



The New Hampshire

Jural Assembly

Handbook

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Publication Notice

This entire compilation is the work of the New Hampshire Jural Assembly (we don't have a handbook committee). January, 2024 through August, 2024.

Dedicated to the education of the

New Hampshire State Assembly

As well as to the
People populating the Committees
of the New Hampshire Jural Assembly

With the permission to update, add to, and revise as experience and knowledge dictates.

MISSION STATEMENT FOR THE New Hampshire Jural Assembly

Our New Hampshire Jural Assembly is dedicated to:

- The restoration of a complete and fully operational land and soil jurisdiction State and County court system serving the people of New Hampshire,
- The preservation of the National Trust,
- The enforcement of the Public Law,
- The upholding of the Federal Constitution owed to our State and People
- The re-population of our land and soil jurisdiction,
- The filling of vacated Public Offices, and
- The reclamation of our material and intellectual public and private assets.

To these ends we, the living people of New Hampshire, have called eligible New Hampshire nationals and electors to assemble and to serve as Jurors and Officers. We have established the process and procedure to qualify Jurors and others competent to hold State Citizenship and Public Office.

We do this peacefully and without rancor in the exercise of our unincorporated powers and capacities.

INTRODUCTION

The Constitution is not arbitrary. It is a document of standers¹ established to keep the government from becoming arbitrary.

These standers can be found in the Five Historic Liberty Charters along with the Geneva Bible.

- 1) 1100 Charter of Liberties
- 2) Magna Carta of 1215
- 3) Petition of Right 1628
- 4) Grand Remonstrance 1641
- 5) English Bill of Rights

Along with the Geneva Bible.

Going back to the 1100's, our founding fathers, father's, fathers', learned from the experienced tyranny by Kings of their time. When the people reached their precipice, they stood strong and pushed back against tyranny. The Kings would make agreements with the people that led to these Liberty Charters. Many amendments found in our Constitution came directly from these five Liberty Charters.

The Constitution and the government it created was designed to protect Liberty. We can see this in the Declaration of Independence, and the Preamble to the Constitution. The Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments, were incorporated into the Constitution to spark an alarm when this liberty is in danger. You can see the struggle between Liberty and tyranny throughout our history. The Constitution for The United States of America shows our forefathers fought for their liberty.

So, the question is, what is Liberty? Liberty is the intersection of Freedom and Morality, where you have the unalienable right to do what you wish with what is yours as long as you do not harm, or you do not trespass on the liberty of others.

Our most prominent and influential founding fathers had a God-centered view. Gods first commandment is, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind. This is the great and foremost commandment. The second is like it. You shall love your neighbor as yourself. Upon these two commandments hang the whole law and the prophets." (Matthew 22: 37-40). Our forefathers gave us a republic where one is free to believe or not to believe and everyone is to be treated fairly. They believed first that liberty is a gift from God, and second, that natural law dictated that no one should harm another's liberty.

This is clearly stated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of The United States.

Paragraph one of the Declaration of Independence refers to "Laws of Nature and of Nature's God..." In paragraph two, it refers to "endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable

rights...” The final paragraph of the Declaration of Independence makes an “appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world...and with firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence...” [sic]

The preamble of the Constitution refers to “the Blessings of Liberty...” The writers knew you could not have a blessing if you didn’t have one who blesses.

¹ Standers, To stand. To abide by a thing; to submit to a decision; to comply with an agreement; to have validity, as the judgment must stand. [By John Bouvier, Published 1856.] [https://legal-dictionary,the freedictionary.com/standers](https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/standers)

Alexander Hamilton said “(God) has constituted an eternal and immutable law, which is indispensably upon all mankind, prior to any human institution whatever. This is what is called the law of nature... Upon this law depend the natural rights of mankind. The sacred lights of mankind...are written as with a sunbeam, in the whole volume of human nature by the hand of Divinity itself and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power. No tribunal, no codes, no systems, can repeal or impair this law of God, for by his eternal law, it is inherent in the nature of things.” [sic]

Thomas Jefferson said, “God who gave us life gave us liberty. Can the liberties of a nation be secure when we have removed a conviction that these liberties are the gift of God? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, that his justice cannot sleep forever.” Our founding fathers believed the central government would not be a Theocracy that dictated religious beliefs or outlawed others. John LeLand, Head of the Virginia Baptist General Convention said, “The notion of a Christian commonwealth should be exploded forever... Government should protect every man in thinking and speaking freely and see that one does not abuse another. The liberty I contend for is more than toleration. The very idea of toleration is despicable; it supposes that some have a pre- eminence above the rest to grant indulgence, whereas all should be equally free, Jews, Turks, Pagans, and Christians.”

From a historical perspective, a God-centered view and the Judeo-Christian world view influenced the developing principles on which America was founded.

The foundation of Common Law is to do no harm to others. As Benjamin Franklin said in his writings of ‘Silence Dogood’¹,

“This liberty is every person’s position, as far as by it, he does not hurt or control the Right of another: And this is the only Check it ought to suffer, and the only Bounds it ought to know.” [sic]

Thomas Pain said: “The state of nature has a law of nature to govern it, which obliges every one: and reason, which is that law, teaches all mankind, who will but consult it, that being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty, or possessions: for men being all the workmanship of one omnipotent, and infinitely wise maker; all servants of one sovereign master, sent into the world by his order, and about his business; they are his

property, whose workmanship they are made to last during his, not another's pleasure: and being furnished with like faculties, sharing all in one community of nature, there cannot be supposed any such subordination among us, that may authorize us to destroy one another, as if we were made for one another's uses, as the inferior ranks of creatures are for ours." [sic]

Once again, Liberty is the intersection of freedom and morality. Where you have the inherent right to do whatever you wish with what is yours, as long, as you don't harm or infringe upon the liberties of another. Our founders believed that we were not created by man, or any institution of man, nor can we be owned by man or any institution of man. We are free moral beings by our very nature. And therefore, must be free to contract together. We must be free to exercise our natural rights, free from any government interference.

¹Silence Dogood—"Mrs. Silence Dogood was the pen name used by Benjamin Franklin to get his work published in the *New-England Courant*, a newspaper founded by his brother James Franklin. [Wikipedia]

What is Liberty? Liberty is a gift from God! The beginning of the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence says: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." These are not gifts from man but are gifts from God.

Thomas Jefferson said; "God who gave us life gave us liberty. Can the liberties of a nation be secure when we have removed a conviction that these liberties are the gift of God? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, that his justice cannot sleep forever."

Liberty is a gift from God. It is a matter of natural rights. Samuel Adams, in his dissertation to the colonists on "Natural Rights" said, "Among the natural rights of the Colonist are these: First, a right to life; secondly, to liberty; thirdly, to property; fourth, together with the right to support and defend them in the best manner they can. These are evident branches of...the duty of self-preservation, commonly called first law of nature."

"Rights are not granted by governments; they are to be guarded by governments. Rights are not given by documents; they are gifts from the Divine Creator. Rights are not privileges to be dispensed; they are possessions to be defended." KrisAnne Hall

Liberty must be Guarded

Liberty is not an idea; it is a possession that needs to be guarded. James Madison said; "In a word, as a man is said to have a right to his property, he may be equally said to have a property in his rights." We must know our rights and know they are our possessions that must be guarded.

Samuel Adams In a letter to James Warren writes: "For no people will tamely surrender their Liberties, nor can any be easily subdued, when knowledge is diffused, and Virtue is preserved. On the Contrary, when people are universally ignorant, and debauched in their Manners, they will sink under their own weight without the aid of foreign Invaders." Nov 4, 1775.

Yes, through knowledge and virtue we will guard our liberty. When we lose them, we lose our liberty. John Locke said: “The State of Nature has a Law of Nature to govern it. No one ought to harm another in his Life, Health, Liberty, or Possessions. For Men being the workmanship of one Omnipotent, and infinitely Wise Maker; All the Servant of one Sovereign Master...they are his property.” II Treatise sec. 6 Liberty is a gift from God. Natural Law says, “We are created in the image of God.” Genesis 1:26. We must guard our Liberty always!

Jury Pool

Purpose and Expected Outcome

A Commission of the Jural Assembly includes the Jury Pool. The duties of this unit are defined in our New Hampshire Jural Assembly Mission Statement to establish the process and procedure to qualify Jurors and others competent to hold State Citizenship and Public Office.

This information is to provide a guide to begin this process. The more research we do, it has become clear that history can provide us with the outline for many things, but it will be through experience that the Jury Pool will begin to comprehend and grow. Out of that experience, we will structure a Standard Operating Procedure for administration and all related issues.

The Process and Procedures to Qualify Jurors

The Process: As a New Hampshire State National, you have the option to serve as a State Citizen by accepting your duty to serve and support the county and state Jural assemblies and the state militia, or to serve in a public land jurisdiction office.¹

A New Hampshire State National is anyone who has reached the age of twenty-one (21) years and has been living on the land and soil of New Hampshire for at least one year and one day and has properly declared and recorded their political status, using document-templates provided by the New Hampshire Assembly in its affiliation with the Federation of States, The United States of America (unincorporated), established in 1776, and/or the following authorized websites:

The New Hampshire Assembly: nhassembly.us

The American States Assembly: <https://tasa.americanstatenationals.org>

Global Family Group (land recording system): <https://globalfamilygroup.com/lrps.html>

¹<https://annavonreitz.com/justthefacts.pdf>

To find the New Hampshire document-templates, go to the New Hampshire Assembly website, under the correct your status tab, <https://nhassembly.us/correct-your-status/>.

The Procedures: A candidate must be in good standing within the New Hampshire General Assembly. This is to clarify in the New Hampshire Assembly Rules of Order and Conduct:

Strong Encouragement for Conduct - Guidelines

For all communication venues

All Men and Women are owed Peace. All should seek to be peaceable, keep the peace, and stay in honor. Bearing false witness, misrepresentation and posting inflammatory rhetoric in public forums is forbidden, and will be addressed in an appropriate manner.

We discipline unruly members who violate our purposes, interfere with our work, or otherwise violate our Decorum Guidelines. The individual or individuals engaging in dishonor will be taken aside, all and any reasons for being disciplined must be fully disclosed and discussed with whomever in an effort to communicate exactly what they are doing that is objectionable and encouraging them to cease inappropriate behavior.

Name calling, profanity, and personal attacks are, for example, not appropriate behaviors in a public meeting. The Marshal at Arms or Moderator may hit the mute button and later discuss exactly what is offensive with the Offender. There have been numerous cases where people have been pursuing other issues or agendas apart from each Assembly's current need to finish the Assembly process and be fully seated.

Again - strongly encouraged for all venues:

- 1) Required for all venues - clearly identify yourself and your state/county. Identity may be given names, first and family names, or some such that eliminates any guesswork as to the identity of the individual communicating.
- 2) To reiterate, bearing false witness, misrepresentation and posting inflammatory rhetoric in private and public forums is forbidden, and will be addressed in an appropriate manner.
- 3) Lead with Facts or a Question. If you feel emotional about an issue, please recuse yourself or abstain.
- 4) Think before you speak and/or listen before you respond or comment. No one individual has all the answers. We need one-another and should value each other's perspective.

References from Anna's Articles: 3014. Orientation for Newbies
<http://annavonreitz.com/orientationfornewbies.pdf>

2985. Reposting an Oldie but Goldie For Newbies
<http://annavonreitz.com/repostingfornewbies.pdf>

3264. Cut to the Chase <http://annavonreitz.com/cuttothechase2.pdf>

Responsibilities of the Juror: Jurors may be called upon to hear court cases as a Trial Juror (12 Jurors) or to participate in bringing charges as a member of a Grand Jury (25 Jurors).

As a State Jural Assembly Member, jurors are pre-qualified to function as a County Jural Assembly Member, and vice-versa, so a juror may be called upon to help fill the local jury pools as a Trial Juror or as a member of the County Grand Jury too. The State Trial Jurors listen to the unique cases presented and decide the Law and the Facts.

Our State Grand Jury Jurors listen to allegations of crime against the Public and Organic Law and decide whether or not there is sufficient cause to present charges for prosecution. Their deliberations result in “indictments” being issued against foreign citizens (including federal citizens), or, in “presentments” being issued against State Nationals or State Citizens.²

The most important function beyond fair deliberation and enforcement of the Public and Organic Law that our State Jural Assemblies and Jurors perform is Jury Nullification. The State Jural Assembly Members acting as Jurors in actual trials can throw out any law that they find repugnant to the Public Good or the Cause of Justice. The Jural Assembly Members can pass judgment on all acts of legislation affecting our States and People, including acts of any Federal Congress, any Territorial Congress, or any Municipal Congress that usurps upon our security or offers to disrespect our Natural and Unalienable Rights. This process of lawful Jury Nullification is designed to prune over-reaching legislative activity on the part of our employees, who are only authorized to organize and regulate their own activities and duties in accord with their constitutional contracts. Nullification of a statutory State of State law or even an Act of any Federal, Territorial, or Municipal Congress results in it being declared null and void.

Our Jurors decide both the validity of the law – whatever kind of law it is – and the facts. It is the Jurors – the members of our Jural Assemblies – who decide all matters in our State and County Courts. The Justices pronounce their sentences, the Recorder records them, and the Sheriffs enforce them.³

The fundamental importance of the State Jural Assemblies and the Jurors who make them possible cannot be overrated. By promoting and lawfully enforcing the Public and Organic Law of this country, the Jural Assemblies protect Americans and the American assets from the unrestricted predations and presumptions of foreign corporations and their employees.⁴

² The Jural Assembly Handbook, Anna Von Reitz, Section 1, page 2

³ Ibid

⁴ <https://annavonreitz.com/survivingvoirdire.pdf>

New Hampshire
Jural Assembly Handbook

It is the job of jurors to ensure our courts dispense justice. Being a conscientious juror is an important part of what good citizenship is all about.

In criminal cases jurors have a prerogative to acquit, whatever the evidence. Jurors cannot be ordered to convict or be punished for acquitting. And when Jurors do acquit, the government cannot retry the accused, or appeal the convictions. A jury verdict of not guilty is final. For example, when the court attempted to punish Penn's jury for their verdict, a higher court vindicated the jurors on the principle that it is only the jury, not the judge, which has the authority to decide whether a defendant is guilty.

As Jurors, we must be sensitive to injustices that do not affect us personally.⁵

The jury is the law in America, and as long as we have jurors who have a clear sense of logic and justice and who can reason and weigh facts. The jury remains our safeguard against tyranny and madness imposed by legislative acts.⁶

In our courts, the Justices assist the juries by answering questions about the rules of evidence and testimony and the meaning of any confusing terms and jargon – “the letter of the law” – but from there on, our courts depend on the sense of justice and moral conscience embedded in each juror and also upon each juror's ability to sift through facts and reason their way to reasonable conclusions.⁷

It is the duty of jurors, sheriffs, bailiffs, and justices to resist all infringements upon the rights of the people without delay.⁸

Grand jurors – it is the duty of the Common Law Grand Jury to expose all fraud and corruption whether it is in the political or judicial realm and stop it!

Jurors interactions with the court: This is procedural in nature and will become known as cases come up and the Jury Pool discussed with the Jural Assembly, or the New Hampshire General Assembly at large, or both. As with the overall court procedures, record keeping, etc., this will become a part of the Standard Operating Procedure.

Jural Assembly Members are volunteering to preserve their land jurisdiction States and their Court Systems – without which there is no country and no private ownership of land. The fundamental Office of the Juror is “accepted” as a “duty” and is not elected. By joining the New Hampshire Jural Assembly you are agreeing to serve as a Juror and act in the capacity of a State Citizen. This “Jury Duty” is the fundamental building block underlying the Public and Organic Law of this country.⁹

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid, Power of Jury

⁷ Ibid

⁸ Ibid, Shoes and Justices

⁹ The Jural Assembly Handbook, Section 18

Additional Administration by the Jury Pool:

- Administers selection of Jurors
 - A system will be developed through the Jury Pool's Standard Operating Procedure that involves maintaining a current list of potential Jurors, contacting each Juror for availability of dates, and establishing the necessary 12 for each Trial Jury, and 25 for each Grand Jury.

- Reimbursement of expenses
 - Pending authority from the New Hampshire General Assembly, the County Clerk and/or Judge would submit the juror payment request to _____ and a check would be mailed to the juror at the close of the trial.

 - Jurors are not paid unless they are called to serve as a part of a jury, either a Grand Jury or a Trial Jury.

- Other issues related to maintaining and caring for Jurors
 - To be addressed as issues arise and are added to the SOP

Court Venue

Preface: Each State Assembly is organized to perform four functions and to establish the Four Pillars. The Jural Assembly is one of those pillars. It provides the Court Services and oversees the Grand Jury, Trial Juries, and functions of the courts.¹⁰

This particular document is concerned with the Court Venue.¹¹ in their duties to seek accommodations for the Court to hold Session, negotiate use of our public buildings for this purpose, serve Notice that our Public Courts are restored, and invoke Ex Parte Milligan, 2 US 71.

Qualifications for Court Venue¹²

1. Choose and declare that you are acting in your capacity as one of the “People”¹³ of this country.
2. Record your choice with a land recording office formally reconveying your Trade Name¹⁴
3. Accept the rights, responsibilities and duties of a State Citizen when you act as a Juror or in any other Public Office of the Jural Assembly.
4. You must meet the basic requirements and thereby establish “standing” to act in the capacity of one of the People of our State.
5. Demonstrate the qualities of self-governance.
 - a. The land and soil jurisdiction of this country are yours. They belong to you. Your State belongs to you. Our Federal State of State, waiting for “reconstruction” since 1868 belongs to you. And nobody else can operate them or reconstruct them or you. Nobody in the world.¹⁵
 - b. Self-Governance means, “We do it the same way our Forefathers did. We hike up our skirts. We educate ourselves. We act and operate upon principals of Good Faith and Good Will. We volunteer. We get organized. We do our duty. We uphold the Public and Organic Law. We seize hold of the rights and freedoms that the people-

¹⁰ The Coordinator’s Handbook, page 4

¹¹ The Jural Handbook, Anna Von Reitz, page 17/209

¹² <https://annavonreitz.com/foralljuralassemblies.pdf>

¹³ People of the land and soil jurisdiction of their country...land and soil are inextricably connected. Soil defined as the first six inches-the very top layer, while land is all the underlying strata.”

¹⁴ It is necessary for formally declare the capacity in which you are acting and also explicitly re-convey and claim your Trade Name:

1. You could get into trouble with the federal Territorial authorities (what Anna calls “Federales”) if you don’t.
2. Your Trade Name has already been shanghaied into the foreign jurisdiction of the sea, so, it requires official recorded (never registered) action on your part to “return to the land and soil jurisdiction, which is a fundamental requirement for you to form a Jural Assembly.

¹⁵ <http://annavonreitz.com/foralljuralassemblies22.pdf>

notice that word: people, not persons-of this country are heir to...At least some of us have to undertake the sacrifices and duties of State Citizens.¹⁶

- c. Use your common sense. If you want to change the way things are...you have to do the work of self-governance and assemble your State Jural Assemblies. Act in your unincorporated capacity, take care of business, and tell your employees what you want them to do.¹⁷

1. Seeks accommodations for the court to hold session

A. Venue

The *location* where a case is heard; *locale*, geographical location; *court venue*-refers to the county, district, or court.¹⁸ [Italics mine.]

“Trial of all crimes...shall be held in the State (locale) where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place of Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.”¹⁹

“The court where a lawsuit may or should be tried, usually because the cause of action arose in that locality.”²⁰

B. Court-House

The building occupied for the public sessions of a court, with its various offices. The building occupied and appropriated according to law for the holding of courts. Board of Supervisors of Stone County v. O'Neal, 130 Miss. 57, 93 So. 483, 484. Johnson City Buick -Co. v. Johnson, 165 Tenn. 349, 54 S.W.2d 946.

The term may be used of a place temporarily occupied for the sessions of a court, though not the regular court-house. Harris v. State, 72 Miss. 960, 18 So. 387, 33 L.R.A. 85; Vigo County v. Stout, 136 Ind. 53, 35 N.E. 683, 22 L. R. A. 398.

The word may be synonymous with "county site" and signify the seat of government. Board of Revenue of Jefferson County v. Huey, 195 Ala. 83, 70 So. 744, 746.²¹

2. Negotiates use of our public buildings for this purpose

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ <http://annavonreitz.com/foralljuralassemblies9.pdf>

¹⁸ Wikipedia, Venue (law)

¹⁹ THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Article III; <https://www.uscis.gov>

²⁰ The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 5th Edition

²¹ BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY, THE FOURTH REVISED EDITION, COURT-HOUSE

A. Negotiation

A dialogue between two or more people or parties to reach a desired outcome regarding one or more issues of conflict. It is an interaction between entities who aspire to agree on matters of mutual interest. The agreement can be beneficial for all or some of the parties involved. The Negotiators should establish their own needs and wants while also seeking to understand the wants and needs of others involved to increase their chances of closing deals, avoiding conflicts, forming relationships with other parties, or maximizing mutual gains. The goal of negotiation is to resolve points of difference, gain an advantage for an individual or collective, or craft outcomes to satisfy various interests. Distributive negotiations, or compromises, are conducted by putting forward a position and making concessions to achieve an agreement. The degree to which the negotiating parties trust each other to implement the negotiated solution is a major factor in determining the success of a negotiation.²²

B. What kind of skills are required to negotiate?²³

Twelve Important negotiation skills to have:

- (1) **Communication.** Essential communication skills include identifying nonverbal cues and verbal skills to express yourself in an engaging way. Skilled negotiators can change their communication styles to meet the listener's needs. By establishing clear communication, you can avoid misunderstandings that could prevent you from reaching a compromise.
- (2) **Active listening skills.** These are also crucial for understanding another's opinion in negotiation. Unlike passive listening, which is the act of hearing a speaker without retaining their message, active listening ensures you're able to engage and later recall specific details without needing information repeated.
- (3) **Emotional Intelligence.** The ability to control your own emotions and recognize others' feelings. Being conscious of the emotional dynamics during negotiation can allow you to remain calm and focused on the core issues. If you're unsatisfied with the current negotiation, express the need for a break so you and the other party can return later with refreshed perspectives.
- (4) **Expectation management.** Just as you should enter a negotiation with a clear goal, the other side also likely has its own defined expectations. If you believe you might not be able to agree to each other's terms, you could try adjusting your expectations. Skilled expectation management involves maintaining a balance between being a firm negotiator and a collaborative one.

²² Wikipedia

²³ <https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/negotiation-skills>

- (5) **Patience.** Some negotiations can take a long time to complete, occasionally involve renegotiation and counteroffers. Rather than seeking a quick conclusion, negotiators often practice patience to properly assess a situation and reach the best conclusion for their clients.
- (6) **Adaptability.** Adaptability is a vital skill for a successful negotiation. Each negotiation is unique, and the situation within a singular negotiation may change from one day to the next. For example, an involved party may change their demands abruptly. While it's difficult to plan for every possible situation, a good negotiator can adapt quickly and determine a new plan, if needed.
- (7) **Persuasion.** The ability to influence others is an important skill of negotiation. It can help you define why your proposed solution is beneficial to all parties and encourage others to support your point of view. In addition to being persuasive, negotiators should be assertive when necessary. Assertiveness allows you to express your opinions while respecting the other side's perspectives.
- (8) **Planning.** Negotiation requires planning to help you determine what you want. You should consider what's the best possible outcome, what's your least acceptable offer and what you will do if an agreement isn't reached. The ability to prepare, plan, and think ahead is crucial to a successful negotiation. Planning skills are necessary not only for the negotiation process but also for deciding how the terms will be carried out. The best negotiators enter a discussion with at least one backup plan, but often more. Consider all possible outcomes and be prepared for each of these scenarios. For negotiators, this is known as the "best alternative to a negotiated agreement" (BATNA).²⁴
- (9) **Integrity.** Integrity, or having strong ethical and moral principles, is an essential skill for negotiations. Being thoughtful, respectful, and honest allows the other side to trust what you say. As a negotiator, you should be able to follow through on commitments. To demonstrate trustworthiness, avoid over-promising.
- (10) **Rapport Building.** The ability to build rapport lets you establish relationships with others where both sides feel supported and understood. Building a rapport requires you effectively communicate your goals but also understand the other side's wants and needs. Rapport helps ease tensions, promotes collaboration, and increases the likelihood of reaching an agreement. To build rapport, showing respect and using active listening skills are critical.
- (11) **Problem solving.** Negotiation requires the ability to see the problem and find a solution. If a price is too high, how can it be lowered? If a resource is in short

²⁴ <https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-developments/negotiation-skills>

supply, what can be done to increase it? Being able to find unique solutions to problems may be the determining factor in compromise.

(12) Decision making. Good negotiators can act decisively during a negotiation. It may be necessary to agree to a compromise during a bargaining arrangement. You need to be able to react decisively. Keep in mind that your decisions may have lasting effects on yourself or your ~~organizational unit~~, as well as the Assembly. It is important to think through your options carefully without overthinking your decision. Going back and forth between your options without a clear answer might bring unnecessary stress.²⁵

3. Serves Notice that our Public Courts are restored

“The second result of self-governance, our removal from subjection to foreign courts is also already guaranteed to us and affirmed by Ex Parte Milligan, 71 US 2.”²⁶

“Ex Parte Milligan (1866), case in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the federal government could not establish military courts to try civilians except where civil courts were no longer functioning in an actual theatre of war.”²⁷

“Now, we have the answer in our hand. We can turn around and open our Common Law courts and force them to shut down, which is why we have put such an emphasis on restoring our county government and getting our American Common Law courts up and running. When we get our American Common Law courts at the county level up and running, we can force them to shut down their Admiralty courts at the county level. When we get our Common Law state courts up and running, we can force them to shut down their Federal State courts, which are also operating as military tribunals. This is why it is so important for people to understand the situation with regard to their lawful government. When you incorporate anything, it goes zoom, right out into the international jurisdiction of the sea. It’s no longer operating under the law.”²⁸

A. Serve Notice.

“Notice means information, advice, or written warning, in more or less formal shape, intended to apprise a person of some proceeding in which his interests are involved, or informing him of some fact which it is his right to know and the duty of the notifying party to communicate.”²⁹

²⁵ <https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/negotiation-skills>

²⁶ Anna Von Reitz, Regarding Civil Disobedience

²⁷ <https://britannica.com>

²⁸ Anna Von Reitz, <http://mainerepublicemailalert.com/2016/03/31/an-interview-with-judge-anna-von-reitzinger- about-our-history> [highlighting is Anna’s]

²⁹ Black’s Law Dictionary, The Fourth Edition, Notice

If the court takes judicial notice that the courts were open, must it not also take judicial notice how, and by whose protection, and by whose permission they were so open? ³⁰

B. Change the Courts

“Invoke Ex Parte Milligan, 71 US 2, notify Admiralty and Commercial Courts to stand down.” ³¹

Court Oversight

Preface (Purpose and Expected Outcome).

It is a commission of the Jural Assembly to provide the Court Services and oversee the Grand Jury, Trial Juries, and functions of the Court.

This particular document directs its attention to the Court Oversight and their responsibilities towards the Public Court System and its operations to ensure fairness and proper procedures, and to provide investigations of claims of malfeasance, incompetence, or bias.

In order to bring the highest maturity (mentally, emotionally, and psychologically) to Court Oversight, we must discover what comprises the Public Court System, who comprises the Public Court System, and what are their responsibilities. As well, we must become familiar with the language of the Public Court System. It is our newly chosen way of life as Jurists, that comes out of our own self-governance.

Our Public Court System.

At the County level, the title of a judge in Common Law is “Justice of the Peace.”³² Justices of the Peace function as Judges, whether Magistrates or Superior Court Justices, aka “Judges.”³³

At the state level, the people are also served by “justices” as in “justices of the Supreme Court.” Also at the State level, because not all of the State’s international jurisdiction was ever delegated away, we have “Judges.”³⁴

³⁰ <https://www.courtlistener.com/opinion/1528394/ex-parte-milligan/?q=ex%20parte%20milligan>

³¹ Anna Von Reitz, How to Change the Courts

³² The Jural Assembly Handbook, p. 63, Anna Von Reitz

³³ <http://annavonreitz.com/replytodaresh.pdf>

³⁴ <http://annavonreitz.com> #1518 Justices, Judges and Hired Jurists

The necessity of rebuilding on the Justices of the Peace at the County level and upon the limited number of State Common Law Judges that are operating Common Law Courts and even Federal Postal Judges – has not yet occurred to everyone.³⁵

As these are people courts, they deal only and exclusively with people business – issues of private property and assets, marriages, probate, and estates of people, rights of people, and so on. They can hear “Mixed Jurisdiction” cases in which people and unincorporated businesses have issues with other unincorporated or incorporated businesses, and Jural Assemblies can act as Parties to cases.³⁶

Duties of Justices / Judges in Public Court System

Justices ensure a level playing field, fair rules of evidence, and keep the proceedings in order under the rules of Due Process. At the end of the proceedings, the jury renders a decision, and the Justice reads it – a process called “pronouncement”. That’s it. The Justice in an American Judicial Court doesn’t address the facts or interpret the Law; the jury does all that. This is because in our courts, the people are sovereign and the juries in America literally act as the king.³⁷

A Justice does not have to have a degree in law or any formal legal training. This is because he does not have responsibility over *legal* proceedings.³⁸

The Common Law is very simple and inherently fair, but it can also be Draconian...Those who undertake it for the good of their State and Nation should do so with commitment to reasoned argument, The Maxims of Law, regard for past precedent, and the Founding Documents.³⁹

We do not use a class system, nor do we grant or use titles. Esquires are not allowed in our courts. Our courts function on self-representation aided by Lawful Counsel; this means that our Lawyers do not speak for us. We speak for ourselves with their assistance and guidance with respect to such issues as prior case law and standards of evidence.

In our courts, the only time that a lawyer is allowed to speak for anyone is when the Public Prosecutor presents a murder case on behalf of the victim or if someone has been harmed to the point that they cannot physically or mentally present their own case.

All our juries require twelve Jurors, including Grand Juries. Likewise, we maintain the effort to establish peerage as much as possible when selecting jury panels. Workmen should sit in

³⁵ <http://annavonreitz.com> Updated-Live Affidavit to: Common Law Citizen’s Grand Jury HQ and John Daresh

³⁶ Jural Assembly Handbook, page 3

³⁷ <https://annavonreitz.com/usefulscreed.pdf>

³⁸ <https://www.differencebetween.net/language/words-language/difference-between-justice-and-judge>

³⁹ <https://www.annavonreitz.com> Acting as a judge of a superior court – The Last Man Standing Rule of our native Law – Judge Anna Reitz, Alaska April 21, 2015, at 5:18

judgment of workmen and academics should sit in judgement of academics, and so on, so as to promote a fair and insightful outcome.

Our Justices do not swear any oath. They accept their elected Public Office as a Public Trust owed to the People of their State in front of Witnesses, but there is no talk of swearing.⁴⁰

PROCESS OF LAW

The Process of Law is American Common Law. Our Forefathers *chose* the system of Common Law based on the Law of Moses (Ten Commandments) as the Law of the Land. They chose men to serve as judges from among themselves in every county, state, and region.

We are free to accept, amend, and reject laws within that system as every jury sees fit. That is why we have JURY NULLIFICATION built into this whole process.

ANY law passed by ANY legislative body in the Common Law System can be nullified by a body of twelve honest Americans sitting as a jury. Such a jury can rewrite a law they find unfair or impractical or they can utterly reject one they find unjust, vague, or unworkable.

- Jury nullification is where the average people called to jury duty get to enforce their will on the entire system--- in Common Law, that is.
- The judge serves the people-- he doesn't tell them what to do. He doesn't interpret the law. The jury does that.
- He listens to the arguments along with the jury, maintains fair rules of evidence and argument, asks questions, but at the end of the day, the JURY makes their own decision, and the judge executes their sentence.

That is also why there is no appeal from a jury trial unless substantial new evidence likely to have changed their reasoning comes to light. The JURY interprets and speaks the law under Common Law and what they decide becomes the law.

The judge is just a referee and servant of the court. The clerk is just that, a clerk keeping good records of the proceedings and testimony, evidence, and filings.⁴¹

There are other marked characteristics of Common Law; under Common Law, nobody can be summoned to a court without a presentment from a Grand Jury.

Under Common Law, everyone is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Under Common Law, there has to be an actual, identifiable injured party--- someone has to stand up and accuse you of harming them or their own property.

⁴⁰ The Jural Assembly Handbook, p. 158

⁴¹ <http://www.annavonreitz.com> Common Law v. Admiralty Law, People v. Persons

- The only exception is in the case of murder or disabling injury of a victim, such that the injured party cannot bring suit for themselves.
- There is no such thing as a "victimless crime" under Common Law.

The Judges in Common Law, (or, to use their proper name, Justices) are not necessarily graduates of any Law School and they cannot be members of the Bar Association, rather, they are respected members of their community who are trusted to make fair decisions about rules of evidence and argument and to oversee courtroom proceedings so as to guarantee a fair trial.

That's really their only function, because under Common Law the people sitting on the jury make all the decisions. The Justice is just there to organize things properly and impose a level playing field for both sides to get a fair hearing of the issues.

This is the system that we are heir to once we clearly decide to adopt our birthright status as American State Nationals.

Mulligan Ex Parte very clearly states that wherever our American Common Law Courts are up and operating, the admiralty courts must cease operating as military tribunals and revert to their proper place as courts merely concerned with actual maritime contracts and other admiralty issues.⁴²

OTHER ELECTED OFFICES OF LAW

Bondsmen

Common Law courts have Bondsmen not Bailiffs. Bondsmen are the Land and Soil jurisdiction counterparts to Bailiffs in the Sea Jurisdiction Courts.

In early times the Ecclesiastical Courts had Bondsmen serve to keep order in the court, but even more, to serve in the capacity of "brother's keeper".

Bondsmen engage at the court level, to take charge of prisoners and ensure their safety and good conduct while in court. Bondsmen accept responsibility as guarantee for the obligations of another and notably for payment.

Their responsibilities can also extend beyond the boundaries of the Court as they may assist Sheriffs and other Public Law Officials in performance of their duties.

Bondsmen maintain the security of the actual courtroom and direct traffic within it.

They may also seat people in the court gallery, help those who are physically injured or disabled, distribute educational information to members of the Jural Assembly, instruct people on how to

⁴² The Jural Assembly Handbook, Anna Von Reitz, p. 158

New Hampshire Jural Assembly Handbook

post bonds, fees guaranteeing future performance of actions, that are retained and accounted for by the Court Clerk's Office, and act in similar capacities.

A Bondsman may serve as a Witness to official paperwork and confirms the Bond Roster for each day the Court is in Session.

Bondsman sign the list of Bonds set by the Court and confirms receipt of bonding fees together with the Court Clerk at close of the Court's business each day, and they secure and lock the safe containing the bond fees.

Bondsmen can provide the funds necessary to release a criminal offender prior to their trial; this is usually secured by property collateral or a co-signer.

Surety bail bondsmen are allowed to ask for a percentage of the bail amount as the fee for issuing the bond. This percentage typically ranges from 10 to 20 percent. Bondsman may be authorized to ascertain whether a potential client should be issued a bond.

Term will be three years.

Town and County Sheriffs

See New Hampshire Sheriff's Handbook

For a more in-depth description of the Sheriff position, please see the Sheriff's Handbook.

Coroner

For a more in-depth description of the Coroner position, please see the Coroner Handbook.

Marshal-at-Arms

The Marshal-at-Arms is responsible for the security of the State Jural Assembly, its records, its Officers, and its Membership during meetings, also for securing the Meeting Place prior to and immediately after meetings, and for Coordination of the County Militias with the State Militia. This is a very busy and important job. The Marshals-at-Arms for each State, like the leaders of the actual County and State Militias, are responsible for outreach and education of their counterparts in the U.S. Military, U.S. Marshals Service and LEO/law enforcement communities.⁴³

⁴³ [The Jural Assembly Handbook](#), Anna Von Reitz, pp 67-69

Court Clerks

Court Clerks determine where a case belongs, in which court and jurisdiction, and they assign it to a specific Judge, Justice or Justice of the Peace to “shepherd” the proceedings. They need to recognize the kind of action being pursued and the nature of the people or persons pursuing it and direct it to the appropriate jurisdiction and the appropriate court within that jurisdiction.

A Court Clerk can observe the facts but not offer “legal” advice. They maintain meticulous records of all the paperwork involved in a case, assigning numbers to case records and keeping track as more paperwork and evidence comes in and is added to the court record.

The Court Clerk and staff are expected to have a vast knowledge of myriad local court rules and protocols, and administrative rules that govern filing processes.

The Court Clerk works with the Bondsmen at the end of each day to confirm receipt of bonding fees.

The clerk of court works directly with the trial judge and is responsible for court records and paperwork both before and after the trial.

These clerks record and mark physical evidence introduced in the trial, swear in witnesses or administer the affirmation to the witness, take notes, catalog the records, etc.

Court Staff

Court staff are expected to have a vast knowledge of a myriad of local court rules and protocols, and administrative rules that govern filing processes, filing fees, filing timelines, accounting, record maintenance, as well as a knowledge of general office practices such as ordering supplies, mastering office machinery, and ensuring that a safety protocol/chain of custody is established and followed.

Law Clerk and Judicial Assistant.

Generally, justices have two assistants. These individuals are known as “judicial clerk”, “clerk of court”, “law clerk” or “judicial assistant”.

Law Clerk: To be further described as we develop our courts.

Judicial Assistant: To be further described as we develop our courts.

The Jury Clerk

The Jury Clerk is responsible for maintaining a list of qualified jurors and ensuring efficient and fair operations related to selection, qualification, summoning, orientation, management and reimbursement of jurors. The jury clerk sends notices, communicates with potential jurors and works to ensure that there are enough qualified jurors for each court proceeding.

Local and State Trial Court Administrators

Local and state trial court administrators oversee the administration of the courts. These administrators' responsibility includes hiring and training court personnel (clerks, judicial assistants, bondsmen), ensuring that the court caseloads are efficiently processed, keeping records, sending case files to reviewing courts, and ensuring that local court rules are being implemented.⁴⁴

The Scheduling Clerk

Is responsible for setting all hearings and trials on the court docket, noting factors such as anticipated trial duration and speedy trial constraints. Their role is crucial in ensuring the efficiency of the processes, and their experience contributes significantly to this efficiency. Additionally, the Scheduling Clerk must manage judges' calendars, including scheduled vacation time, training days, and necessary desk time for resolving cases taken under advisement.

Public Notaries

The Office of Public Notary is very important and a very powerful position. Our Notaries carry more power and hold a higher office than their corporate State of State Chief Justices. Our Notaries are Public Officials and serve all the living people on the State, hence the term "Public Notary". Our land and soil jurisdiction Public Notaries are "confirmed" in Office as elected Public Officials with a 3-year term limit. They use stamps and red ink. Our Public Notaries process and witness and transfer the Public Records of the County, the State and the People. Our Public Notaries are members of our County and State courts and hold a position of trust similar to that of a State Justice or a County Justice of the Peace. Properly overseen Due Process Proceedings subject to Declaratory Judgement by an elected Public Notary have the full force and effect of the Public Law and cannot be reviewed or overturned by any private agency or "State of State" Court.

⁴⁴ [Black's Law Dictionary](#), [Common Law Pleadings – Kofler](#), [Blackstone Commentaries](#), [Kent Commentaries](#), [Judiciaries Worldwide](#), & [Global Sovereign's Handbook](#)

Judicial Officials

Our judicial officials working for the State Jural Assemblies do not decide the law or the facts in any case. Our Judicial Officials act to ensure an even playing field where both the law and the facts of a case may be knowledgeably discussed and fully vetted by our jurors.

The Judicial Officials are responsible for holding the operations of the Court to established and accepted standards of evidence—for example, recognizing inadmissible hearsay presented as evidence. As such, our Judicial Officials can verify records, administer court procedures, offer insight when asked for it, shepherd cases through Due Process requirements, and in all ways act to provide the foundation and decorum that allows justice to prevail.⁴⁵

Sheriffs and Justices, both State Justices and Justices of the Peace, Clerks, Bondsmen, Coroners, and other elected and hired members of the People’s Court are paid either a monthly salary or on a case-by- case basis, or as agreed upon.⁴⁶

The Proper Procedures of a Public Court System

Our researcher offers us *Durham v. United States, 5 Tenn. 69 (Tenn. 1817¹)* as an example of proper procedures of a Public Court System. See the next five pages copied directly from their source.

⁴⁵ The Jural Handbook, Anna Von Reitz, p. 83

⁴⁶ The Jural Assembly Handbook, Anna Von Reitz, p. 134

Durham *v.* United States, 5 Tenn. 69 (Tenn. 1817)

Tennessee Supreme Court

Filed: May 6th, 1817

Precedential Status: Precedential

Citations: 5 Tenn. 69

Docket Number: Unknown

- [LEAD OPINION](#)
- [ADDENDUM](#)

Judges: Whyte, J. —

[*S. C., Ante*, 54.]

This cause being again mentioned and debated at the bar, after the close of the argument on the last day of the term, Haywood, J., gave his opinion as follows, with which the other two judges concurred;

It seems necessary to go more fully into the nature of the writ of *certiorari* than we have hitherto, for, rightly understood and applied to its proper uses, it is in our country a most valuable writ; but, as it is used here in some instances for purposes different from those to be found in the English books, that difference breeds confusion. *Page 70

This is in some cases an auxiliary writ upon which no judgment is pronounced, but is *functus officio* without it, as where it is used in case of an appeal, or writ of error for removal into the upper court of such parts of the record as were not at first removed, usually done upon suggestion of diminution. In criminal cases it is used as an auxiliary for removing an indictment into another court, in order to have a fair trial, which cannot be had in the court from whence removed (Salk. 150), or for assessing the fine after verdict where it can be more properly done in the court above, or where the judge in the court below doubts what judgment to give. Salk. Various are the instances which render necessary the use of this writ for these and similar purposes, in all of which the record when removed is proceeded on, and judgment given without taking any notice of the *certiorari* which had been used as a vehicle for removing the record into that court where it is to be proceeded upon.

Secondly, this writ is used as a principal one upon which the Court proceeds and gives judgment, and that is in all cases where the Court proceeds not by the rules of the common-law process — declaration, pleadings, verdict, and judgment, put on record, and bills of exception, by all of which is exhibited of record all that has been done in the court below, and where the judgment is according to the course of the common law, *ideo consideratum est*, c. It lies for this purpose in cases where no common-law judgment is given, and where for that reason the record cannot be removed by writ of

error, for the form of that is to command *quod si iudicium redditum sit*, then to remove the record into the court above. This will not remove a sentence or decision not given in that form, but according to rules prescribed by statute. This then extends to the judicial sentences of all courts exercising jurisdiction under statutory regulations, either in a summary way, or by a mode of proceeding not recognized in our courts of record, proceeding *Page 71 according to common-law forms. Such proceedings are subject to be re-examined and reversed by *certiorari*, because the writ of error will not lie in such cases. And upon such *certiorari* the Court will examine the removed proceedings, and if either the tribunal below has exceeded the limits prescribed by law, or, acting within those limits, exercised their authority inconsistently with the law, and gave a wrong sentence, will not reverse the same and quash the proceedings; and of that nature is the case before us. A court exercising jurisdiction under the statute, and not according to forms prescribed by the common law, has given a sentence wrong in itself, but yet not reversible by writ of error, it must be corrected and by *certiorari* too, for there is no other way remaining by which it can be done.

This writ is also used in this country for a purpose not known to the English law, for there is no appeal to a superior court for the purpose of having another trial or investigation of facts. That was allowed of by our law in case of an appeal from the County to the Superior Court, and then immediately some writ became necessary to remove the record into the Superior Court, and to give the applicant the benefit of an appeal and reinvestigation, where he had been illegally and unfairly deprived thereof by some act not under his control, and which in justice ought not to prevail to defeat his appeal. This writ, being that which came nearest the desired remedy, was adopted by our courts for the removal of records in such cases; and for deciding after the removal whether there should or should not be another trial, as would be if the record had been removed by appeal. In short, in this instance, it is a substitute for the appeal, and replaces it upon its proper foundation when attempted by unfair means to be prevented. This is a remedy which must be used without any unnecessary delay, and without gaining by it any greater advantage than the party would have had by appeal, and without throwing upon his *Page 72 adversary disadvantages from unreasonable procrastination. The using of this writ for such purposes, which was begun in North Carolina soon after the year 1777; was violently opposed by some of the bar there and was not finally established until many years afterwards. On account of this contest it was that the *certiorari* in civil cases was noticed by our Constitution, dated the 6th of February, in the year of our Lord, 1796, art. 5, section 6: "The judges of the superior courts shall have power in all civil cases, to issue writs of *certiorari*, to remove any cause, or a transcript thereof, from any inferior court of record into the superior courts, on sufficient cause, supported by oath or affirmation."

The legal history of these lines shows clearly the meaning of this clause and establishes by the highest authority that use of the *certiorari* of which we are now speaking.

For all these purposes, this writ is of the highest utility and importance, and in no case more so than in such a one to which it is now applied, in curbing the excess of jurisdiction and in correcting its mistakes and errors. By what means could the numerous inferior jurisdictions and tribunals erected by different statutes be regulated and restrained, if we lay aside this writ? Must they ride over and trample upon the rights of the citizen without control; and without having their proceedings subject to revision? Surely not. The first rule of our juridical system is, that all inferior

jurisdictions are subject to be superintended, regulated, and corrected, and kept within the limits of their authority by the Superior Court, which exercises that superintendence by means of the writ of *certiorari*. Considering it in this point of view, it is most indispensable to the safety of our citizens, and most essential to the public welfare. For my part it is the last writ that I would agree to expunge from our *naturabrevium*. And not much less useful is it, when resorted to as a substitute for the appeal, taking care to circumscribe its use with all the rules and *Page 73 restrictions already laid down by our courts, and not to produce by it results unfavorable to justice by needless delay.

This writ is used also for reversal in criminal cases where inferior or special tribunals inflict penalties or forfeitures, or otherwise act by conviction or by way of punishment of the citizen, pursuant to statutory institutions in cases where a writ of error will not lie, as it will not where those exercising power are not constituted courts of record, or, being so constituted, do not follow the common-law forms of procedure.

Upon this view of the writ of *certiorari* and its properties, there can be little doubt but that the present case has been properly removed in the Circuit Court for revision. And further, that such judgment ought to be given by us has been already estimated. I am of the same opinion.

Investigates claims of malfeasance, incompetence, or bias.

Investigate with purpose, consider:

- Will this action help reveal the truth?
- Will it lead to a strong resolution to the issue?
- Could it be defended in court if the accused challenged it?
- Would documentation of this action help investigate similar occurrences in the future?

Respond Quickly But be Prepared

A quick response shows that it is a serious investigation and gives the accused fair notice of the allegations. Go into an investigation prepared. Review all of the necessary material which concerns the matter of investigation.

Create an Investigation Plan

Now that the topic of the investigation is known, plan how to get there. Create an [investigation plan](#) to get the investigators all on the same page. The plan may change as new information or evidence is collected, but having a framework keeps it on track.

The plan will help answer the following questions:

- What is the nature of the wrong?
- What evidence will be needed to support the wrongdoing?
- Was authority was exercised that was out of scope? Did it cause harm?
- What law was being broken?
- What remedy will be needed?
- What investigation methods should be used?
- What resources should be used for evidence?
- Are there any witnesses? When, how and why should each one be interviewed?
- When should tasks (e.g., evidence collection, interviews, investigation, reporting) be completed?

First, log the high-level information about the case. What issue is being investigated? How was it brought to the attention of the investigators? Who will investigate it? What is the budget for the investigation? Note the names of the complainant (if applicable), the accused person, and any witnesses, as well as their contact information.

Next, determine the scope of the investigation. This refers to the places and people that will be used to gather evidence.

Finally, plan out all the activities that need to be performed (e.g., interviews, reports, document review). Determine who will carry out each one and when it needs to be completed.

Take Interim Action (if Necessary)

Next, take appropriate steps to prevent retaliation and further misconduct in the interim if needed. Keep the investigation confidential. Gossip poisons and can compromise the investigation's integrity. Remember that if a complainant is involved, only take interim actions that they approve.

Protect the Complainant

Correcting the issue shouldn't be the only goal during an investigation. Protection of the complainant, if applicable, especially in sensitive or violent cases is important.

Protect the Accused

It should not be automatically assumed that an accused person is guilty. Leaping to conclusions that are not supported by fact should not be done.

Document Everything

From the complaint or discovery of the misconduct to the final investigation report, everything should be documented thoroughly. This way, any important evidence or information will not be lost.

Strong documentation also protects your assembly in the event of a lawsuit. If disciplinary action is necessary, even a verbal warning, document what was done and why.

Communicate Well

Before the investigation starts, meet with those involved and detail the investigation process. Explain the steps and encourage them to ask questions along the way.

Transparency and frequent updates about the investigation keep all parties in the loop. They'll feel more at ease when they know what's going on "behind the scenes."

Provide regular updates about the status of the investigation to each party as it applies to them. When you've reached a decision, meet with the accused and the complainant (if applicable) separately to go over next steps.

Don't Lead Interviewees

To maintain the investigation's integrity, be mindful of verbal and body language during interviews. Language that assumes something to be true should not be used. Instead of asking "Did you see Joe punch Jack?", ask "What did you see?" Similarly, [keep body language objective](#)

Keep the interview neutral:

- Listen more than you talk.
- Speak in plain language and avoid jargon.
- Ask short, simple questions.
- Avoid verbal and non-verbal cues that affirm or reject the interviewee's statement (e.g., grunts, "huh", etc.).
- Repeat answers back verbatim to confirm the information.
- Ask the interviewee to share facts, not opinions or conclusions.

Assess Credibility

As work towards a resolution progresses, determine the credibility of the interviewees. Ask these questions when reviewing interview notes:

- Would the person's story make sense on its own?
- Did they exhibit verbal or physical signs of deception or truth?
- Is there evidence to corroborate their story?
- Does their story make logical sense?
- Are other interviewees saying the same things?
- Do they have any reason to lie?
- Does the accused have a history of similar behavior?

Avoid Bias

Everyone has biases. During an investigation, investigators should work to combat confirmation and memory biases. Confirmation bias occurs when evidence is looked at to confirm initial thoughts about the case. To reduce this, list the reasons that the hypothesis could be wrong. This ensures that all of your evidence is seen objectively and equally.

Memory bias changes the way a piece of information is perceived after time passes or it is discussed at length. Taking notes can keep evidence in perspective so it is not over- or under-valued in interviews or document review.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ Modified/copied from this website: <https://www.i-sight.com/resources/how-to-conduct-an-employee-misconduct-investigation-a-13-wtep-guide/> (Researcher says: I deleted sections 8 – Get External Help and 9—Involve the Union as they were not applicable. I modified as I saw fit. NG)

The Ten Commandments

The form of law governing relations between people. Part of the Mosaic Law, which is common to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. The basis of the Law of the Land, which in this country is the Common Law.⁴⁸

The Ten Commandments are the only words written by God's finger in The Whole Bible, and they were written more than 4000 years ago.

The Ten Commandments give us a framework for our collective good. The first four commandments deal with our relationship with God teaching us God desires a deep relationship with us.⁴⁹

The parts about not coveting, is sure proof that God scribed these words; only God would know if someone were coveting.⁵⁰

The part about not bearing false witness is a real stumbling block for the liars among us, and the prohibition against adultery is difficult for all blackmailers and libertines. Nonetheless, The Ten Commandments is the only enumerated code of law governing standards of behavior among people that is accepted by all three major western religions.⁵¹

⁴⁸ <https://annavonreitz.com/solidsources.pdf>

⁴⁹ Exodus 31:18; Deuteronomy 9:10, comments by Frank Goldstein, Scholar and North Carolina State National

⁵⁰ C. Steele

⁵¹ <https://annavonreitz.com/thelaw.pdf>

DEFINITIONS

Acquit – To relieve from a charge of fault or crime; declare not guilty.⁵²

Bias – A particular influential power which sways the judgment; the inclination or propensity of the mind towards a particular object.⁵³ The action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way, because of allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment.⁵⁴

Competent - A competent juror is one that is lawfully fit, able to serve, unbiased, and knowledgeable of the Public and Common Law.⁵⁵

Congress

Conscientious - Governed by conscience; controlled by or done according to one's inner sense of what is right; principled.⁵⁶

Draconian – “The Draconian laws were most noteworthy for their harshness; they were said to be written in blood, rather than ink.”⁵⁷

Fairness – Fair or impartial treatment; lack of favoritism toward one side or another.⁵⁸ Fairness is...justice. It means considering the unique aspects of a conflict and giving everyone an opportunity to put their side.⁵⁹ Government actors owe a duty at common law to act in a procedurally fair manner...to follow the requirements of natural justice.⁶⁰

Four Pillars, The: four functions:

- (1) the General Assembly provides a discussion and decision forum for intrastate business and acts as a Committee-of-the-Whole to decide issues of general interest, conducts elections, and provides oversight for all Assembly functions;
- (2) the Jural Assembly Provides the Court Services and oversees the Grand Jury, Trial Juries, Officers, and functions of the courts;

⁵² Wordnik

⁵³ Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Rawle's 3d Rev 1914

⁵⁴ Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus© Cambridge University Press

⁵⁵ Bouvier's and Excellence of Common Law

⁵⁶ <https://www.dictionary.com>

⁵⁷ <https://www.britannia.com>

⁵⁸ Merriam-Webster.com

⁵⁹ <http://julian-roberts.userweb.mwn.de/fairness.pdf>

⁶⁰ <https://www.lawinsider.com/clause/procedural-fairness-at-common-law>

- (3) the Assembly Militia is focused on Promoting public safety within the boundaries of their State and is the “well-regulated” militia guaranteed to each State for its internal security.⁶¹
- (4) the International Business Assembly which is composed entirely of State Citizens, conducts the international and interstate business of the Assembly;

Incompetency – Lack of ability or fitness to discharge the required duty.⁶² The state or fact of being incompetent – lacking the qualities needed for effective action; not lawfully qualified; inadequate to or unsuitable for a particular purpose.⁶³

Infringement – (1) Violation; (2) An encroachment or trespass on a right or privilege.⁶⁴

Jural Assembly

Jural Assemblies

Juror

Justifiable - Rightful; defensible; warranted or sanctioned by law; that which can be shown to be sustained by law; as justifiable homicide.⁶⁵

Land – is all the underlying strata of the top six inches.⁶⁶ Unlike soil, it is an international jurisdiction.

Land and soil Jurisdiction Court

Malfeasance – Evil doing; ill conduct; the commission or some act which is positively unlawful; the doing of an act which is wholly wrongful and unlawful; the doing of an act which person ought not to do at all or the unjust performance of some act which the party had no right or which he had contracted not to do. Comprehensive term including any wrongful conduct that affects, interrupts, or interferes with the performance of official duties.⁶⁷

Maxim of Law – (1) “An established principle or proposition. A principle of law universally admitted, as being just and consonant with reason.” (2) “They are principles and authorities, and part of the general customs or common law of the land; and are of the same strength as acts of parliament, when the judges have determined what is a maxim; which belongs to the judges and not the jury. (3) The application of the maxim to the case before the court, is generally the only difficulty. The true method of making the application is to ascertain how the maxim arose, and to

⁶¹ The Coordinator’s Handbook, page 4

⁶² Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, Rawle’s 3d Rev 1914

⁶³ Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary p. 581

⁶⁴ www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/infringement

⁶⁵ Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Edition, Revised 1968

⁶⁶ The Jural Assembly Handbook

⁶⁷ Black’s Law Dictionary (4th ed. Rev. 1968)

consider whether the case to which it is implied is of the same character, or whether it is an exception to an apparently general rule. (4) The alterations of any of the maxims of the common law are dangerous.⁶⁸ [For an example of Maxim(s) of Law, see the article entitled, *Your Right to Travel Freely – State V Marple*, <http://www.annavonreitz.com>]

People - The people of this country are the militia. The word "people" in Hebrew means militia.

- When you choose to be a state citizen, you are picking up your duty to serve the militia.
- The word 'people' with a small 'p' is talking about the union, the state national, those who do not owe any kind of service to government, per se, beyond keeping the peace.
- Then you have the People, the state citizens, who are taking on the responsibility of enforcing things in the international jurisdiction.
- That's where you have your militia, and citizen's arrest authority... which is also where you have enforcement of the constitution, because the states are the ones who are party to the constitution, the People with capital "P".

Public Office of the Jural Assembly - include local town and county Sheriffs entrusted with enforcement of the public law; the land jurisdiction State Judges (properly called “Justices”), and the soil jurisdiction County Court Justices (known as “Justices of the Peace”). It also includes Court Clerks, Recorders, Bondsmen, Deputies, Public Notaries, and Coroners.⁶⁹

Self-Governance - When you govern yourself, you become immune to being governed externally. You evaluate every demand being made upon you and quite consciously decide for yourself whether or not you will obey, or should obey, or what is gained or lost by obeying.

By gathering together with other people who have considered these questions over time, it is possible to arrive -- as our Forefathers did - at a consensus that reasonable men and women can agree on, and those accepted principles then become a new standard for the self-governance of a State and ultimately, of a country.

Those who undertake peaceful civil disobedience are reasoning men, who have observed the principles of Nature and Justice, and who know what they are doing and why. They have taken up the mantle of self-governance, sought their remedies and been denied, and held their own court on the matter.

There is a need for us to educate ourselves regarding our own empowerments and to learn how to exercise our powers in the honorable fashion intended.

⁶⁸ Bouvier's 1856 Law Dictionary, Maxims of Law

⁶⁹ The Jural Handbook, page 3

Our destiny and our law was always in our own hands, and what we members of the States Assemblies are doing, is not civil disobedience; rather, by obeying our own principles and enlivening our own government, we are finally obeying our government by accepting the yoke of self-governance and in determining our future for ourselves.

Soil

State - A **State** is a public government. A **State of State** is a private, for-profit subcontractor doing business for the State under the strict guidance of a "constitution" that sets forth the details of this business arrangement.

[**The**] State is the level of government that controls the International Jurisdictions of Land and Sea. This jurisdiction is inhabited entirely by persons--- Lawful Persons and Legal Persons. Technically, no living, breathing man exists in these jurisdictions.

As I act exclusively as a Lawful Person and stand under the Public Law, I am owed protection and assistance on the High Seas and Navigable Inland Waterways, and at all times, my Constitutional Guarantees and natural exemptions apply. I don't volunteer to waive any rights or adopt any offices of personhood.

See: Article VI. Article IV. Amendment X. Amendment XI.

In the actual, factual place called America, when we say "State" we mean a physical State defined by political borders.

These States are governed by The State Assembly population living within the borders of each State.

These States all function in a Dual Capacity -- first, as a nation-state in control of the soil jurisdiction and as a member-state of The United States, and second, as a State of the Union, functioning in international jurisdiction and acting as a member of the unincorporated Federation doing business as The United States of America.

Now take in the key words: physical, borders, State Assembly, population, nation-state, soil jurisdiction, The United States, State of the Union, international jurisdiction, Federation, The United States of America.

We are talking about actual places and people ---and associating them with imaginary borders and jurisdictions and organizations. It's what we call a "hybrid reality", where we attempt to organize and govern what is actual and factual via a series of "thought constructs".

State Citizen -

The Last Man Standing Rule – if one party to a contract dies or is otherwise missing, the contract itself is subject to the remaining party or parties.⁷⁰

Trade Name – Given Name, a/k/a Good Name⁷¹

Tyranny – (1) Unjust or oppressive governmental power (2) A government in which a single ruler is vested with absolute power (3) The office, authority, or jurisdiction of an absolute ruler.⁷²

Venue – neighborhood, the county in which the facts are alleged to have occurred, and from which the jury are to come to try the issue.⁷³ OR a place or level where a jurisdiction is being exercised.⁷⁴

⁷⁰ <https://annavonreitz.com/dualcitizenshipdavidstraight.pdf>

⁷¹ The Jural Handbook, page 12

⁷² Ibid

⁷³ Bouvier's N-Z, page 3390

⁷⁴ <http://annavonreitz.com/morningsessiondavidstraight.pdf>