

Definitions

Accused – The (People) American State National who is being accused or charge with a crime or harm, “innocent until proven guilty”.

Administration Process – This is the process we are to do before bringing a case to the common law court.

Affirmation – This is our affidavit of truth we use for our Court Officials, Jury Pool, and Arbitrators.

Affiants – This is the people to whom the Notice was delivered, summoned, mailed, emailed, or otherwise served.

ASN – American State National – People on the Land and Soil who have submitted their paperwork as listed below:

- a. Declaration of Naturalization Act of July 1779
- b. Two witness testimonies
- c. Copy of birth certificate
- d. Declaration of Political Status w/cover letter

ASC – American State Citizen – Jural Assembly Member, Elector – People who have submitted the paperwork as listed below:

- a. Acknowledgement, Acceptance and Deed of Reconveyance
- b. Certificate of Assumed Name
- c. Acts of Expatriation (3 names)
- d. Cancellation of All Prior Powers of Attorney
- e. Mandatory notice – Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act
- f. DNA Paramount Claim of Life
- g. Marriage License Revocation (optional)
- h. Baby Deed(s) for Land Recording (optional)
- i. Declaration of Citizenship
- j. Vetting Questionnaire

Certified Mail – Letter mailed to recipient from you with a return receipt or proof of delivery. When mail is sent this way, someone at the office or household will sign for it not necessarily the person you mailed it to.

Citation – Ticket or offer from Law Enforcement Officers.

Claimant – You are the claimant for the common law court. “He who asserts, must prove.”

Commercial Affidavit – Portion of the Notice of Conditional Acceptance stating the fact that you are of sound mind and know the facts of the case.

Confession of Judgement – By not responding to all the notices and invoices given, it is considered a confession of Judgement. They are confessing that all the notices that were sent and not responded to, are true and correct.

Constitutions (3 each) contracts between the Corporations and We the People

Constructive Notice of Conditional Acceptance – First letter to be sent to the corp., or other ASN prior to submitting a claim to the common law court. This requires 30 days to give recipient a chance to respond or rebut.

Court Order – This is the order that the court outlines for the Claimant and Accused after the court hearing is finished.

Declaration of Independence – Natural Law as established by the Federation of States.

Default – This is the final notice stating the Respondent is in Default due to acquiescence or tacit agreement to previous notices sent.

Demurrer - In the legal sense is a defense that does not refute the true allegations made in the court of law, but rather claims the evidence presented is not sufficient enough to establish a cause of action. Demur means to delay, pause, hesitate, or suspend. Thus, when this plea is made, there is the benefit of a delay in the proceedings since a demurrer raises doubt and reluctance. This leaves room for the judge to contemplate the cause of action, which may result in a dismissal of the case.

What is the effect of a demurrer?

A demurrer can raise reluctance or doubt in a legal case. This can lead to a dismissal of the case, saving the defendant and the court time from lengthy court proceedings based on a lack of sufficient evidence.

What does filing a demurrer mean?

Filing a demurrer means making an objection to a plaintiff's complaint. This does not refute the true allegations of the complaint but claims that the evidence provided is not sufficient enough to establish a course of action. A demurrer will be filed in a written statement or vocally expressed during legal proceedings to save the court time from lack of sufficient evidence to progress the case forward.

What is an example of a demurrer?

Sammy receives a legal complaint from his ex-wife stating that he violated an order under the statute that prohibits a violation to the terms regarding domestic violence. The complaint, however, does not provide sufficient evidence regarding how Sammy explicitly violated the terms of the order. For example, the complaint does not specify that Sammy was within the prohibited distance of his ex-wife or that he even entered her home. Without the specifics from the plaintiff, the judge grants Sammy's demurrer.

What is the difference between a demurrer and a motion to dismiss?

A demurrer is usually filed in a state court, while a motion to dismiss is filed in a federal court. A motion to dismiss is usually filed pre-trial and focuses on a complaint's failure to state a claim or lack of personal jurisdiction.

Dishonor – Due to lack of response, this is a statement letting the Respondent is in dishonor.

Due Process – All evidence and Administrative processes that have been compiled to bring a case to the common law court.

