

Kevin Walker, *sui juris, In Propria Persona*  
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*Attorney-In-Fact, Executor, and Authorized Representative,*  
*for Real Party(ies) in Interest*  
™KEVIN WALKER© ESTATE, ™KEVIN WALKER© IRR TRUST  
™KEVIN LEWIS WALKER©,

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY**

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF  
CALIFORNIA,  
[Purported] *Plaintiff*,  
  
*vs.*  
™KEVIN LEWIS WALKER©,  
[Purported] *Defendant/Real Party In Interest.*

Case No.: MISW2501134

**VERIFIED AFFIDAVIT OF  
CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY,  
RESERVATION OF RIGHTS,  
ABSENCE OF CORPUS DELICTI,  
SUPREMACY CLAUSE, AMERICAN  
SOVEREIGNTY, FEDERAL  
JURISDICTION, NATIONAL/NON-  
CITIZEN NATIONAL (STATE  
CITIZEN) STATUS, ESTATE CLAIM,  
MINIMUM CONTACTS, AND  
*REBUTTAL OF ALL PRESUMPTIONS.***

**VERIFIED AFFIDAVIT OF CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY, RESERVATION OF RIGHTS,  
ABSENCE OF CORPUS DELICTI, SUPREMACY CLAUSE, AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY,  
FEDERAL JURISDICTION, NATIONAL/NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL (STATE CITIZEN) STATUS,  
ESTATE CLAIM, MINIMUM CONTACTS, AND *REBUTTAL OF ALL PRESUMPTIONS.***

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENT, that I, Kevin of the Walker Family,  
proceeding *sui juris, In Propria Persona*, by *Special Limited Appearance*  
(*NOT generally*), a man upon the land, a follower of the Almighty Supreme  
Creator, first and foremost and the laws of man when they are not in conflict  
(Leviticus 18:3, 4) Pursuant to Matthew 5:33 – 37 and James 5:12, let my yea

1 mean ye and my nay be nay, as supported by Federal Public Law 97-280, 96  
2 Stat.1211, depose and say that I, Kevin of the Walker Family and Affiant, over  
3 18 years of age, being competent to testify and having first hand knowledge  
4 of the facts herein declare (or certify, verify, affirm, or state) under penalty of  
5 perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the following is  
6 true and correct, to the best of my understanding and belief, and in good  
7 faith:

- 8 1. I, Kevin/ Affiant, proceeding *sui juris*, by *Special Limited Appearance*, reserve **all**  
9 of my rights without prejudice and without recourse and waive absolutely **none**.
- 10 2. I, Kevin/Affiant, *sui juris*, hereby affirm and assert that I am a good man of  
11 integrity, honor, and honesty, and have NOT harmed any man or woman, nor  
12 have I damaged any property.
- 13 3. I, Kevin/ Affiant, proceeding *sui juris*, by *Special Limited Appearance*, herby  
14 invoke *equity and fairness*.
- 15 4. I, Kevin/ Affiant *sui juris*, hereby assert and affirm that it is my wish and will to be  
16 left alone in peace with my family and to **not** be continuously harassed, stalked,  
17 robbed, deprived under color of law, coerced into **commercial contracts**, extorted,  
18 and forced into peonage and/or involuntary servitude.
- 19 5. I, Kevin/ Affiant proceeding *sui juris*, by *Special Limited Appearance*, reserve my  
20 natural common law right not to be compelled to perform under any contract  
21 that I did not enter into knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally, and with  
22 complete and full disclosure, and without misrepresentation, duress, or  
23 coercion. And furthermore, I do **not** accept the liability associated with the  
24 compelled and pretended "benefit" of any hidden or unrevealed contract or  
25 commercial agreement. As such, the hidden or unrevealed contracts that  
26 supposedly create obligations to perform, for persons of subject status, are  
27 inapplicable to me, and are null and void. If I have participated in any of the  
28 supposed "benefits" associated with these hidden contracts, I have done so

1 under duress, for lack of any other practical alternative. I may have received  
2 such "benefits" but I have not accepted them in a manner that binds me to  
3 anything.

4 6. I, Kevin/ Affiant, *proceedin sui juris*, by *Special Limited Appearance*, hereby  
5 declare and affirm that, consistent with the **eternal tradition of natural common**  
6 **law**, unless I have harmed or violated someone or their property, I have  
7 **committed no crime; and I am therefore not subject to any penalty.** I act in  
8 accordance with the following **U.S. Supreme Court case**: "The individual may  
9 stand upon his **constitutional rights** as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his  
10 **private** business in his own way. **His power to contract is unlimited**. He owes  
11 no such duty [to submit his books and papers for an examination] to the State,  
12 since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and  
13 property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land [Common Law]  
14 **long antecedent to the organization of the State**, and can only be taken from  
15 him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his  
16 **rights** are a **refusal to incriminate himself**, and **the immunity of himself and**  
17 **his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law**. He owes  
18 nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights." **Hale v.**  
19 **Henkel**, 201 U.S. 43 at 47 (1905)

20 7. Be it known to all courts, governments, and other parties, that **I, Kevin, am a**  
21 **natural, freeborn, sovereign**, without subjects. I am neither subject to any entity  
22 anywhere, nor is any entity subject to me. I neither dominate anyone, nor am I  
23 dominated.

24 8. I, Kevin, of the Walker Family, one of the people, assert my status as a natural,  
25 freeborn, a living sensual soul, and **man** on the land, endowed with **inherent,**  
26 **unalienable** rights, independent of any government authority beyond that  
27 **which derives its just powers from my consent.** *Consequently*, this establishes  
28 me as a state Citizen of California, the republic, in its **De'Jure** capacity as one of

the several states of the Union (1789). By extension, this also affirms my status as a **national** of the **republic**, as recognized under the **De'Jure** Constitution for the United States (1777/1789).

9. These **principles** are enshrined in the **Declaration of Independence**, the **Constitution**, and the **Bill of Rights** and are affirmed by various legal **precedents**.

