enterprise, or being of the crew of any piratical vessel, lands from such vessel and commits robbery
10 on shore, is a pirate, and shall be imprisoned for life.

11 **Please list who committed Land Piracy. _____.**

12 **The gold fringed flag is a maritime flag making the court a pirate ship. Is there a gold fringed flag in the**
13 **court room? YES NO (Circle correct answer)**

14 **TITLE 5 > PART III > Subpart F > CHAPTER 73 > SUBCHAPTER VII > § 7371**

15 § 7371. Mandatory removal from employment of law enforcement officers convicted of felonies

16 (a) In this section, the term—

17 (1) “conviction notice date” means the date on which an agency that employs a law enforcement officer has
18 notice that the officer has been convicted of a felony that is entered by a Federal or State court, regardless of
19 whether that conviction is appealed or is subject to appeal; and

20 (2) “law enforcement officer” has the meaning given that term under section 8331 (20) or 8401 (17).

21 (b) Any law enforcement officer who is convicted of a felony shall be removed from employment as a law
22 enforcement officer on the last day of the first applicable pay period following the conviction notice date.

23 (c) (1) This section does not prohibit the removal of an individual from employment as a law enforcement
24 officer before a conviction notice date if the removal is properly effected other than under this section.

25 (2) This section does not prohibit the employment of any individual in any position other than that of a law
enforcement officer.

(d) If the conviction is overturned on appeal, the removal shall be set aside retroactively to the date on which
the removal occurred, with back pay under section 5596 for the period during which the removal was in
effect, unless the removal was properly effected other than under this section.

(e) (1) If removal is required under this section, the agency shall deliver written notice to the employee as
soon as practicable, and not later than 5 calendar days after the conviction notice date. The notice shall
include a description of the specific reasons for the removal, the date of removal, and the procedures made
applicable under paragraph (2).

(2) The procedures under section 7513 (b)(2), (3), and (4), (c), (d), and (e) shall apply to any removal under
this section. The employee may use the procedures to contest or appeal a removal, but only with respect to
whether—

(A) the employee is a law enforcement officer;

(B) the employee was convicted of a felony; or

(C) the conviction was overturned on appeal.

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(3) A removal required under this section shall occur on the date specified in subsection (b) regardless of whether the notice required under paragraph (1) of this subsection and the procedures made applicable under paragraph (2) of this subsection have been provided or completed by that date.

Who wrote a ticket? _____ You are hereby removed from office for obstruction of justice, violation of oath of office and for being a land pirate, those who have aided and abetted in striking against the constitutional form of government in open court are also subject to instant impeachment for these high crimes.

TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 13 > § 241

Sec. 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.

Did two or more people go on disguise to obstruct your rights? Yes No

TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 13 > § 242

§ 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.

Was a state code used to obstruct your rights? Yes No

1. When the Cop writes you a ticket for infracting a code, regulation or statute with a summons to Court, the cop is giving you a bill of attainder unlawfully, as you are not a public servant and there is a jury required to convict you to make it lawful.

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2. No one person can serve in two branches of the government at the same time. Only a sheriff can execute (serve) a summons, or compulsory legal process, and the cop is clearly not a member of the executive branch of the government and the ticket is pure fraud.

3. In summary, cops in traffic stops are impersonating government officials on an emergency and the one being stopped is the emergency. Cops try to get people to validate their fraud. Cops impersonate judicial officers, impersonate being a Sheriff who is an executive officer, violate the principal of separation of powers, and impersonate a court bailiff by signing the false summons thereby impersonating a judicial officer a second time. The entire summons is a total fraud because it is not a government document at all; it is a corporate document being forced upon private People.

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.

Was there an warrant, supported by an oath or affirmation? Yes No

United States Constitution
Amendment XIII

Section 1. 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.

CONVERSION: An unauthorized assumption and exercise of the right of ownership over goods or personal chattels belonging to another, to the alteration of their condition or the exclusion of the owners' rights. See fraudulent conversion

FRAUDULENT CONVERSION: Receiving into possession money or property of another and fraudulently withholding, converting, or applying the same to or for one's own use and benefit, or to use and benefit of any person other than the one to whom the money or property belongs.

1. NO ATTAINDERS, Our public officials cannot enact bills of attainders, such as tickets, inspection fees, state taxes, gas taxes, child support, fees for licenses, demand you pay for **ANY** service rendered by a public servant, their salary is only to be paid out of the United States Treasury. A **bill of attainder** (also known as an **act** or **writ** of attainder) is an act of legislature declaring a person or group of persons guilty of some crime, and punishing them, without benefit of a trial. The **United States Constitution** forbids both the federal and state governments to enact bills of attainder, in Article 1, Sections 9 and 10, respectively.