Evidence – All information that is put forward regarding the case from the Claimant and the Accused – Can include the witness testimonies and physical proof. Jury to determine evidence based on presentation. Video/Recording/Witnesses/Who/What/When/Where/Why/How. No Hearsay or Third party.

Fault – This is the first notice stating the Respondent is in Fault of the notices previously sent.

Findings Form – This document will be filed by the Clerk upon the Justice's request which will be sent to both the Claimant and Accused upon the findings of the court. This will be filed by the Clerk.

Form A-1 – Arbitrator Request Form – This is the form you use when you are in step 1 of the court procedures. This is to be used when all other Administrative processes have failed to get resolution. You will request an Arbitration Hearing using this form. This is filed by the Claimant.

Form A-2 – Affirmation Statement (Claimant) – This is the form you will use to submit your case to the court for an Arbitration Hearing. This is filed by the Claimant.

Form A-3 – Affirmation Statement (Accused) – this is the form you will use to request and Affirmation statement from the Accused. This is sent by the Clerk, and the Accused is to return this back to the court with evidence and proof. This is filed by Accused.

Form CC-01 – Court Clerks Notice of Schedule – Step 2 of Court Procedures – This is the form the Court clerk uses to notify the Court Officials, Claimant, Accused and Witnesses that an Arbitration Hearing is scheduled. This is sent and filed by Clerk.

Form AR-04 – Resolution Agreement Between Claimant and Accused – Step 2 of the Court Procedures – This is the form that will be used to settle the Arbitration hearing between the Claimant and Accused. Verified and filed by Clerk and/or Recorder.

Form AR-04 – Non-Resolution for Claimant and Accused – Step 2 of the Court Procedures – This is the form used when the Arbitration hearing still has not come to an agreement. They will then go forward with a Trial by Jury. Verified by the Justice and filed by Clerk and/or Recorder.

Form AR-05 – Invitation to “Living Court” – Step 2 of Court Procedures – This is the form you will use to send to the Court Officials, Claimant, Accused and Witnesses if Arbitration hearing did not come to a resolution. Filed by Clerk of Court.

Form JC-01 – Jury Decision – Step 4 of Court Procedures – This form is used when the jury has come to a decision. They submit this form to the Justice.

Form JC-02 – Further Jury Requests – Step 4 of Court Procedures – this form is used when the jury has further questions or clarification from the Claimant or Accused while in deliberation.

Form Jury Duty Invitation – Step 3 of Court Procedures – This is the form you will use to invite the jury to come to a “Living Court” to perform duties required. This is filed and sent by the Court Clerk.

Form RR-06 – Affirmation for Witnesses – Step 4 of Court Procedures – This is a document request for a witness to come to the trial by jury for the Accused. This is filed by the Witness for the Accused.

Form RR-07 – Summons for Accused – Step 4 of Court Procedures – this is the Summons to call the Accused to the “Living Court”. This can be done in 3 different ways (1) Written Testimony notarized and given to Clerk (2) Appear to the Jural Inquiry by Zoom Meeting (3) Mailed in Testimony by Registered mail/Return Receipt. This is filed by the Accused.

Form W-01 – Witness Testimony – Used in Step 1-4 of the Court Procedures – This is the witness testimony from anyone who would have seen or experienced the case details that were not put forward by the Claimant. This form may be used at any time during the Arbitration or Living Court. This will be filed by the Claimant.

Harm – Any act that causes harm or damage to another party.

Invoices – Three (3) invoices to be sent to the corp., or other ASN prior to submitting a claim to the common law court. Given 7 days for each of these to be submitted and paid or rebutted.

Jury’s Decision – This is when the jury has returned to the “Living Court” to give their verdict. The Justice will announce this to the “Living Court”.

Jury Principle – This the Living man that resides over the jury while in deliberation and speaks for the jury to the Justice.

Letter of Offer – Notice sent or delivered to you from LEOs or court requiring your response.

Living Court – Step 3 of Court Procedures – This is the actual trial by jury court that will be convened if Arbitration does not resolve the issue.

Living Jury – This is the procedures for the jury while being on the “Living Court” jury when it is in session.

Monetary Award – This is the final monetary award given to the Claimant or Accused in the case. This will be outlined in instructions for the Claimant or Accused of the case.