10. Again, for the record, I, Kevin/ Affiant, *proceeding sui juris*, by *Special Limited Appearance*, I simply wish to be left alone in peace and not be harassed, stalked, robbed, deprived under color of law, coerced into commercial contracts, extorted, and/or forced into peonage and/or involuntary servitude. **I have NOT injured any man or woman nor have I damaged any property.**

### **There is NO 'Corpus Delicti'**

11. I, Kevin: Walker, *sui juris*, state for the record, **there is no corpus delicti – no injured party, no damaged property, and no sworn affidavit of harm from any living man or woman.** Therefore, this matter is *without* merit, lacks standing, and constitutes an improper attempt to impose authority without lawful jurisdiction. Any further action absent evidence of a valid cause of action is a **violation of due process** and a **deprivation of rights under color of law.**

12. As a direct result of egregious due process violations and the initiation of a fraudulent CASE/trust action #SWM2303376 by You/Defendant(s)/ Respondent(s), against Affiant and Claimant(s), Affiant was subjected to an unlawful arrest, physical restraint in the form of handcuffs, and acts constituting **torture**. These actions inflicted severe mental trauma, undue stress, and significant mental anguish upon Affiant, all in **blatant violation of constitutional protections and fundamental principles of justice.**

### **Constitutional and State Protections for *Private* Rights**

13. Affiant and Claimant(s)/Plaintiff(s) asserts that their **private, secured rights** are protected by the **United States Constitution**, the **Bill of Rights**, the **common law**, and **exclusive equity jurisdiction**, which together govern the individual's ability to contract freely, maintain dominion over private property, and be free from arbitrary interference by the State or its agents.

14. The following legal authorities support the Defendant's position:

- *"The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no such duty [to submit his books and papers for an examination] to the State, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land [Common Law] long antecedent to the organization of the State, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights." — Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43, 47 (1905)*
- *"The claim and exercise of a constitutional right **cannot** be converted into a crime." — Miller v. U.S., 230 F.2d 486, 489*
- *"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them."*
- *— Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436*
- *"There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of constitutional rights." — Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F.2d 945*
- *"A law repugnant to the Constitution is void." — Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 177 (1803)*

- 1 • *"It is not the duty of the citizen to surrender his rights, liberties, and immunities*  
2 *under the guise of police power or any other governmental power."*
- 3 • — *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436, 491 (1966)
- 4 • *"An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties;*  
5 *affords no protection; it creates no office; it is, in legal contemplation, as inoperative*  
6 *as though it had never been passed."*
- 7 — *Norton v. Shelby County*, 118 U.S. 425, 442 (1886)
- 8 • *"No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law, and no courts are bound to*  
9 *enforce it."*
- 10 — *16 Am. Jur. 2d, Sec. 177; Late Am. Jur. 2d, Sec. 256*
- 11 • *"Sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government*  
12 *exists and acts."*
- 13 — *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356, 370 (1886) *Supremacy Clause*
- 14 • Claimant(s)/Plaintiff(s) respectfully assert and affirm that:
- 15 • **The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution of the United States (Article VI,**  
16 **Clause 2) establishes that the Constitution, federal laws made pursuant to**  
17 **it, and treaties made under its authority, constitute the "supreme Law of**  
18 **the Land", and thus take priority over any conflicting state laws. It**  
19 **provides that state courts are bound by, and state constitutions subordinate**  
20 **to, the supreme law. However, federal statutes and treaties must be within**  
21 **the parameters of the Constitution; that is, they must be pursuant to the**  
22 **federal government's enumerated powers, and not violate other**  
23 **constitutional limits on federal power ... As a constitutional provision**  
24 **identifying the supremacy of federal law, the Supremacy Clause assumes the**  
25 **underlying priority of federal authority, albeit only when that authority is**  
26 **expressed in the Constitution itself; no matter what the federal or state**  
27 **governments might wish to do, they must stay within the boundaries of the**  
28 **Constitution.**



## California State Constitution – Parallel Protections

15. Under the **California Constitution**, Article I – Declaration of Rights, the Defendant's rights are similarly preserved:

- **Section 1:** *"All people are by nature **free and independent** and have inalienable rights. Among these are enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety, happiness, and privacy."*
- **Section 7:** *"A person may **not** be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law..."*
- **Section 13:** *"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable seizures and searches may not be violated..."*

16. These provisions reiterate that the Defendant's private rights are secured not only by the federal Constitution but also by the **organic law of California**, which exists in harmony with and subordinate to the supreme law of the United States.

## Supremacy Clause:

17. Affiant and Claimant(s)/Plaintiff(s) further affirm(s) that the **Supremacy Clause** of the United States Constitution, **Article VI, Clause 2**, provides that:

*"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made... shall be the **supreme Law of the Land**; and the Judges in every State shall be **bound** thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."*

18. As such, federal constitutional protections **override** any conflicting state laws, rules, or ordinances. State Courts, officers, and agents are **bound** to uphold the federal Constitution as the **highest law of the land**. This authority, however, is limited to acts made **in pursuance of the Constitution** – federal or state laws or actions outside of constitutional limits are **null and void**.

## Foundation of American Sovereignty

19. The Declaration of Independence (1776) proclaims:

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

20. This foundational document establishes that the **people are the true sovereigns** of this nation.

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

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

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

### **Congressional Recognition of Americans as 'Sovereigns'**

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

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

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

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



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

### **SUPREME COURT Affirmations of Sovereignty**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **The "I Am an American" Principle**

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

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

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

**Status as a “National” and “state Citizen”**

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

“A person owing permanent allegiance to a state.”

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

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

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

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

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

- **United States v. Anthony (1873)**

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

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

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

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

“We have in our political system a Government of the United States and a government of each of the several States. Each one of these governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its

own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**30. The first clause of the Fourteenth Amendment states:**

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

**31. However, this clause does NOT state:**

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

**32. This confirms that *United States citizenship* requires both:**

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

3 **Status as “national” / “non-citizen national” (state Citizen)**

4 33. The U.S. Department of State document, *Certificates of Non-Citizen*  
5 *Nationality* ([https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/travel-legal-](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/travel-legal-considerations/us-citizenship/Certificates-Non-Citizen-Nationality.html)  
6 [considerations/us-citizenship/Certificates-Non-Citizen-Nationality.html](https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/travel-legal-considerations/us-citizenship/Certificates-Non-Citizen-Nationality.html)),  
7 states:

8 “Section 101(a)(21) of the INA defines the term ‘national’ as ‘a person  
9 owing permanent allegiance to a state.’ Section 101(a)(22) of the INA  
10 provides that the term ‘national of the United States’ includes all U.S.  
11 citizens as well as persons who, though not citizens of the United  
12 States, owe permanent allegiance to the United States (non-citizen  
13 nationals).”

14 34. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(22) defines *national of the United States* as:

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

17 35. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(22) **explicitly stipulates** that one can be a '**national of the**  
18 **United States**' *without* being a 'citizen of the United States' if they owe  
19 permanent allegiance to the United States.