Law: **If civil servant demands a bond, payment of a fee, which is exceeds 20.00 in a common law case, or amounts to excessive fines, then that civil servant has asked for a kick back which is a soft word for a bribe. The civil servant is now subject to removal from office for having solicited a bribe. All civil officers must be paid directly out of the U.S. Treasury.**

Did any person solicit a bribe from you? _____

Constitution: Questions; We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general

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Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this

Constitution for the United States of America.

TITLE 28 > PART IV > CHAPTER 85 > § 1343.

Sec. 1343. Civil rights and elective franchise

(a) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action authorized by law to be commenced by any person:

- (1) To recover damages for injury to his person or property, or because of the deprivation of any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, by any act done in furtherance of any conspiracy mentioned in section 1985 of Title 42;
- (2) To recover damages from any person who fails to prevent or to aid in preventing any wrongs mentioned in section 1985 of Title 42 which he had knowledge were about to occur and power to prevent;
- (3) To redress the deprivation, under color of any State law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution of the United States or by any Act of Congress providing for equal rights of citizens or of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States;

(4) To recover damages or to secure equitable or other relief under any Act of Congress providing for the protection of civil rights, including the right to vote.

(b) For purposes of this section--

(1) the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a State;

and

(2) any Act of Congress applicable exclusively to the District of Columbia shall be considered to be a statute of the District of Columbia.

Did anyone obstruct or hinder your rights? Yes No

Did anyone fail to prevent any deprivation of rights? Yes No

Adamson v. California June 23, 1947., The first ten amendments were proposed and adopted largely because of fear that Government might unduly interfere with prized individual liberties. The people wanted and demanded a Bill of Rights written into their Constitution. The amendments embodying the Bill of Rights were intended to curb all branches of the Federal Government in the fields touched by the amendments -- Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The Fifth, Sixth, and **Eighth Amendments** were pointedly aimed at confining exercise of power by courts.

TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 31 > § 641

§ 641. Public money, property or records

Whoever embezzles, steals, purloins, or knowingly converts to his use or the use of another, or without authority, sells, conveys or disposes of any record, voucher, money, or thing of value of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any department or agency thereof; or Whoever receives, conceals, or retains the same with intent to convert it to his use or gain, knowing it to have been embezzled, stolen, purloined or converted—

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; but if the value of such property does not exceed the sum of \$1,000, he shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. The word “value” means face, par, or market value, or cost price, either wholesale or retail, whichever is greater.

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1 **There must be just compensation for any use of your property or time. I am owed _____ charges,**
2 **and I am demanding _____ million, for the Letter of Marque and reprisal issued without a**
3 **grand jury indictment. This is JUST compensation. Macias V. Ihde 1999, sets each violation of rights**
4 **at 1 million dollars.**

5 Section. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Manqué and
6 Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of
7 Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant
8 any Title of Nobility.

9 III. PLEADINGS AND MOTIONS > Rule 12

10 (e) If the motion is granted and the order of the court is not obeyed within 10 days after notice of the order or
11 within such other time as the court may fix, the court may strike the pleading to which the motion was
12 directed or make such order as it deems just.

13 VII. JUDGMENT > Rule 55

14 the party against whom judgment by default is sought has appeared in the action, the party (or, if appearing
15 by representative, the party's representative) shall be served with written notice of the application for
16 judgment at least 3 days prior to the hearing on such application.

17 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 8. General Rules of Pleading

18 e) Pleading to be Concise and Direct; Consistency Each averment of a pleading shall be simple, concise, and
19 direct. No technical forms of pleading or motions are required.

20 (f) Construction of Pleadings; All pleadings shall be so construed as to do substantial justice.

21 SIGNATURE PAGE

22 1.) My name is _____.

23 2.) DATE served into court _____

24 3.) My title is Sovereign and Sui Juris.

25 4.) I am NOT a business nor a strawman, and the all capital name of a person is a fiction. It is fraud , to use it.

26 5.) Per Puckett v. Cox & Gideon v. Wainwright My pleadings need not to be within the same standards as an attorney.

27 6.) 36 SUPREME COURT RULE 29 When a party is not represented by counsel, service shall be made on the party,
28 personally, by mail, or by commercial carrier. Ordinarily, service on a party must be by a manner at least as
29 expeditious as the manner used to file the document with the Court.

30 7.) Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 8. General Rules of Pleading

31 e) Pleading to be Concise and Direct; Consistency, Each averment of a pleading shall be simple, concise, and direct. No
32 technical forms of pleading or motions are required.

33 (f) Construction of Pleadings; All pleadings shall be so construed as to do substantial justice. (this means you have to
34 show constitutional violations of your rights.)

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

41 Amendment VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an
42 impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been

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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.

This must be heard before a grand jury unless for the impeachment of the officer.

I am not sworn to uphold the constitution, I have no oath of office.

This is my testimony in this case.

Signed _____

Dated _____

Certified Mail Tracking Number # 0000-0000-0000-0000-0000

All Rights Retained by the Citizen and None Waived.

Article. IV.

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

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