Notary Certificate of Service – This is done, ONLY if you are using a notary public to do your mailings. If you are not using a Notary to send your mailings, you will not have to fill this out.

Notice – Letter or written notice given to Claimant or Accused during Administrative process for Step 1 of the court.

Notice of Fault in Dishonor – Second letter to be sent to the corp., or other ASN prior to submitting a claim to the common law court. This requires 10 additional days for the recipient to respond or rebut.

Notice of Default in Dishonor – third letter to be sent to the corp., or other ASN prior to submitting a claim to the common law court. This requires an additional 10 days for the recipient to respond or rebut.

Order Nullification – If the court determines that the previous order from the De Facto case is to be nullified, this order of Nullification will be submitted to the De Facto Court to cease and desist with their case. Filed by the Clerk and/or the Recorder.

Plain Statement of Facts – Portion of the Notice of Conditional Acceptance stating the facts of the case, and that there is no evidence of proof.

Presentment – This is the administrative process copies of all letter's invoices and UCC1 notices for the case.

Recipient – Person to whom you are sending notices and invoices to.

Registered mail – Letter mailed to recipient from you with a return receipt or proof of delivery. When mail is sent this way, the person you mailed it, should be the one who signs for it at that location.

Respondent – Person to whom you are sending notices and invoices to.

Return Receipt – USPS Form 3811 received from the post office (green return receipt). Use this with all certified mailings and registered mailings.

Return Service – This is the process outlined by Anna Von Reitz, in her “What to Do” document. See the Step-by-Step process for the “What to Do” process.

Summons – Offer from court or attorney to have you show up in court.

Superior – The highest or at the top of all others.

The Utah State Court – this is the name of our common law court. Please address it this way. It is the Superior court of the land.

UCC1 Lien – Lien process to be done prior to submitting a claim to the common law court. This only happens if the recipient does not respond or pay.

U.S. Citizen or Citizen of the United States – Corporate Person who has not completed their American State National/Citizen paperwork.

Zoom – this is the live venue for court cases or meetings used by The Utah State Court.

Corporation

State National

Nation (theirs)

Country (ours)

Federal (theirs)

Continental (ours)

Democracy (theirs)

Republic (ours)

Vote (theirs)

Elect (ours)

Political Parties (theirs)

State Citizen Governance (Ours)

Military Wartime Flag (theirs)

Civilian Peacetime Flag (ours)

Oaths (theirs)

Affirmations (ours)

Pledges (theirs)

Proclamations (ours)

Equal Civil Rights (theirs)

Natural & Unalienable Rights (ours)

Indentured Servant (theirs)

Sovereign (ours)

Legal Person (theirs)

Lawful Living Man (ours)

Contracts (theirs)

Good Faith Agreements (ours)

Inc., LLC, Corporations (theirs)

Family Businesses (ours)

Signatures (theirs)

Autographs (ours)

Notary Publics (theirs)

Public Notaries (ours)

Registered all items (theirs)

Record items only (ours)

Affidavits (theirs)

Statements, Testimonies (ours)

Trustee, Executor or Trusts (theirs)

Donor, Beneficiary of Trusts (ours)

Commerce (theirs)

Trade (ours)

Bankruptcy Protection (theirs)	Responsible for Actions (ours)
Administrative Courts (theirs)	Common Law Courts (ours)
Taxpayer (theirs)	Priority Creditor (ours)
Resident, Inhabitant (theirs)	Domiciled, Home State (ours)
Tenant (theirs)	Landlord (ours)
Real Estate Titles (theirs)	Land Patents (ours)
Personal Property (theirs)	Private Property (ours)
Driver's License (theirs)	Free to Travel (ours)
Motor Vehicles (theirs)	Private Conveyance (ours)
Insurance (theirs)	Indemnity Bond (ours)
Mr. Ms. Mrs. (theirs)	No Prefixes (ours)
Honorable, Esquire (theirs)	No Titles of Nobility (ours)
Marriage License (theirs)	Proclamation of lawful Marriage (ours)
Birth Certificate (theirs)	Baby Deed (ours)
Date of Birth (theirs)	Born, Nativity (ours)
Medical Doctors (theirs)	Physicians (ours)
Male/Female (theirs)	Man (ours)
Person, Human (theirs)	Living Man (ours)