20 36. 22 CFR § 51.2 stipulates that Passports are issued to nationals **only**:

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

22 37. 22 CFR § 51.3 stipulates the Types of passports issued:

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

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

26 38. 18 U.S.C. § 112 stipulates that Protections of foreign officials, official guests, and  
27 internationally protected persons, **apply to nationals**. This statute defines terms  
28 such as “foreign government,” “foreign official,” “internationally protected

person," "international organization," "**national** of the United States," and "official guest," have the same meaning.

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

- **foreign government**
- **foreign official**
- **internationally protected person**
- **international organization**
- **national of the United States**
- **official guest**

40. The legal framework and court rulings confirm that:

- One may be a "*state Citizen*" without being a *citizen of the United States*."
- The Fourteenth Amendment created *U.S. citizenship*, which is distinct from *state citizenship*.
- A *national* is someone who owes permanent allegiance to a *state*, not necessarily to the United States.
- A *national of the United States* could be a *U.S. citizen*, but could also be a *non-citizen national* who owes allegiance without being a U.S. citizen.

Thus, the distinction between *state Citizens* and *U.S. citizens* is a well-established legal principle with profound implications on sovereignty, rights, and legal obligations.

## **Federal Jurisdiction:**

41. It is further relevant to this Affidavit that any violation of my Rights, Freedom, or Property by the U.S. federal government, or any agent thereof, would be an illegal and unlawful excess, clearly outside the limited boundaries of federal jurisdiction. My understanding is that the jurisdiction of the U.S. federal government is defined by Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution, quoted as follows:

"The Congress shall have the power . . . To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (NOT EXCEEDING TEN MILES SQUARE) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, [District of Columbia] and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock yards and other needful Buildings; And - To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers..." [emphasis added]

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

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

42. The definition of the "United States" being used here, then, is limited to its **territories**:

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

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



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

12 44. This is further confirmed by the following quote from the Internal Revenue  
13 Service:

14 Federal jurisdiction "includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth  
15 of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa." - Internal  
16 Revenue Code Section 312(e).

17 45. In **legal** terminology, the word "***includes***" means "***is limited to.***" When  
18 referring to this "District" United States, the Internal Revenue Code uses  
19 the terms "**WITHIN**" the United States. When referring to the several  
20 States, the Internal Revenue Code uses the term "**WITHOUT**" the United  
21 States.

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

- 25 • "The laws of Congress in respect to those matters do not extend into the  
26 territorial limits of the states, but have force only in the District of  
27 Columbia, and other places that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the  
28 national government," **Caha v. United States**, 152 U.S., at 215.

- 1 • "We think a proper examination of this subject will show that the United
- 2 States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in
- 3 and to the territory, of which Alabama or any of the new States were
- 4 formed..."
- 5 • "[B]ecause, the United States have no constitutional capacity to exercise
- 6 municipal jurisdiction, sovereignty, or eminent domain, within the limits of
- 7 a State or elsewhere, except in the cases in which it is expressly granted..."
- 8 • "Alabama is therefore entitled to the sovereignty and jurisdiction over all
- 9 the territory within her limits, subject to the common law," **Pollard v.**
- 10 **Hagan**, 44 U.S. 221, 223, 228, 229.

11 47. Likewise, Title 18 of the United States Code at §7 specifies that the "territorial

12 jurisdiction" of the United States extends only **outside** the boundaries of lands

13 belonging to any of the several States.

14 48. **Therefore**, in addition to the fact that **no unrevealed federal contract can**

15 **obligate me to perform in any manner without my fully informed and**

16 **uncoerced consent**, likewise, **no federal statutes or regulations apply to me or**

17 **have any jurisdiction over me**. I hereby affirm that I do not reside or work in

18 any federal territory of the "District" United States, and that therefore no U.S.

19 federal government statutes or regulations have any authority over me.

20 **Powers and Contractual Obligations of United States and State**

21 **Government Officials**

22 49. All United States and State government officials are hereby put on notice that I

23 expect them to have recorded valid **Oaths of Office** in accordance with the U.S.

24 Constitution, **Article VI**:

25 "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the

26 several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the

27 United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation

28 to support this Constitution..."

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

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

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

8 "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor  
9 prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the  
10 people."

11 51. Thus, my understanding from these Amendments is that the powers of all U.S.  
12 and State government officials are *limited* to those **specifically granted** by the  
13 U.S. Constitution.

14 52. I further understand that **any** laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations, rules, and  
15 procedures contrary to the U.S. Constitution, as written by its framers, are **null**  
16 **and void**, as expressed in the Sixteenth American Jurisprudence Second Edition,  
17 Section 177:

18 "The general misconception is that any statute passed by legislators  
19 bearing the appearance of law constitutes the law of the land. The U.S.  
20 Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and any statute, to be valid,  
21 must be in agreement. It is impossible for both the Constitution and a  
22 law violating it to be valid; one must prevail. This is succinctly stated as  
23 follows:

24 "The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form  
25 and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void, and ineffective for  
26 any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment,  
27 and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it. An  
28 unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had

1 never been passed. Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle  
2 just as it would be had the statute not been enacted.'

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

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

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

13 53. As expressed once again in the U.S. Constitution, **Article VI:**

14 "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in  
15 pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the  
16 authority of the United States, **shall be the supreme law of the land; and the**  
17 **judges in every State shall be bound thereby**, anything in the Constitution  
18 or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

19 54. All U.S. and State government officials are therefore hereby put on notice  
20 that any violations of their contractual obligations and fiduciary duties to  
21 act in accordance with their U.S. Constitution, may result in prosecution to  
22 the full extent of the law, as well as the application of all available legal  
23 remedies to recover damages suffered by any parties damaged by any  
24 actions of U.S. and State government officials in violation of the U.S.  
25 Constitution.

26 **Revocation of 'Power of Attorney':**

27 55. **Furthermore**, I, Kevin, of the Walker Family, proceeding *sui juris*, In  
28 **Propria Persona, by Special Limited Appearance, hereby revoke, rescind,**

**and make void ab initio**, all powers of attorney, in fact or otherwise, implied in law or otherwise, signed either by me or anyone else, as it pertains to the Social Security Number assigned to, WALKER, KEVIN LEWIS, as it pertains to any BIRTH CERTIFICATES/BANK NOTES, BONDS, TRUSTS, DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, SECURITIES, SECURITIES ACCOUNTS, INVESTMENTS, marriage or business licenses, or any other licenses or certificates issued by any and all government or quasi-governmental entities, due to the use of various elements of fraud by said agencies to attempt to deprive me of my Sovereignty and/or property.

56. I, Kevin, of the Walker Family, proceeding *sui juris*, **In Propria Persona**, by *Special Limited Appearance*, hereby waive, cancel, repudiate, and refuse to knowingly accept any alleged "benefit" or gratuity associated with any of the aforementioned licenses, numbers, or certificates. I do hereby revoke and rescind all powers of attorney, in fact or otherwise, signed by me or otherwise, implied in law or otherwise, with or without my consent or knowledge, as it pertains to any and all property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, obtained in the past, present, or future. I am the sole and absolute legal owner and possess *allodial* title to any and all such property.

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

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

1 58. An **attorney-in-fact** is a **private attorney** authorized by another to act on their  
2 behalf in specific matters, as granted by a **power of attorney**. This authority can  
3 be **limited to a specific act** or extend to **general business matters** that are not of  
4 a legal character.

5 59. According to Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Black's Law Dictionary (1st, 2nd, and  
6 8th editions), and the American Bar Association (ABA):

- 7 • An **attorney-in-fact** derives their authority from a written instrument,  
8 commonly referred to as a "**power of attorney**."
- 9 • A **constituent** may lawfully delegate authority to an **attorney-in-fact** to act  
10 in their place.
- 11 • This designation is distinct from an **attorney-at-law**, as it pertains to an  
12 individual acting under a **special agency or letter of attorney** for particular  
13 actions.
- 14 • Even individuals who are otherwise disqualified from acting in their own  
15 legal capacity, such as minors or married women (historically referred to as  
16 **femes covert**s), may act as an **attorney-in-fact** for others if they have the  
17 necessary understanding.

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

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

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



1       *"The person named in a power of attorney to act on your behalf is commonly*  
2       *referred to as your "agent" or "**attorney-in-fact.**" With a valid power of*  
3       *attorney, your agent can take any action permitted in the document."*

4       **Statutory and U.C.C. Recognition of 'Attorney-in-Fact' Authority**

5       62. The authority of an attorney-in-fact is explicitly recognized in various statutory  
6       and commercial codes, reinforcing its binding nature:

- 7       • **U.C.C. § 3-402**: Establishes that an authorized representative, including an  
8       attorney-in-fact, can bind the principal in contractual and financial  
9       transactions.
- 10      • **28 U.S.C. § 1654**: Confirms that "**parties may plead and conduct their own**  
11      **cases personally or by counsel**", reinforcing the Plaintiffs' right to self-  
12      representation and the use of an attorney-in-fact.
- 13      • **26 U.S.C. § 2203**: Recognizes executors, including attorneys-in-fact, in  
14      matters of estate administration and tax liability.
- 15      • **26 U.S.C. § 7603**: Acknowledges that an attorney-in-fact may lawfully  
16      receive and respond to IRS summonses on behalf of the principal.
- 17      • **26 U.S.C. § 6903**: Confirms that fiduciaries, including attorneys-in-fact, are  
18      recognized in tax matters and are legally bound to act in their principal's  
19      best interest.
- 20      • **26 U.S.C. § 6036**: Establishes that attorneys-in-fact can handle affairs related  
21      to the administration of decedent estates and trust entities.
- 22      • **26 U.S.C. § 6402**: Grants attorneys-in-fact the authority to receive and  
23      negotiate tax refunds and credits on behalf of the principal.

24      63. Plaintiffs have clearly presented a valid "**Affidavit: Power of**  
25      **Attorney In Fact**" (Exhibit A), which lawfully confers the authority to  
26      act in this matter.

27      64. The legal principles established by the **UCC and statutory law further reinforce**  
28      **the binding authority of Plaintiffs' affidavits and agreements.**

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

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

### **Claim of Entire ESTATE:**

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

68. THIS IS ACTUAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE BY SPECIAL DEPOSIT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SECURED PARTY/GRANTEE BENEFICIARY/CLAIMANT IN THIS TRUST ACTION FOR THE CLAIMANT'S CLAIM: Notice of absolute claim of all investment, commodity and trust deposit account contract with attached collateral and proceeds to secure collateral, along with claim of TRADENAME/TRADEMARK, COPYRIGHT/PATENT of the Name KEVIN LEWIS WALKER, my mind, body, soul of infants, spirit, and Live Borne Record, and reject and **rebut** all assumptions and presumptions of being Property of any Cestui Que Vie Trust/ESTATE as mentioned under CANON 2055-2056, and assignment of all debt obligations to the Office of Secretary of the Treasury. Discharge all tax matters in accordance with but *not limited to*, U.C.C.

1 1-103, 2-202, 2-204, 2-206, 3-104, 3-311, 3-601, 3-603, 9-104, 9-105, 9-150, 9-509, and  
2 House Joint Resolution 192 of June 5 1933, public law 73-10, and 31 U.S.C. §§  
3 3123, 5118, and 18 U.S.C. 8.

4 69. I affirm that all of the foregoing is true and correct. I affirm that I am of lawful  
5 age and am competent to make this Affidavit. I hereby affix my own autograph  
6 to all of the affirmations in this entire document with explicit reservation of all  
7 my *unalienable* rights and my specific common law right not to be bound by any  
8 contract or obligation which I have not entered into knowingly, willingly,  
9 voluntarily, and without misrepresentation, duress, or coercion.

### 10 **Rejection of ALL Presumptions & Legal Assumptions**

11 70. Affiant, hereby rejects **any and all assumptions or presumptions** that:

- 12 1. Affiant and/or Plaintiffs or their estates are subject to any unauthorized  
13 jurisdiction.
- 14 2. Any implied contractual obligations exist between Affiant and/or Plaintiffs  
15 and Defendants that have not been expressly agreed upon.
- 16 3. Affiant and/or Plaintiffs have waived or surrendered any inherent rights  
17 under **the Constitution, common law, or natural law.**

### 18 **MINIMUM CONACTS and compelled or presumed "benefits"**

19 71. Common examples of compelled or presumed "benefits" that create artificial or  
20 pretended jurisdiction include:

- 21 **1. The use of Federal Reserve Notes to discharge my debts.** I have used these  
22 only because in America, there is no other widely recognized currency.
- 23 **2. The use of a bank account, with my signature on the bank signature card.** If  
24 there is any hidden contract behind the bank signature card, my signature  
25 thereon gives no validity to it. The signature is only for verification of  
26 identity. I **cannot** be obligated to fulfill no hidden or unrevealed contract  
27 whatsoever, due to the absence of full disclosure and voluntary consent.  
28 Likewise, my use of the bank account thereof is due to the absence of a bank

1 not associated with the Federal Reserve system. In general, people have been  
2 prevented from issuing their own currencies, and such prevention is in  
3 violation of the United States Constitution. Were there an alternative, I would  
4 be happy to use it. To not use any bank at all is impossible or very difficult, as  
5 everyone knows, in today's marketplace.

6 **3. The use of a Social Security number.** The number normally assigned to  
7 persons of subject status, I use exceptionally, under duress, only because of  
8 the extreme inconvenience of operating without one in today's marketplace,  
9 where it is requested by banks, employers, lenders, and many other  
10 government agencies and businesses. My reason for using it is *not* because I  
11 wish to participate in the Social Security system, as I don't wish to  
12 participate. Let it be known that I use the Social Security number assigned to  
13 me *for information only*.

14 **4. The use of a 'driver's license'.** As a **free man on land and American**  
15 **national**, there is no legal requirement for me to have such a license for  
16 traveling in my car. Technically, the unrevealed legal purpose of driver's  
17 licenses is commercial in nature. Since I don't carry passengers for hire, there  
18 is no law requiring me to have a license to travel for my own pleasure and  
19 that of my family and friends. However, because of the lack of education of  
20 police officers on this matter, should I be stopped for any reason and found to  
21 be without a license, it is likely I would be ticketed and fined or obligated to  
22 appear in court. Therefore, under duress, I carry a license to avoid extreme  
23 inconvenience.

24 **5. State plates on my car.** Similarly, even though technically, my car does not fit  
25 the legal definition of a "motor vehicle," which is used for commercial  
26 purposes, nevertheless, I have registered it with the state and carry the state  
27 plates on it, because to have any other plates or no plates at all, causes me to  
28 run the risk of police officer harassment and extreme inconvenience.

- 1     **6. Past tax returns filed.** Any tax returns I may have filed in the past, were filed due to  
2     the dishonest atmosphere of fear and intimidation created by the Internal Revenue  
3     Service (IRS) and the local assessors' offices; not because there is any law requiring  
4     me to do so. Once I discovered that the IRS and other tax agencies have been  
5     misinforming the public, I have felt it is my responsible duty to society to terminate  
6     my voluntary participation. Because such returns were filed under Threat, Duress,  
7     and Coercion (TDC), and no two- way contract was ever signed with full disclosure,  
8     there is nothing in any past filing of returns or payments that created any valid  
9     contract. Therefore, no legal obligation on my part was ever created.
- 10    **7. BIRTH CERTIFICATE.** The fact that a BIRTH CERTIFICATE was granted to  
11    me by a local hospital or government agency when I entered this world, is  
12    irrelevant to my Sovereignty. No status, high or low, can be assigned to  
13    another person through a piece of paper, without the recipient's full  
14    knowledge and consent. Therefore, such a piece of paper provides date and  
15    place information only. It indicates nothing about jurisdiction, nothing about  
16    property ownership, nothing about rights, and nothing about subject status.  
17    The only documents that can have any legal meaning, as it concerns my  
18    status in society, are those which I have signed as an **adult, with full**  
19    **knowledge and consent, free from misrepresentation or coercion of any**  
20    **kind.**
- 21    **8.** "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for  
22    crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist  
23    within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."
- 24    **9. Declaration of Citizenship.** Any document I may have ever signed, in which  
25    I answered "yes" to the question, "Are you a U.S. citizen?" - **cannot** be used to  
26    compromise my status as a non-citizen national/national/Sovereign, nor  
27    obligate me to perform in any manner. This is because without full **written**  
28    **disclosure of the definition and consequences** of such supposed

"citizenship," provided in a document bearing my signature given freely without misrepresentation or coercion, there can be no legally binding contract.

72. I, Kevin/ Affiant, am **NOT** a "United States citizen" subject to its jurisdiction.

The United States is an entity created by the U.S. Constitution with jurisdiction as described on the following pages of this Affidavit. I am **NOT** a "resident of," an "inhabitant of," a "franchise of," a "subject of," a "ward of," the "property of," the "chattel of," or "subject to the jurisdiction of" any corporate federal government, corporate state government, corporate county government, corporate city government, or corporate municipal body politic created under the authority of the U.S. Constitution. I am not subject to any legislation, department, or agency created by such authorities, nor to the jurisdiction of any employees, officers, or agents deriving their authority therefrom. Further, I am **not** a subject of the **Administrative and Legislative Article IV Courts** of the several states, or **Article I Courts** of the United States, or bound by precedents of such courts, **deriving their jurisdiction from said authorities**.

73. **Take Notice** that I hereby revoke, cancel, and make void ab initio any such instrument or any presumed election made by any of the several states or the United States government or any agency or department thereof, that I am or ever have voluntarily elected to be treated as a 'United States citizen' subject to its jurisdiction or a resident of any territory, possession, instrumentality or enclave under the sovereignty or exclusive jurisdiction of any of the several states or of the United States as defined in the U.S.

**Constitution in Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2.**

74. **Past voter registration.** Similarly, since no obligation to perform in any manner was ever revealed in print, as part of the requirements for the supposed "privilege" to vote for government officials, any such registration on my part cannot be legal evidence of any obligation to perform. Likewise, I have granted NO jurisdiction over me, to any political office. It is my inherent right to vote on



elections or issues that I feel affect all of society; NOT because I need anyone to rule over me. On the contrary - I have used the voting process only to instruct *my public servants* what a Citizen and Sovereign would like done.

75. **Use of the 2-letter state code and zip code.** My use of the 2-letter state code and zip code in my "address," which is secretly codified to indicate United States "federal zone" jurisdiction, has no effect whatsoever on my Sovereign status. Simply by receiving or sending "mail" through a quasi-federal messenger service, the postal service, at a location indicated with a 2-letter state code and zip code, cannot place me under federal jurisdiction or obligation. Such a presumption would be ludicrous. Under duress, I use these codes only for the purposes of information and making it more efficacious for the U.S. Postal Service to deliver my mail.

76. **Use of semantics.** There are some immature people with mental imbalances, such as the craving to dominate other people, who masquerade as "government." Just because they alter definitions of words in the law books to their supposed advantage, doesn't mean I accept those definitions. The fact that they define the words "person," "address," "mail," "resident," "motor vehicle," "driving," "passenger," "employee," "income," and many others, in ways different from the common usage, so as to be associated with a subject or slave status, means nothing in real life.

77. **Because the courts have become entangled in the game of semantics, be it known to all courts and all parties,** that if I have ever signed any document or spoken any words on record, using words defined by twists in the law books different from the common usage, there can be no effect whatsoever on my Sovereign status in society thereby, nor can there be created any obligation to perform in any manner, by the mere use of such words. Where the meaning in the common dictionary differs from the meaning in the law dictionary, it is the meaning in common dictionary that prevails, because it is more trustworthy.

78. Such compelled and supposed "benefits" include, but are not limited to, the  
aforementioned typical examples. My use of such alleged "benefits" is **under  
duress only, and is with full reservation of all my common law rights**. I have  
waived **none** of my intrinsic rights and freedoms by my use thereof.  
**Furthermore**, my use of such compelled "benefits" may be temporary, until  
better alternatives become available, practical, and widely recognized.

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

79. Affiant and Plaintiffs hereby demand that this Honorable Court take Judicial  
Notice of the attached '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', along with all supporting constitutional provisions, statutory  
authorities, case law, precedents, and controlling legal principles.

80. Pursuant to Maxims of Law, silence or failure to contest this Affidavit and its  
claims shall constitute agreement by silent acquiescence, tacit agreement, and  
tacit procurement.

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

**NOTICE of Rebuttal Requirements**

82. Any rebuttal must be submitted in the form of a **sworn, point-for-point  
rebuttal under penalty of perjury**, and supported by **contract law, equity and  
fairness, principles, and including but not limited to the following legal  
maxims:**

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

- 1 • TRUTH IS EXPRESSED IN THE FORM OF AN AFFIDAVIT.
- 2 • AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT STANDS AS TRUTH IN COMMERCE.
- 3 — “He who does not deny, admits.”
- 4 • AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT BECOMES THE JUDGEMENT IN
- 5 COMMERCE. “There is nothing left to resolve.”

### 6 NOTICE to Government Officials & Private Entities

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

10 84. Therefore, I, Kevin: Walker, a natural, *freeborn sovereign*, state Citizen:  
11 Californian/ American *national* of the **republic**, as recognized under the  
12 **De’Jure** Constitution for the United States (1777/1789), proceeding *sui*  
13 *juris, In Propria Persona, by Special Limited Appearance, hereby assert*  
14 *and affirm:*

- 15 • I am not a “subject” of the federal government.
- 16 • I do not require permission to exercise rights granted by my Creator
- 17 (which is NOT You).
- 18 • Every Government official is a *public servant*, **not** ruler.
- 19 • The Bill of Rights serves as a restriction on government — **not** the People.
- 20 • Any action that compels Americans into involuntary servitude under
- 21 *contracts (implied, constructive, invisible and visible)*, unlawful taxation,
- 22 or compelled performance violates Constitutional and common law
- 23 protections.

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

26 86. "All are presumed to know the law." **San Francisco Gas Co. v. Brickwedel**  
27 (1882), 62 C. 641; **Dore v. Southern Pacific Co.** (1912), 163 C. 182, 124 P. 817;  
28 **People v. Flanagan** (1924), 65 C.A. 268, 223 P. 1014; **Lincoln v. Superior Court**

(1928), 95 C.A. 35, 271 P. 1107; **San Francisco Realty Co. v. Linnard** (1929), 98 C.A. 33, 276 P. 368.

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

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

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

90. Again for the record, I, Kevin/Affiant, *sui juris*, hereby affirm and assert that I am a good man of integrity, honor, and honesty, and have NOT harmed any man or woman, nor have I damaged any property.

91. Again for the record, I, Kevin/ Affiant, *proceeding sui juris*, by *Special Limited Appearance*, herby invoke *equity and fairness*.

92. *Again for the record*, I, Kevin, of the Walker Family, *sui juris*, simply wish to be left alone in peace and not be harassed, stalked, robbed, deprived under color of law, coerced into commercial contracts, extorted, and forced into peonage and/or involuntary servitude.

93. Again for the record, I, Kevin/ Affiant, *proceeding sui juris*, by *Special Limited Appearance*, reserve my natural common law right not to be compelled to perform under any contract that I did not enter into knowingly, voluntarily, and intentionally, and with complete and full disclosure, and without misrepresentation, duress, or coercion. And furthermore, I do not accept the liability associated with the compelled and pretended "benefit" of any hidden or unrevealed contract or commercial agreement. As such, the hidden or unrevealed contracts that supposedly create obligations to perform, for persons of subject status, are inapplicable to me, and are null and void. If I have participated in any of the supposed "benefits" associated with these hidden

contracts, I have done so under duress, for lack of any other practical alternative. I may have received such "benefits" but I have not accepted them in a manner that binds me to anything.

94. Again for the record, I, Kevin/ Affiant, *proceedin sui juris*, by *Special Limited Appearance*, hereby declare and affirm that, consistent with the **eternal tradition of natural common law**, unless I have harmed or violated someone or their property, I have committed no crime; and I am therefore **not subject to any penalty**. I act in accordance with the following **U.S. Supreme Court case**: "The individual may stand upon his **constitutional rights** as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his **private** business in his own way. **His power to contract is unlimited**. He owes no such duty [to submit his books and papers for an examination] to the State, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land [Common Law] **long antecedent to the organization of the State**, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. Among his **rights** are a **refusal to incriminate himself**, and the **immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law**. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights." **Hale v. Henkel**, 201 U.S. 43 at 47 (1905)

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

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

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

98. **TRUTH IS EXPRESSED IN THE FORM OF AN AFFIDAVIT.**

99. **AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT STANDS AS TRUTH IN COMMERCE.** — "He who does not deny, admits."



100. AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT BECOMES THE JUDGEMENT IN  
COMMERCE. (Heb. 6:16-17;). "There is nothing left to resolve."

101. WORKMAN IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE. — "It is against equity for freemen  
not to have the free disposal of their own property."

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

Executed "*without the United States*" in compliance with **28 USC § 1746.**

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

//

**COMMERCIAL OATH AND VERIFICATION:**

County of Palm Beach )

) Commercial Oath and Verification

The State of Florida )

I, KEVIN WALKER, under my unlimited liability and Commercial Oath proceeding  
in good faith being of sound mind states that the facts contained herein are true,  
correct, complete and not misleading to the best of Affiant's knowledge and belief  
under penalty of International Commercial Law and state this to be HIS Affidavit of  
Truth regarding same signed and sealed this 1ST day of APRIL in the year of Our  
Lord two thousand and twenty five:

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

By:



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

Let this document stand as truth before the Almighty Supreme Creator and let it be  
established before men according as the scriptures saith: "*But if they will not listen, take one  
or two others along, so that every matter may be established by the testimony of two or three*"



witnesses." Matthew 18:16. "In the mouth of two or three witnesses, shall every word be established" 2 Corinthians 13:1.

sui juris, By Special Limited Appearance,

By: Corey Daniel Walker  
Corey: Walker (WITNESS)

sui juris, By Special Limited Appearance,

By: Donnabelle Mortel  
Donnabelle: Mortel (WITNESS)

### **LIST OF EXHIBITS / EVIDENCE:**

1. Exhibit A: Affidavit: Power of Attorney In Fact'
2. E Exhibit B: Affidavit and Contract Security Agreement #RF775820621US, titled:  
NOTICE OF CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE, and FRAUD, RACKETEERING,  
CONSPIRACY, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE COLOR OF LAW,  
IDENTITY THEFT, EXTORTION, COERCION, TREASON.
3. Exhibit C: Affidavit and Contract Security Agreement #RF775821088US, titled:  
NOTICE OF DEFAULT, and FRAUD, RACKETEERING, CONSPIRACY,  
DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE COLOR OF LAW, IDENTITY THEFT,  
EXTORTION, COERCION, TREASON
4. Exhibit D: Affidavit and Contract Security Agreement #RF775822582US, titled:  
NOTICE OF DEFAULT AND OPPORTUNITY TO CURE AND NOTICE OF  
FRAUD, RACKETEERING, CONSPIRACY, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS  
UNDER THE COLOR OF LAW, IDENTITY THEFT, EXTORTION, COERCION,  
KIDNAPPING.
5. Exhibit E: Affidavit and Contract Security Agreement #RF775823645US, titled:  
Affidavit Certificate of Dishonor, Non-response, DEFAULT, JUDGEMENT, and  
LIEN AUTHORIZATION.
6. Exhibit F: VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR FRAUD, BREACH OF CONTRACT,  
THEFT, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE COLOR OF LAW,

1 CONSPIRACY, RACKETEERING, KIDNAPPING, TORTURE, and SUMMARY  
2 JUDGEMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW. Filed **March 11, 2025**.

3 7. **Exhibit G:** AFFIDAVIT RIGHT TO TRAVEL CANCELLATION, TERMINATION,  
4 AND REVOCATION of COMMERCIAL “For Hire” DRIVER’S LICENSE  
5 CONTRACT and AGREEMENT. LICENSE/BOND # B6735991.

6 8. **Exhibit H:** Hold Harmless Agreement.

7 9. **Exhibit I:** Private UCC Contract Trust/UCC1 filing #**2024385925-4**.

8 10. **Exhibit J:** <sup>TM</sup>KEVIN LEWIS WALKER© Trademark and Copyright Agreement.

9 11. **Exhibit K:** AFFIDAVIT OF TAX-EXEMPT FOREIGN STATUS.

10 12. **Exhibit L:** AFFIDAVIT: Resolution, Revocation, and Termination of Franchise.

11 13. **Exhibit M:** Copy of *Fraudulent* NOTICE titled, ‘MISDEMEANOR COMPLAINT  
12 & NOTICE TO APPEAR’. — Dated 03/14/2025 and received 03/25/2025.

13 //

## 14 **WORDS DEFINED GLOSSARY OF TERMS:**

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

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

1 capacity, if they have sufficient understanding, as infants of proper age, and  
2 femmes coverts, may act as attorney of other. The person named in a power of  
3 attorney to act on your behalf is commonly referred to as your "agent" or  
4 "attorney-in-fact." With a valid power of attorney, your agent can take any  
5 action permitted in the document. — See Bouvier's Law Dictionary, volumes  
6 1,2, and 3, page 282, Blacks Law Dictionary 1, 2nd, 8th, pages 105, 103, and 392  
7 respectively, and the American Bar Association's website on 'Power of  
8 Attorney' and 'Attorney-In-Fact'

9 2. **Attorney:** Strictly, one who is designated to transact business for another; a  
10 legal agent. — Also termed attorney-in-fact; private attorney. 2. A person who  
11 practices law; LAWYER. Also termed (in sense 2) attorney-at-law; public  
12 attorney. A person who is appointed by another and has authority to act on  
13 behalf of another. *See also* POWER OF ATTORNEY. *See, Black's Law Dictionary*  
14 *8th Edition, pages 392-393, Oxford Dictionary or Law, 5th Edition, page 38,*  
15 *American Bar Association's website.*

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

any person who engages as a business in an informal money transfer system or any network of people who engage as a business in facilitating the transfer of money domestically or internationally outside of the conventional financial institutions system. Ref, 31 U.S. Code § 5312 - Definitions and application.

4. **individual:** As a noun, this term denotes a single **person** as distinguished from a group or class, and also, very commonly, a private or natural person as distinguished from a partnership, corporation, or association; but it is said that this restrictive signification is not necessarily inherent in the word, and that it **may**, in proper cases, include **artificial persons**. As an adjective: Existing as an indivisible entity. Of or relating to a single person or thing, as opposed to a group.— See Black's Law Dictionary 4th, 7th, and 8th Edition pages 913, 777, and 2263 respectively.

5. **person:** Term may include artificial beings, as corporations. The term means an **individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.** The term "person" shall be construed to mean and include an individual, a trust, estate, partnership, association, company or corporation. **The term "person" means a natural person or an organization. -Artificial persons.** Such as are created and devised by law for the purposes of society and government, called "corporations" or bodies politic." **-Natural persons.** Such as are formed by nature, as distinguished from artificial persons, or corporations. **-Private person.** An individual who is not the incumbent of an office. Persons are divided by law into natural and **artificial.** Natural persons are such as the God of nature formed us; **artificial** are such as are created and devised by **human laws**, for the purposes of society and government, which are called "corporations" or "bodies politic." — See Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) § 1-201, Black's Law Dictionary 1st, 2nd, and 4th edition pages 892, 895, and 1299, respectively, 27 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 72.11 - Meaning of terms, and 26 United States Code (U.S. Code) § 7701 - Definitions.



6. **bank:** a **person** engaged in the business of banking and includes a savings bank, savings and loan association, credit union, and **trust company**. The terms “banks”, “national bank”, “national banking association”, “member bank”, “board”, “district”, and “reserve bank” shall have the meanings assigned to them in section 221 of this title. An institution, of great value in the commercial world, empowered to receive deposits of money, to make loans. and to issue its promissory notes, (designed to circulate as money, and commonly called "bank-notes" or "bank-bills" ) or to perform any one or more of these functions. The term "bank" is usually restricted in its application to an incorporated body; while a **private individual** making it his business to conduct banking operations is denominated a “banker.” Banks in a commercial sense are of three kinds, to wit; (1) Of deposit; (2) of discount; (3) of circulation. Strictly speaking, the term "bank" implies a place for the deposit of money, as that is the most obvious purpose of such an institution. — See, UCC 1-201, 4-105, 12 U.S. Code § 221a, Black’s Law Dictionary 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, and 8th, pages 117-118, 116-117, 183-184, 139-140, and 437-439.
7. **discharge:** To cancel or unloose the obligation of a contract; to make an agreement or contract null and inoperative. Its principal species are rescission, release, accord and satisfaction, performance, judgement, composition, bankruptcy, merger. As applied to demands claims, right of action, incumbrances, etc., to discharge the debt or claim is to extinguish it, to annul its obligatory force, to satisfy it. And here also the term is generic; thus a dent , a mortgage. As a noun, the word means the act or instrument by which the binding force of a contract is terminated, irrespective of whether the contract is carried out to the full extent contemplated (in which case the discharge is the result of performance) or is broken off before complete execution. See, Blacks Law Dictionary 1st, page.
8. **pay:** To **discharge** a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of a debt, either in money or in goods, for his acceptance. To pay is to deliver to a creditor the value of a debt, either in money or In goods, for his acceptance, by which the

debt is discharged. See Blacks Law Dictionary 1st, 2nd, and 3rd edition, pages 880, 883, and 1339 respectively.

9. **payment:** The performance of a duty, promise, or obligation, or discharge of a debt or liability. by the delivery of money or other value. Also the money or thing so delivered. Performance of an obligation by the delivery of money or some other valuable thing accepted in partial or full discharge of the obligation. [Cases: Payment 1. C.J.S. Payment § 2.] 2. The money or other valuable thing so delivered in satisfaction of an obligation. See Blacks Law Dictionary 1st and 8th edition, pages 880-811 and 3576-3577, respectively.

10. **may:** An auxiliary verb qualifying the meaning of another verb by expressing ability, competency, liberty, permission, probability or contingency. — Regardless of the instrument, however, whether constitution, statute, deed, contract or whatnot, **courts not infrequently construe "may" as "shall" or "must".**— See Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition page 1131.

11. **extortion:** The term "**extortion**" means the obtaining of property from another, **with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right.**— See 18 U.S. Code § 1951 - Interference with commerce by threats or violence.

12. **national:** "foreign government", "foreign official", "internationally protected person", "international organization", "national of the United States", "official guest," and/or "non-citizen national." **They all have the same meaning.** See Title 18 U.S. Code § 112 - Protection of foreign officials, official guests, and internationally protected persons.

13. **United States:** For the purposes of this Affidavit, the terms "United States" and "U.S." *mean only the Federal Legislative Democracy of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and any other Territory within the "United States,"* which entity has its origin and jurisdiction from Article 1, Section 8, Clause





1. **VERIFIED AFFIDAVIT OF CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY, RESERVATION OF RIGHTS, ABSENCE OF CORPUS DELICTI, SUPREMACY CLAUSE, AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY, FEDERAL JURISDICTION, NATIONAL/NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL (STATE CITIZEN) STATUS, ESTATE CLAIM, MINIMUM CONTACTS, AND *REBUTTAL* OF ALL *PRESUMPTIONS*.**
2. **NOTICE OF FILING VERIFIED AFFIDAVIT OF CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY, RESERVATION OF RIGHTS, ABSENCE OF CORPUS DELICTI, SUPREMACY CLAUSE, AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY, FEDERAL JURISDICTION, NATIONAL/NON-CITIZEN NATIONAL (STATE CITIZEN) STATUS, ESTATE CLAIM, MINIMUM CONTACTS, AND *REBUTTAL* OF ALL *PRESUMPTIONS*.**

3. **Exhibits A through M**

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

Wesley Hsu  
C/o HONORABLE WESLEY HSU  
350 West 1st Street, Courtroom 9B, 9th Floor  
Los Angeles, California [90012]  
**Registered Mail #RF775824478US with form 3811**

Clerk(s), Agent(s), Fiduciary(ies), Trustee(s)  
C/o CLERK OF COURT / MENIFEE JUSTICE CENTER  
30755 Auld Road - D  
Murrieta, California [92563]  
**Registered Mail #RF775824420US with form 3811**

Pam Bondi  
C/o U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
950 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, District of Columbia [20530-0001]

**Registered Mail #RF775824481US with form 3811**

Kash Patel  
C/o FBI Headquarters  
935 Pennsylvania Avenue, North West  
Washington, District of Colombia [20535-0001]  
**Registered Mail #RF775824495US with form 3811**

Michael Hestrin and Miranda Thomson  
C/o OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
3960 Orange Street  
Riverside, California [92501]  
**Registered Mail #RF775824504US with form 3811**

Rob Bonta  
C/o OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
1300 "I" Street  
Sacramento, California [95814-2919]  
**Registered Mail #RF775824518US with form 3811**

**By Electronic Service.** Based on a contract, and/or 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.

Wesley Hsu  
C/o HONORABLE WESLEY HSU  
350 West 1st Street, Courtroom 9B, 9th Floor  
Los Angeles, California [90012]  
[WLH\\_Chambers@cacd.uscourts.gov](mailto:WLH_Chambers@cacd.uscourts.gov)

Clerk(s), Agent(s), Fiduciary(ies), Trustee(s)  
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Pam Bondi  
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950 Pennsylvania Avenue  
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Kash Patel  
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Rob Bonta  
C/o OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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Michael Hestrin and Miranda Thomson  
C/o OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
3960 Orange Street  
Riverside, California [92501]  
[DAOoffice@rivco.org](mailto:DAOoffice@rivco.org)

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct. Executed on **April 1, 2025** in Riverside County, California.

/s/Donnabelle Mortel/  
Donnabelle Mortel

//

**NOTICE:**

Using a notary on this document does *not* constitute any adhesion, *nor does it alter my status in any manner*. The purpose for notary is verification and identification only and not for entrance into any foreign jurisdiction.

//

**JURAT:**

State of California )  
County of Riverside ) ss.

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 1st day of April, 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  
Joyti Patel Seal:

