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6 *Attorney-In-Fact, Executor, and Authorized Representative,*  
7 *for Real Party(ies) in Interest/Plaintiff(s)*  
8 <sup>TM</sup>KEVIN WALKER© ESTATE, <sup>TM</sup>WG EXPRESS© TRUST  
9 <sup>TM</sup>KEVIN WALKER©, <sup>TM</sup>DONNABELLE MORTE© ESTATE

10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
11 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, EASTERN DIVISION**

12 <sup>TM</sup>KEVIN WALKER© ESTATE,  
13 <sup>TM</sup>DONNABELLE MORTE© ESTATE,  
14 <sup>TM</sup>KEVIN WALKER© IRR TRUST, <sup>TM</sup>WG  
15 EXPRESS TRUST©,

16 *Real Party(ies) in Interest, Plaintiff(s),*

17 vs.

18 Jay Promisco, Joseph Moran, Christian  
19 Gault, Amir Sabet, Amanda Coffrini,  
20 John Goulding, Brian Mcginley, Virginia  
21 Erbes, Corey Moore, Drew  
22 Fuerstenberg, James E. Coffrini, Paul  
23 Gustafson, Devin Ormonde, SIERRA  
24 PACIFIC MORTGAGE COMPANY INC,  
25 GREENHEAD INVESTMENTS INC,  
26 PHH MORTGAGE SERVICES, PRIME  
27 RECON LLC, *Does 1-100 Inclusive*  
28 *Defendant(s).*

Case No.: 5:25-cv-00339-JGB-DTB

**VERIFIED AFFIDAVIT OF  
CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY,  
SUPREMACY CLAUSE, AMERICAN  
SOVEREIGNTY, FEDERAL  
JURISDICTION, NATIONAL/NON-  
CITIZEN NATIONAL (STATE  
CITIZEN) STATUS, ESTATE CLAIM,  
AND REBUTTAL OF ALL LEGAL  
PRESUMPTIONS.**

**VERIFIED AFFIDAVIT OF CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY, SUPREMACY  
CLAUSE, AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY, FEDERAL JURISDICTION, NATIONAL/  
NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL (STATE CITIZEN) STATUS, ESTATE CLAIM, AND  
REBUTTAL OF ALL LEGAL PRESUMPTIONS**

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENT, that I, Kevin: Walker, proceeding *sui  
juris, In Propria Persona, by Special Limited Appearance*, a man upon the land, a  
follower of the Almighty Supreme Creator, first and foremost and the laws of man

1 when they are not in conflict (Leviticus 18:3, 4) Pursuant to Matthew 5:33 – 37 and  
2 James 5:12, let my yea mean yea and my nay be nay, as supported by Federal Public  
3 Law 97-280, 96 Stat.1211, depose and say that I, **Kevin: Walker**, over 18 years of age,  
4 being competent to testify and having first hand knowledge of the facts herein  
5 declare (or certify, verify, affirm, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of  
6 the United States of America that the following is true and correct, to the best of my  
7 understanding and belief, and in good faith:

- 8 1. I, Kevin: Walker, *sui juris*, reserve **all** of my rights without prejudice and  
9 without recourse and waive absolutely **none**.
- 10 2. Be it known to all courts, governments, and other parties, that **I, Kevin: Walker,**  
11 **am a natural, freeborn Sovereign**, without subjects. I am neither subject to any  
12 entity anywhere, nor is any entity subject to me. I neither dominate anyone, nor  
13 am I dominated.
- 14 3. I, Kevin, of the Walker Family, one of the people, assert my status as a natural,  
15 freeborn, sovereign man on the land, endowed with **inherent, unalienable**  
16 rights, independent of any government authority beyond that **which derives its**  
17 **just powers from my consent**. *Consequently*, this establishes me as a state Citizen  
18 of California, the republic, in its **De'Jure** capacity as one of the several states of  
19 the Union (1789). By extension, this also affirms my status as a **national** of the  
20 **republic**, as recognized under the **De'Jure** Constitution for the United States  
21 (1777/1789).
- 22 4. These **principles** are enshrined in the **Declaration of Independence**, the  
23 **Constitution**, and the **Bill of Rights** and are affirmed by various legal  
24 **precedents**.

25 **I. Constitutional Basis:**

- 26 5. Affiant asserts that his private rights are secured and protected under the  
27 **Constitution, common law, and exclusive equity**, which govern their ability to  
28 freely contract and protect their property and interests..

1 6. Affiant respectfully asserts and affirms:

- 2 • "The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled  
3 to carry on his **private** business in his own way. **His power to contract is**  
4 ***unlimited***. He owes no such duty [to submit his books and papers for an  
5 examination] to the State, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the  
6 protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the  
7 land [Common Law] long antecedent to the organization of the State, and can only  
8 be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution.  
9 Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself  
10 and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law. He owes  
11 nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights." (*Hale v.*  
12 *Henkel*, 201 U.S. 43, 47 [1905]).
- 13 • "The claim and exercise of a constitutional **right cannot** be converted into a  
14 crime." — *Miller v. U.S.*, 230 F 2d 486, 489.
- 15 • "Where **rights secured** by the Constitution are involved, **there can be no rule**  
16 **making or legislation** which would abrogate them." — *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384  
17 U.S.
- 18 • "There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of  
19 constitutional **rights**." — *Sherar v. Cullen*, 481 F. 945.
- 20 • "A law repugnant to the Constitution is **void**." — *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1  
21 Cranch) 137, 177 (1803).
- 22 • "It is not the duty of the citizen to surrender his rights, liberties, and immunities  
23 under the guise of police power or any other governmental power." — *Miranda v.*  
24 *Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 491 (1966).
- 25 • "An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties;  
26 affords no protection; it creates no office; it is, in legal contemplation, as  
27 inoperative as though it had never been passed." — *Norton v. Shelby County*, 118  
28 U.S. 425, 442 (1886).

- 1 • "No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law, and no courts are bound to  
2 enforce it." — *16 Am. Jur. 2d, Sec. 177, Late Am. Jur. 2d, Sec. 256.*
- 3 • "Sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all  
4 government exists and acts." — *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 370 (1886).

## 5 II. Supremacy Clause

6 7. Affiants asserts and affirms that:

- 7 • **The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution of the United States (Article VI,**  
8 **Clause 2) establishes that the Constitution, federal laws made pursuant to it, and**  
9 **treaties made under its authority, constitute the "supreme Law of the Land", and**  
10 **thus take priority over any conflicting state laws.** It provides that state courts  
11 are bound by, and state constitutions subordinate to, the supreme law. However,  
12 federal statutes and treaties must be within the parameters of the Constitution;  
13 **that is, they must be pursuant to the federal government's enumerated powers,**  
14 **and not violate other constitutional limits on federal power ...** As a  
15 constitutional provision identifying the supremacy of federal law, the Supremacy  
16 Clause assumes the underlying priority of federal authority, **albeit only when that**  
17 **authority is expressed in the Constitution itself; no matter what the federal or**  
18 **state governments might wish to do, they must stay within the boundaries of the**  
19 **Constitution**

## 20 III. Foundation of American Sovereignty

21 8. The Declaration of Independence (1776) proclaims:

22 "Governments are instituted among Men, **deriving their just powers from**  
23 **the consent of the governed.**"

24 9. This foundational document establishes that the **people are the true sovereigns**  
25 of this nation.

26 10. The **U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights** serve as a **contract** that binds the  
27 government, securing the People's liberties and **limiting governmental**  
28 **authority.** The **Tenth Amendment** asserts:

1       **"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor**  
2       **prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to**  
3       **the people."**

4       This affirms that any power not granted to the federal government remains with  
5       the States or the people.

6       **IV.           Congressional Recognition of Americans as 'Sovereigns'**

7       11. In his 1947 "I Am an American Day" address, Representative **John F.**  
8       **Kennedy** emphasized the active role Citizens must play in preserving  
9       liberty:

10       **"The fires of liberty must be continually fueled by the positive and**  
11       **conscious actions of all of us." (JFKLIBRARY.ORG)**

12       12. Further, Congress formally recognized the significance of American sovereignty  
13       through the establishment of "I Am An American Day," later designated as  
14       **Citizenship Day:**

15       **"Whereas it is desirable that the sovereign citizens of our Nation be**  
16       **prepared for the responsibilities and impressed with the significance of**  
17       **their status in our *self-governing* Republic: Therefore be it Resolved by the**  
18       Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in  
19       Congress assembled, That the third Sunday in May each year be, and hereby  
20       is, set aside as Citizenship Day..."

21       This resolution affirms the foundational principle that **sovereignty resides with the**  
22       people, who are responsible for preserving and exercising their rights and freedoms.

23       **V.           SUPREME COURT Affirmations of Sovereignty**

24       13. The **Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS)** has repeatedly affirmed  
25       that sovereignty resides in the people:

- 26       • **Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 U.S. 419 (1793):**

27       **"The sovereignty resides in the people... they are truly the sovereigns of the**  
28       **country."**

- 1 • **Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886):**

2 "Sovereignty itself remains with the **people**, by whom and for whom all  
3 government exists and acts."

- 4 • **Lansing v. Smith, 4 Wend. 9 (N.Y. 1829):**

5 "People of a state are entitled to all the rights which formerly belonged to  
6 the King by his prerogative."

- 7 • **Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803):**

8 **"A law repugnant to the Constitution is void."**

- 9 • **Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F.2d 946 (9th Cir. 1973):**

10 "There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of his  
11 exercise of constitutional rights."

## 12 **VI. The "I Am an American" Principle**

13 14. The **"I Am an American"** speech, delivered by Judge Learned Hand in 1944,  
14 eloquently articulates the essence of American liberty:

15 **"What do we mean when we say that first of all we seek **liberty**? I**  
16 **often wonder whether we do not rest our hopes too much upon**  
17 **constitutions, upon laws, and upon courts. These are false hopes;**  
18 **believe me, these are false hopes. Liberty lies in the hearts of men**  
19 **and women; when it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can**  
20 **save it." (RIDE.RI.GOV)**

21 This underscores that **liberty and sovereignty originate within the **People****  
22 **themselves**, not merely from governing documents.

## 23 **VII. Status as a "**National**" and "state Citizen"**

24 15. Under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21), the term *national* is defined as:

25 "A person owing permanent allegiance to a state."

26 16. Furthermore, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(B)(22) defines national of the United States as:

27 **"(A) a citizen of the United States, or (B) a person who, though not a citizen**  
28 **of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States."**

1 17. This distinction is clear: one can be a *national* without being a *citizen of the United*  
2 *States*, reinforcing the concept of sovereignty associated with state citizenship.

3 **Distinction Between “state Citizen” and “citizen of the United States”**

4 18. The courts have long recognized that *state citizenship* and *U.S. citizenship* are  
5 distinct legal statuses:

6 • **United States v. Anthony (1873)**

7 “The Fourteenth Amendment creates and defines citizenship of the United  
8 States. It had long been contended, and had been held by many learned  
9 authorities, and had never been judicially decided to the contrary, that there  
10 was no such thing as a citizen of the United States, except as that condition  
11 arose from citizenship of some state.”

12 • **Slaughter-House Cases, 83 U.S. 36 (1872)**

13 “It is quite clear, then, that there is a citizenship of the United States and a  
14 citizenship of a State, which are distinct from each other and which depend  
15 upon different characteristics or circumstances in the individual.”

16 • **United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)**

17 “We have in our political system a Government of the United States  
18 and a government of each of the several States. Each one of these  
19 governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its  
20 own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it  
21 must protect.”

22 • **Thomasson v. State, 15 Ind. 449; Cory v. Carter, 48 Ind. 327 (1874);**  
23 **McDonel v. State, 90 Ind. 320 (1883)**

24 “One may be a citizen of a State and yet not a citizen of the United States.”

25 • **Tashiro v. Jordan, 201 Cal. 236 (1927)**

26 “That there is a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of a state,  
27 and the privileges and immunities of one are not the same as the other is  
28 well established by the decisions of the courts of this country.”

1 • **Crosse v. Board of Supervisors of Elections, 221 A.2d 431 (1966)**

2 “Both before and after the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal  
3 Constitution, it has not been necessary for a person to be a citizen of the  
4 United States in order to be a citizen of his state.”

5 • **Jones v. Temmer, 829 F.Supp. 1226 (USDC/DCO 1993)**

6 “The privileges and immunities clause of the Fourteenth Amendment  
7 protects very few rights because it neither incorporates any of the Bill of  
8 Rights nor protects all rights of individual citizens... Instead, this provision  
9 protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal  
10 government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state  
11 citizenship.”

12 **19. The first clause of the Fourteenth Amendment states:**

13 “All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the  
14 jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the state wherein  
15 they reside.”

16 **20. However, this clause does NOT state:**

17 “All persons born or naturalized in the United States, **are subject to the**  
18 jurisdiction thereof...”

19 **21. This confirms that *United States citizenship* requires both:**

- 20 1. Being born or naturalized in the United States, **and**  
21 2. Being subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

22 **VIII. Status as “national” / “non-citizen national” (state Citizen)**

23 **21. The U.S. Department of State document, *Certificates of Non-Citizen Nationality***  
24 **([https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/travel-legal-considerations/](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/travel-legal-considerations/us-citizenship/Certificates-Non-Citizen-Nationality.html)**  
25 **us-citizenship/Certificates-Non-Citizen-Nationality.html), states:**

26 “Section 101(a)(21) of the INA defines the term ‘national’ as ‘a person owing  
27 permanent allegiance to a state.’ Section 101(a)(22) of the INA provides that  
28 the term ‘national of the United States’ includes all U.S. citizens as well as



1 persons who, though not citizens of the United States, owe permanent  
2 allegiance to the United States (non-citizen nationals).”

3 22.8 U.S.C. § 1101(22) defines *national of the United States* as:

4 “(A) a citizen of the United States, **or** (B) a person who, though **not** a citizen of the  
5 United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States.”

6 23.8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(22) **explicitly stipulates** that one can be a '**national of the**  
7 **United States**' *without* being a 'citizen of the United States' if they owe  
8 permanent allegiance to the United States.

9 24. 22 CFR § 51.2 stipulates that Passports are issued to nationals **only**:

10 “A passport may be issued **only** to a U.S. national.”

11 25. 22 CFR § 51.3 stipulates the Types of passports issued:

12 “(a) A regular passport is issued to a **national** of the United States.”

13 “(e) A passport card is issued to a **national** of the United States on the same basis as  
14 a regular passport.”

15 26. 18 U.S.C. § 112 stipulates that Protections of foreign officials, official guests, and  
16 internationally protected persons, **apply to nationals**. This statute defines terms  
17 such as “foreign government,” “foreign official,” “internationally protected  
18 person,” “international organization,” “**national** of the United States,” and  
19 “official guest,” have **the same meaning**.

20 27. It is unequivocally true that 18 U.S.C. § 112 states that in addition to being a  
21 **national**, a **national** is also considered a:

- 22 • **foreign government**
- 23 • **foreign official**
- 24 • **internationally protected person**
- 25 • **international organization**
- 26 • **national of the United States**
- 27 • **official guest**

28 28. The legal framework and court rulings confirm that:

- 1 • One may be a “*state Citizen*” without being a *citizen of the United*
- 2 *States.*”
- 3 • The Fourteenth Amendment created *U.S. citizenship*, which is distinct
- 4 from *state citizenship*.
- 5 • A *national* is someone who owes permanent allegiance to a state, not
- 6 necessarily to the United States.
- 7 • A *national of the United States* could be a *U.S. citizen*, but could also be a
- 8 *non-citizen national* who owes allegiance without being a U.S. citizen.

9 Thus, the distinction between *state Citizens* and *U.S. citizens* is a well-

10 established legal principle with profound implications on sovereignty,

11 rights, and legal obligations.

## 12 **IX. Federal Jurisdiction:**

13 28. It is further relevant to this Affidavit that any violation of my Rights, Freedom,

14 or Property by the U.S. federal government, or any agent thereof, would be an

15 illegal and unlawful excess, clearly outside the limited boundaries of federal

16 jurisdiction. My understanding is that the jurisdiction of the U.S. federal

17 government is defined by Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution,

18 quoted as follows:

19 "The Congress shall have the power . . . To exercise exclusive legislation in all

20 cases whatsoever, over such district (NOT EXCEEDING TEN MILES

21 SQUARE) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of

22 Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, [District

23 of Columbia] and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the

24 consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the

25 Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock yards and other needful

26 Buildings; And - To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for

27 carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers..." [emphasis added]

28 ***and*** Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2:

1 "The Congress shall have the Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules  
2 and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the  
3 United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to  
4 Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

5 29. The definition of the "United States" being used here, then, is limited to its

6 **territories:**

- 7 1) The District of Columbia
- 8 2) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
- 9 3) U.S. Virgin Islands
- 10 4) Guam
- 11 5) American Samoa
- 12 6) Northern Mariana Islands
- 13 7) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
- 14 8) Military bases within the several states
- 15 9) Federal agencies within the several states

16 30. It does **not** include the several states **themselves**, as is confirmed by the  
17 following cites:

- 18 • **"We have in our political system a Government of the United States and a**  
19 **government of each of the several States.** Each one of these governments is  
20 distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its own who owe it  
21 allegiance, and whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect. **The**  
22 **same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a**  
23 **Citizen of a State**, but his rights of citizenship under one of these  
24 governments will be different from those he has under the other." Slaughter  
25 House Cases **United States vs. Cruikshank**, 92 U.S. 542 (1875).
- 26 • "THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS A FOREIGN CORPORATION  
27 WITH RESPECT TO A STATE." [emphasis added] **Volume 20: Corpus Juris**  
28 **Sec. §1785: NY re: Merriam 36 N.E. 505 1441 S.Ct.1973, 41 L.Ed.287.**

1 31. This is further confirmed by the following quote from the Internal Revenue Service:  
2 Federal jurisdiction "includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth  
3 of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa." - Internal  
4 Revenue Code Section 312(e).

5 32. In **legal** terminology, the word "*includes*" means "*is limited to.*" When referring  
6 to this "District" United States, the Internal Revenue Code uses the  
7 terms "**WITHIN**" the United States. When referring to the several States, the  
8 Internal Revenue Code uses the term "**WITHOUT**" the United States.

9 33. **Dozens, perhaps hundreds**, of court cases **evidence and prove** that federal  
10 jurisdiction is *limited* to the few federal territory and/or 'areas' above indicated.  
11 For example, in two Supreme Court cases, it was decided:

- 12 • "The laws of Congress in respect to those matters do not extend into the  
13 territorial limits of the states, but have force only in the District of  
14 Columbia, and other places that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the  
15 national government," **Caha v. United States**, 152 U.S., at 215.
- 16 • "We think a proper examination of this subject will show that the United  
17 States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in  
18 and to the territory, of which Alabama or any of the new States were  
19 formed..."
- 20 • "[B]ecause, the United States have no constitutional capacity to exercise  
21 municipal jurisdiction, sovereignty, or eminent domain, within the limits of  
22 a State or elsewhere, except in the cases in which it is expressly granted..."
- 23 • "Alabama is therefore entitled to the sovereignty and jurisdiction over all  
24 the territory within her limits, subject to the common law," **Pollard v.**  
25 **Hagan**, 44 U.S. 221, 223, 228, 229.

26 34. Likewise, Title 18 of the United States Code at §7 specifies that the "territorial  
27 jurisdiction" of the United States extends only **outside** the boundaries of lands  
28 belonging to any of the several States.

1 35. **Therefore**, in addition to the fact that **no unrevealed federal contract can**  
2 **obligate me to perform in any manner without my fully informed and**  
3 **uncoerced consent**, likewise, **no federal statutes or regulations apply to me or**  
4 **have any jurisdiction over me**. I hereby affirm that I do not reside or work in  
5 any federal territory of the "District" United States, and that therefore no U.S.  
6 federal government statutes or regulations have any authority over me.

7 **X. Powers and Contractual Obligations of United States and State**  
8 **Government Officials**

9 36. All United States and State government officials are hereby put on notice that I  
10 expect them to have recorded valid **Oaths of Office** in accordance with the U.S.  
11 Constitution, **Article VI**:

12 "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the  
13 several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the  
14 United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation  
15 to support this Constitution..."

16 37. I understand that by their Oaths of Office all U.S. and State government officials  
17 are **contractually bound** by the U.S. Constitution as formulated by its framers,  
18 and not as "interpreted," subverted, or corrupted by the U.S. Supreme Court or  
19 other courts. According to the **Ninth Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution:

20 "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed  
21 to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

22 **and the Tenth Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution:

23 "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor  
24 prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the  
25 people."

26 38. Thus, my understanding from these Amendments is that the powers of all U.S.  
27 and State government officials are *limited* to those **specifically granted** by the  
28 **U.S. Constitution**.

1 39. I further understand that **any** laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations, rules, and  
2 procedures contrary to the U.S. Constitution, as written by its framers, are **null**  
3 **and void**, as expressed in the Sixteenth American Jurisprudence Second Edition,  
4 Section 177:

5 "The general misconception is that any statute passed by legislators  
6 bearing the appearance of law constitutes the law of the land. The U.S.  
7 Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and any statute, to be valid,  
8 must be in agreement. It is impossible for both the Constitution and a  
9 law violating it to be valid; one must prevail. This is succinctly stated as  
10 follows:

11 'The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the  
12 form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void, and  
13 ineffective for any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the  
14 time of its enactment, and not merely from the date of the decision so  
15 branding it. An unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as  
16 inoperative as if it had never been passed. Such a statute leaves the  
17 question that it purports to settle just as it would be had the statute not  
18 been enacted.'

19 'Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that  
20 it imposes no duties, confers no right, creates no office, bestows no  
21 power or authority on anyone, affords no protection, and justifies no  
22 acts performed under it...'

23 'A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An  
24 unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing valid  
25 law. Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of  
26 the land, it is superseded thereby.'

27 'No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are  
28 bound to enforce it.'" [emphasis added]

1 40. As expressed once again in the U.S. Constitution, **Article VI:**

2 "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in  
3 pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the  
4 authority of the United States, **shall be the supreme law of the land; and the**  
5 **judges in every State shall be bound thereby**, anything in the Constitution  
6 or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

7 41. All U.S. and State government officials are therefore hereby put on notice that  
8 any violations of their contractual obligations and fiduciary duties to act in  
9 accordance with their U.S. Constitution, may result in prosecution to the full  
10 extent of the law, as well as the application of all available legal remedies to  
11 recover damages suffered by any parties damaged by any actions of U.S. and  
12 State government officials in violation of the U.S. Constitution.

13 **XI. Revocation of 'Power of Attorney':**

14 42. **Furthermore, I, Kevin: Walker**, proceeding *sui juris*, **In Propria Persona**, by  
15 *Special Limited Appearance*, hereby **revoke, rescind, and make void ab initio**,  
16 all powers of attorney, in fact or otherwise, implied in law or otherwise, signed  
17 either by me or anyone else, as it pertains to the Social Security Number  
18 assigned to, WALKER, KEVIN LEWIS, as it pertains to any BIRTH  
19 CERTIFICATES/BANK NOTES, BONDS, TRUSTS, DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,  
20 SECURITIES, SECURITIES ACCOUNTS, INVESTMENTS, marriage or business  
21 licenses, or any other licenses or certificates issued by any and all government or  
22 quasi-governmental entities, due to the use of various elements of fraud by said  
23 agencies to attempt to deprive me of my Sovereignty and/or property.

24 43. I, Kevin: Walker, proceeding *sui juris*, **In Propria Persona**, by *Special Limited*  
25 *Appearance*, hereby waive, cancel, repudiate, and refuse to knowingly accept  
26 any alleged "benefit" or gratuity associated with any of the aforementioned  
27 licenses, numbers, or certificates. I do hereby revoke and rescind all powers of  
28 attorney, in fact or otherwise, signed by me or otherwise, implied in law or

1 otherwise, with or without my consent or knowledge, as it pertains to any and  
2 all property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, obtained in the past,  
3 present, or future. I am the sole and absolute legal owner and possess *allodial*  
4 title to any and all such property.

5 44. **Take Notice** that I, Kevin: Walker, proceeding *sui juris*, **In Propria Persona**, by  
6 *Special Limited Appearance* also revoke, cancel, and make **void ab initio** all  
7 powers of attorney, in fact, in **presumption, or otherwise**, signed either by me or  
8 **anyone** else, claiming to act on my behalf, with or without my consent, as such  
9 power of attorney pertains to me or any property owned by me, by, but not  
10 limited to, any and all quasi/colorable, public, governmental entities or  
11 corporations on the grounds of constructive fraud, concealment, and  
12 nondisclosure of pertinent facts.

## 13 **XII. 'Attorney-in-Fact' : Legal Authority and Recognition**

14 45. An **attorney-in-fact** is a **private attorney** authorized by another to act on their  
15 behalf in specific matters, as granted by a **power of attorney**. This authority can  
16 be **limited to a specific act** or extend to **general business matters** that are not of  
17 a legal character.

18 46. According to Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Black's Law Dictionary (1st, 2nd, and  
19 8th editions), and the American Bar Association (ABA):

- 20 • An **attorney-in-fact** derives their authority from a written instrument,  
21 commonly referred to as a "**power of attorney**."
- 22 • A **constituent** may lawfully delegate authority to an **attorney-in-fact** to act  
23 in their place.
- 24 • This designation is distinct from an **attorney-at-law**, as it pertains to an  
25 individual acting under a **special agency or letter of attorney** for particular  
26 actions.
- 27 • Even individuals who are otherwise disqualified from acting in their own  
28 legal capacity, such as minors or married women (historically referred to as



1 **femes coverts**), may act as an **attorney-in-fact** for others if they have the  
2 necessary understanding.

3 **47. Black's Law Dictionary** defines an attorney-in-fact as follows:

4 *"A person to whom the authority of another, who is called the constituent, is by him*  
5 *lawfully delegated. The term is employed to designate persons who are under special*  
6 *agency, or a special letter of attorney, so that they are appointed in factum, for the*  
7 *deed, or special act to be performed; but in a more extended sense, it includes all other*  
8 *agents employed in any business, or to do any act or acts in pais for another."*

9 **48. The American Bar Association (ABA) further affirms** that the individual  
10 named in a **power of attorney** is legally referred to as an **agent** or **attorney-in-fact**  
11 and has the authority to take **any action expressly permitted in the document**. The  
12 **American Bar Association (ABA) official website explicitly states:**

13 *"The person named in a power of attorney to act on your behalf is commonly referred*  
14 *to as your "agent" or "**attorney-in-fact**." With a valid power of attorney, your*  
15 *agent can take any action permitted in the document."* — See **Exhibit SS**.

### 16 **XIII. Statutory and U.C.C. Recognition of 'Attorney-in-Fact' Authority**

17 **49.** The authority of an attorney-in-fact is explicitly recognized in various statutory  
18 and commercial codes, reinforcing its binding nature:

- 19 • **U.C.C. § 3-402:** Establishes that an authorized representative, including an  
20 attorney-in-fact, can bind the principal in contractual and financial  
21 transactions.
- 22 • **28 U.S.C. § 1654:** Confirms that "**parties may plead and conduct their own**  
23 **cases personally or by counsel**", reinforcing the Plaintiffs' right to self-  
24 representation and the use of an attorney-in-fact.
- 25 • **26 U.S.C. § 2203:** Recognizes executors, including attorneys-in-fact, in  
26 matters of estate administration and tax liability.
- 27 • **26 U.S.C. § 7603:** Acknowledges that an attorney-in-fact may lawfully  
28 receive and respond to IRS summonses on behalf of the principal.

- 1 • **26 U.S.C. § 6903:** Confirms that fiduciaries, including attorneys-in-fact, are  
2 recognized in tax matters and are legally bound to act in their principal's  
3 best interest.
- 4 • **26 U.S.C. § 6036:** Establishes that attorneys-in-fact can handle affairs related  
5 to the administration of decedent estates and trust entities.
- 6 • **26 U.S.C. § 6402:** Grants attorneys-in-fact the authority to receive and  
7 negotiate tax refunds and credits on behalf of the principal.

8 50. Plaintiffs have clearly presented a valid "**Affidavit: Power of Attorney In**  
9 **Fact**" (Exhibit H), which lawfully confers the authority to act in this matter.

10 51. The legal principles established by the **UCC and statutory law further reinforce**  
11 **the binding authority of Plaintiffs' affidavits and agreements.**

12 52. Defendants' assertion that a trust cannot be represented by an attorney-in-fact  
13 contradicts well-established statutory, commercial, and legal principles.

14 53. By denying this legal reality, Defendants willfully engage in intentional  
15 misrepresentation and mockery of long-standing legal doctrine, further  
16 demonstrating their lack of credibility and bad faith in these proceedings.

17 **XIV. Claim of Entire ESTATE:**

18 54. I, Kevin: Walker, proceeding *sui juris*, **In Propria Persona, by Special**  
19 **Limited Appearance**, having attained the age of majority and reason under  
20 divine law competent first-hand witness to the truth and facts recited  
21 herein, hereby makes a claim against the corpus, all property whether real  
22 or personal, **tangible or intangible, all deposit accounts** blocked by  
23 reason of presumption of death of Claimant, cash, credit lines, Credit  
24 default swap, all federal funds, collateralized debt obligation, options,  
25 derivatives, and futures received by the said court in the said county, state  
26 and federal for the administration of the named estate, and all estates in  
27 agency, including but not limited to KEVIN LEWIS WALKER, or by  
28 whatsoever name the said ESTATE shall be called or *charged*.

1 55. THIS IS ACTUAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE BY SPECIAL DEPOSIT FOR THE  
2 BENEFIT OF THE SECURED PARTY/GRANTEE BENEFICIARY/CLAIMANT IN  
3 THIS TRUST ACTION FOR THE CLAIMANT'S CLAIM: Notice of absolute claim of all  
4 investment, commodity and trust deposit account contract with attached collateral and  
5 proceeds to secure collateral, along with claim of TRADENAME/TRADEMARK,  
6 COPYRIGHT/PATENT of the Name KEVIN LEWIS WALKER, my mind, body, soul of  
7 infants, spirit, and Live Borne Record, and reject and **rebuke all assumptions and**  
8 **presumptions** of being Property of any Cestui Que Vie Trust/ESTATE as mentioned  
9 under CANON 2055-2056, and assignment of all debt obligations to the Office of  
10 Secretary of the Treasury. Discharge all tax matters in accordance with but *not limited to*,  
11 U.C.C. 1-103, 2-202, 2-204, 2-206, 3-104, 3-311, 3-601, 3-603, 9-104, 9-105, 9-150, 9-509,  
12 and House Joint Resolution 192 of June 5 1933, public law 73-10, and 31 U.S.C. §§ 3123,  
13 5118, and 18 U.S.C. 8.

14 56. I affirm that all of the foregoing is true and correct. I affirm that I am of  
15 lawful age and am competent to make this Affidavit. I hereby affix my  
16 own autograph to all of the affirmations in this entire document with  
17 explicit reservation of all my *unalienable* rights and my specific common  
18 law right not to be bound by any contract or obligation which I have not  
19 entered into knowingly, willingly, voluntarily, and without  
20 misrepresentation, duress, or coercion.

21 **Rejection of ALL Presumptions & Legal Assumptions**

22 57. Affiant, hereby rejects **any and all assumptions or presumptions** that:

- 23 1. Affiant and/or Plaintiffs or their estates are subject to any unauthorized  
24 jurisdiction.
- 25 2. Any implied contractual obligations exist between Affiant and/or Plaintiffs  
26 and Defendants that have not been expressly agreed upon.
- 27 3. Affiant and/or Plaintiffs have waived or surrendered any inherent rights  
28 **under the Constitution, common law, or natural law.**

1 **DEMAND for JUDICIAL NOTICE, Due Process, and Application of RES**  
2 **JUDICATA, STARE DECISIS, and COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL**

3 **58. Affiant and Plaintiffs hereby demand that this Honorable Court take Judicial**  
4 **Notice of the attached ‘VERIFIED Affidavit of Constitutional Authority,**  
5 **Supremacy Clause, American Sovereignty, Federal Jurisdiction, National/Non-**  
6 **Citizen National (State Citizen) Status, Estate Claim, and Rebuttal of All Legal**  
7 **Presumptions’, along with all supporting constitutional provisions, statutory**  
8 **authorities, case law, precedents, and controlling legal principles.**

9 **59. Pursuant to Maxims of Law, silence or failure to contest this Affidavit and its**  
10 **claims shall constitute agreement by silent acquiescence, tacit agreement, and**  
11 **tacit procuration.**

12 60. Furthermore, Plaintiffs invoke the doctrines of **Res Judicata, Stare Decisis, and**  
13 **Collateral Estoppel**, which **bar any party** from relitigating settled matters, require  
14 adherence to established precedent, and preclude any contradictory rulings on  
15 claims and issues already resolved under law.

16 **NOTICE of Rebuttal Requirements**

17 **61. Any rebuttal must be submitted in the form of a sworn, point-for-point rebuttal**  
18 **under penalty of perjury.**

19 **NOTICE to Government Officials & Private Entities**

20 62. Any act, policy, regulation, statute, or court ruling that diminishes,  
21 infringes upon, or usurps the People’s sovereignty is void, unlawful,  
22 unconstitutional, and repugnant to the Constitution (*Marbury v. Madison*, 5  
23 *U.S. 137 (1803)*).

24 63. Therefore, I, Kevin: Walker, a natural, *freeborn Sovereign*, state Citizen/*national*  
25 of the **republic**, as recognized under the **De’Jure** Constitution for the United  
26 States (1777/1789), proceeding *sui juris, In Propria Persona*, by *Special Limited*  
27 *Appearance, hereby assert and affirm:*

- 28
  - **I am not a “subject” of the federal government.**

- 1 • I do not require permission to exercise rights granted by my Creator
- 2 (which is NOT You).
- 3 • Every Government official is a *public servant*, **not** ruler.
- 4 • The Bill of Rights serves as a restriction on government — **not** the People.
- 5 • Any action that compels Americans into involuntary servitude under
- 6 *contracts (implied, constructive, invisible and visible)*, unlawful taxation,
- 7 or compelled performance violates Constitutional and common law
- 8 protections.

9 64. "Ignorance of the law does not excuse misconduct in anyone, least of all in a  
10 sworn officer of the law." **In re McCowan** (1917), 177 C. 93, 170 P. 1100.

11 65. "All are presumed to know the law." **San Francisco Gas Co. v. Brickwedel**  
12 (1882), 62 C. 641; **Dore v. Southern Pacific Co.** (1912), 163 C. 182, 124 P. 817;  
13 **People v. Flanagan** (1924), 65 C.A. 268, 223 P. 1014; **Lincoln v. Superior Court**  
14 (1928), 95 C.A. 35, 271 P. 1107; **San Francisco Realty Co. v. Linnard** (1929), 98  
15 C.A. 33, 276 P. 368.

16 66. "It is one of the fundamental maxims of the common law that ignorance of the  
17 law excuses no one." **Daniels v. Dean** (1905), 2 C.A. 421, 84 P. 332.

18 67. "*the people*, not the States, *are sovereign*." — **Chisholm v. Georgia**, 2 Dall. 419, 2  
19 U.S. 419, 1 L.Ed. 440 (1793).

20 68. "Public officials **are not** immune from suit when they transcend their lawful  
21 authority by invading constitutional **rights**." — **AFLCIO v. Woodward**, 406 F2d  
22 137 t.

23 69. **ALL ARE EQUAL UNDER THE LAW.** — "No one is above the law".

24 70. **IN COMMERCE FOR ANY MATTER TO BE RESOLVED MUST BE**  
25 **EXPRESSED.** — "To lie is to go against the mind."

26 71. **IN COMMERCE TRUTH IS SOVEREIGN.** — Truth is sovereign -- and the  
27 Sovereign tells only the truth.

28 72. **TRUTH IS EXPRESSED IN THE FORM OF AN AFFIDAVIT.**

1 73. AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT STANDS AS TRUTH IN COMMERCE. —

2 “He who does not deny, admits.”

3 74. AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT BECOMES THE JUDGEMENT IN

4 COMMERCE. (Heb. 6:16-17;). “There is nothing left to resolve.”

5 75. WORKMAN IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE. — “It is against equity for freemen  
6 not to have the free disposal of their own property.”

7 76. HE WHO LEAVES THE BATTLEFIELD FIRST LOSES BY DEFAULT. (Book  
8 of Job; Mat. 10:22) -- **Legal maxim:** “He who does not repel a wrong when he  
9 can occasions it.”

10 Executed “*without the United States*” in compliance with **28 USC § 1746.**

11 FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

12 //

13 //

14 //

15 COMMERCIAL OATH AND VERIFICATION:

16 County of Palm Beach )

17 ) Commercial Oath and Verification

18 The State of Florida )

19 I, KEVIN WALKER, under my unlimited liability and Commercial Oath proceeding  
20 in good faith being of sound mind states that the facts contained herein are true,  
21 correct, complete and not misleading to the best of Affiant's knowledge and belief  
22 under penalty of International Commercial Law and state this to be HIS Affidavit of  
23 Truth regarding same signed and sealed this 21ST day of FEBRUARY in the year of  
24 Our Lord two thousand and twenty five:

25 proceeding sui juris, In Propria Persona, by *Special Limited Appearance*,  
26 **All rights reserved without prejudice or recourse, UCC § 1-308, 3-402.**

27 By: 

28 **Kevin Walker, Attorney-In-Fact, Secured Party,**  
**Executor, national, private bank(er) EIN # 9x-xxxxxxx**

1 Let this document stand as truth before the Almighty Supreme Creator and let it be  
2 established before men according as the scriptures saith: "But if they will not listen, take one  
3 or two others along, so that every matter may be established by the testimony of two or three  
4 witnesses." Matthew 18:16. "In the mouth of two or three witnesses, shall every word be  
5 established" 2 Corinthians 13:1.

sui juris, By Special Limited Appearance,

6  
7 By: Corey Walker  
Corey Walker (WITNESS)

sui juris, By Special Limited Appearance,

9  
10 By: Steven MacArthur-Brooks  
Steven MacArthur-Brooks (WITNESS)

11  
12 //

13 **WORDS DEFINED GLOSSARY OF TERMS:**

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

- 16 1. **Attorney-in-fact:** A private attorney authorized by another to act in his place and  
17 stead, either for some particular purpose, as to do a particular act, or for the  
18 transaction of business in general, not of a legal character. This authority is conferred  
19 by an instrument in writing, called a "letter of attorney," or more commonly a "power  
20 of attorney." A person to whom the authority of another, who is called the constituent,  
21 is by him lawfully delegated. The term is employed to designate persons who are  
22 under special agency, or a special letter of attorney, so that they are appointed in  
23 *factum*, for the deed, or special act to be performed; but in a more extended sense it  
24 includes all other agents employed in any business, or to do any act or acts in pais for  
25 another. Bacon, Abr. Attorney; Story, Ag. § 25. All persons who are capable of acting  
26 for themselves, and even those who are disqualified from acting in their own capacity,  
27 if they have sufficient understanding, as infants of proper age, and femes coverts, may  
28 act as attorney of other. The person named in a power of attorney to act on your behalf

1 is commonly referred to as your "agent" or "attorney-in-fact." With a valid power of  
2 attorney, your agent can take any action permitted in the document. — See Bouvier's  
3 Law Dictionary, volumes 1,2, and 3, page 282, Blacks Law Dictionary 1, 2nd, 8th, pages  
4 105, 103, and 392 respectively, and the American Bar Association's website on 'Power  
5 of Attorney' and 'Attorney-In-Fact'

6 2. **Attorney:** Strictly, one who is designated to transact business for another; a legal  
7 agent. — Also termed attorney-in-fact; private attorney. 2. A person who practices law;  
8 LAWYER. Also termed (in sense 2) attorney-at-law; public attorney. A person who is  
9 appointed by another and has authority to act on behalf of another. *See also* POWER  
10 OF ATTORNEY. See, Black's Law Dictionary 8th Edition, pages 392-393, Oxford  
11 Dictionary or Law, 5th Edition, page 38, American Bar Association's website.

12 3. **financial institution:** a **person**, an **individual**, a **private banker**, a business  
13 engaged in vehicle sales, including automobile, airplane, and boat sales,  
14 persons involved in real estate closings and settlements, the United States  
15 Postal Service, a commercial bank or trust company, any credit union, an  
16 agency of the United States Government or of a State or local government  
17 carrying out a duty or power of a business described in this paragraph, a broker  
18 or dealer in securities or commodities, a currency exchange, or a business  
19 engaged in the exchange of currency, funds, or value that substitutes for  
20 currency or funds, financial agency, a loan or finance company, an issuer,  
21 redeemer, or cashier of travelers' checks, checks, money orders, or similar  
22 instruments, an operator of a credit card system, an insurance company, a  
23 licensed sender of money or any other person who engages as a business in the  
24 transmission of currency, funds, or value that substitutes for currency, including  
25 any person who engages as a business in an informal money transfer system or  
26 any network of people who engage as a business in facilitating the transfer of  
27 money domestically or internationally outside of the conventional financial  
28 institutions system. Ref, 31 U.S. Code § 5312 - Definitions and application.



- 1 4. **individual:** As a noun, this term denotes a single **person** as distinguished from a  
2 group or class, and also, very commonly, a private or natural person as distinguished  
3 from a partnership, corporation, or association; but it is said that this restrictive  
4 signification is not necessarily inherent in the word, and that it **may**, in proper cases,  
5 include **artificial persons**. As an adjective: Existing as an indivisible entity. Of or  
6 relating to a single person or thing, as opposed to a group.— See Black’s Law  
7 Dictionary 4th, 7th, and 8th Edition pages 913, 777, and 2263 respectively.
- 8 5. **person:** Term may include artificial beings, as corporations. The term means an  
9 **individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability**  
10 **company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency,**  
11 **or instrumentality, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.** The  
12 term “person” shall be construed to mean and include an individual, a trust, estate,  
13 partnership, association, company or corporation. **The term “person” means a**  
14 **natural person or an organization. -Artificial persons.** Such as are created and  
15 devised by law for the purposes of society and government, called "corporations" or  
16 bodies politic." **-Natural persons.** Such as are formed by nature, as distinguished from  
17 artificial persons, or corporations. **-Private person.** An individual who is not the  
18 incumbent of an office. Persons are divided by law into natural and **artificial.** Natural  
19 persons are such as the God of nature formed us; **artificial** are such as are created and  
20 devised by **human laws**, for the purposes of society and government, which are called  
21 "corporations" or "bodies politic." — See Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) § 1-201,  
22 Black’s Law Dictionary 1st, 2nd, and 4th edition pages 892, 895, and 1299, respectively,  
23 27 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 72.11 - Meaning of terms, and 26 United States  
24 Code (U.S. Code) § 7701 - Definitions.
- 25 6. **bank:** a **person** engaged in the business of banking and includes a savings bank,  
26 savings and loan association, credit union, and **trust company**. The terms “banks”,  
27 “national bank”, “national banking association”, “member bank”, “board”, “district”,  
28 and “reserve bank” shall have the meanings assigned to them in section 221 of this

1 title. An institution, of great value in the commercial world, empowered to receive  
2 deposits of money, to make loans. and to issue its promissory notes, (designed to  
3 circulate as money, and commonly called "bank-notes" or "bank-bills" ) or to perform  
4 any one or more of these functions. The term "bank" is usually restricted in its  
5 application to an incorporated body; while a **private individual** making it his business  
6 to conduct banking operations is denominated a "banker." Banks in a commercial  
7 sense are of three kinds, to wit; (1) Of deposit; (2) of discount; (3) of circulation.  
8 Strictly speaking, the term "bank" implies a place for the deposit of money, as that is  
9 the most obvious purpose of such an institution. — See, UCC 1-201, 4-105, 12 U.S.  
10 Code § 221a, Black's Law Dictionary 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, and 8th, pages 117-118, 116-117,  
11 183-184, 139-140, and 437-439.

12 7. **discharge:** To cancel or unloose the obligation of a contract; to make an agreement or  
13 contract null and inoperative. Its principal species are rescission, release, accord and  
14 satisfaction, performance, judgement, composition, bankruptcy, merger. As applied to  
15 demands claims, right of action, incumbrances, etc., to discharge the debt or claim is to  
16 extinguish it, to annul its obligatory force, to satisfy it. And here also the term is  
17 generic; thus a dent , a mortgage. As a noun, the word means the act or instrument by  
18 which the binding force of a contract is terminated, irrespective of whether the  
19 contract is carried out to the full extent contemplated (in which case the discharge is  
20 the result of performance) or is broken off before complete execution. See, Blacks Law  
21 Dictionary 1st, page.

22 8. **pay:** To *discharge* a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of a debt, either in money or  
23 in goods, for his acceptance. To pay is to deliver to a creditor the value of a debt, either  
24 in money or In goods, for his acceptance, by which the debt is discharged. See Blacks  
25 Law Dictionary 1st, 2nd, and 3rd edition, pages 880, 883, and 1339 respectively.

26 9. **payment:** The performance of a duty, promise, or obligation, or discharge of a debt or  
27 liability. by the delivery of money or other value. Also the money or thing so  
28 delivered. Performance of an obligation by the delivery of money or some other

- 1 valuable thing accepted in partial or full discharge of the obligation. [Cases: Payment  
2 1. C.J.S. Payment § 2.] 2. The money or other valuable thing so delivered in satisfaction  
3 of an obligation. See Blacks Law Dictionary 1st and 8th edition, pages 880-811 and  
4 3576-3577, respectively.
- 5 10. **may**: An auxiliary verb qualifying the meaning of another verb by expressing ability,  
6 competency, liberty, permission, probability or contingency. — Regardless of the  
7 instrument, however, whether constitution, statute, deed, contract or whatnot, **courts**  
8 **not infrequently construe "may" as "shall" or "must"**.— See Black's Law Dictionary,  
9 4th Edition page 1131.
- 10 11. **extortion**: The term "**extortion**" means the obtaining of property from another, **with**  
11 **his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear,**  
12 **or under color of official right.**— See 18 U.S. Code § 1951 - Interference with  
13 commerce by threats or violence.
- 14 12. **national**: "foreign government", "foreign official", "internationally protected person",  
15 "international organization", "national of the United States", "official guest," and/or  
16 "non-citizen national." **They all have the same meaning.** See Title 18 U.S. Code § 112  
17 - Protection of foreign officials, official guests, and internationally protected persons.
- 18 13. **United States**: For the purposes of this Affidavit, the terms "United States" and "U.S."  
19 *mean only the Federal Legislative Democracy of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S.*  
20 *Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and any other Territory within the "United*  
21 *States," which entity has its origin and jurisdiction from Article 1, Section 8, Clause*  
22 *17-18 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution for the United States of*  
23 *America. The terms "United States" and "U.S." are NOT to be construed to mean or include*  
24 *the sovereign, united 50 states of America.*
- 25 14. **fraud**: deceitful practice or Willful device, resorted to with intent to deprive another of  
26 his right, or in some manner to do him an injury. As distinguished from negligence, it  
27 is always positive, intentional. as applied to contracts is the cause of an error bearing  
28 on material part of the contract, created or continued by artifice, with design to obtain

1 some unjust advantage to the one party, or to cause an inconvenience or loss to the  
2 other. in the sense of court of equity, properly includes all acts, omissions, and  
3 concealments which involved a breach of legal or equitable duty, trust, or confidence  
4 justly reposed, and are injurious to another, or by which an undue and  
5 unconscientious advantage is taken of another. See Black’s Law Dictionary, 1st and  
6 2nd Edition, pages 521-522 and 517 respectively.

7 15. **color:** appearance, semblance. or simulacrum, as distinguished from that which is real.  
8 A prima facie or apparent right. Hence, a deceptive appearance; a plausible, assumed  
9 exterior, concealing a lack of reality; a a disguise or pretext. See, Black’s Law  
10 Dictionary 1st Edition, page 222.

11 16. **colorable:** That which is in appearance only, and not in reality, what it purports to be.  
12 See, Black’s Law Dictionary 1st Edition, page 2223

13 //  
14 //

15 **PROOF OF SERVICE:**

16 STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
17 ) ss.  
18 COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE )

19 I competent, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within  
20 action. My mailing address is the Walkernova Group, **care of:** 30650 Rancho  
21 California Road suite #406-251, Temecula, California [92591]. On February 24, 2025,  
22 I served the within documents:

- 23 1. **VERIFIED AFFIDAVIT OF CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY, SUPREMACY**  
24 **CLAUSE, AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY, FEDERAL JURISDICTION, NATIONAL/**  
25 **NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL (STATE CITIZEN) STATUS, ESTATE CLAIM, AND**  
26 **REBUTTAL OF ALL LEGAL PRESUMPTIONS.**  
27 2. **NOTICE OF FILING OF VERIFIED AFFIDAVIT OF CONSTITUTIONAL**  
28 **AUTHORITY, SUPREMACY CLAUSE, AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY, FEDERAL**

1 ***JURISDICTION, NATIONAL/NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL (STATE CITIZEN) STATUS,***  
2 ***ESTATE CLAIM, AND REBUTTAL OF ALL LEGAL PRESUMPTIONS.***

3 **By United States Mail.** I enclosed the documents in a sealed envelope or package  
4 addressed to the persons at the addresses listed below by placing the envelope for  
5 collection and mailing, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily  
6 familiar with this business's practice for collecting and processing correspondence  
7 for mailing. On the same day that correspondence is placed for collection and  
8 mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States  
9 Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepared. I am a resident or  
10 employed in the county where the mailing occurred. The envelope or package was  
11 placed in the mail in Riverside County, California, and sent via Registered Mail  
12 with a form 3811.

13 Clerk, Agent(s), Fiduciary(ies)  
14 C/o CLERK OF THE COURT - U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
15 3470 Twelfth Street, Room 134  
16 Riverside, California [92501-3801]  
17 **Registered Mail #RF775823027US**

18 Clerk, Agent(s), Fiduciary(ies)  
19 C/o CLERK OF THE COURT - U.S. COURT OF APPEALS COURT  
20 95 Seventh Street  
21 San Francisco, California [94103-1526]  
22 **Registered Mail #RF775823013US**

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24 C/o OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
25 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, North West  
26 Washington, District of Colombia [20530-0001]  
27 **Registered Mail #RF775823217US**

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Sabet, Amanda Coffrini, John Goulding, Brian Mcginley, Virginia  
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Temecula, California [92590]  
**Registered Mail #RF775823248US**

On February 23, 2025, I served the within documents **by Electronic Service.**

Based on a court order and/or an [agreement of the parties](#) to accept service by  
electronic transmission, I caused the documents to be sent to the persons at the  
electronic notification addresses listed below.

Clerk, Agent(s), Fiduciary(ies)  
C/o CLERK OF THE COURT - U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
3470 Twelfth Street, Room 134  
Riverside, California [92501-3801]  
[optout\\_consent@cacd.uscourts.gov](mailto:optout_consent@cacd.uscourts.gov) - **misprision of felony obligation**

Clerk, Agent(s), Fiduciary(ies)  
C/o CLERK OF THE COURT - U.S. COURT OF APPEALS COURT  
95 Seventh Street  
San Francisco, California [94103-1526]  
[emergency@ca9.uscourts.gov](mailto:emergency@ca9.uscourts.gov) - **misprision of felony obligation**

James R. McHenry III, Pam Bondi, Agent(s), Fiduciary(ies)  
C/o OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, North West  
Washington, District of Columbia [20530-0001]  
[Police-Practices@doj.ca.gov](mailto:Police-Practices@doj.ca.gov) - **misprision of felony obligation**

Jay Promisco, James E. Coffrini, Joseph Moran, Christian Gault, Amir  
Sabet, Amanda Coffrini, John Goulding, Brian Mcginley, Virginia  
Erbes, Corey Moore, Drew Fuerstenberg

C/o SIERRA PACIFIC MORTGAGE COMPANY INC / GREENHEAD  
INVESTMENTS  
950 Glenn Drive, suite #150



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**JURAT:**

State of California )  
 ) ss.  
County of Riverside )

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this 21st day of February, 2025, by Kevin Walker, proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) who appeared before me.

Joyti Patel, Notary public  
print

Joytipatel Seal:

