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### Legal Maxims, Standards, and Principles

108. Plaintiff cites the following established legal maxims, standards, and principles.

- **Unrebutted Affidavits as Judgment in Commerce:** Plaintiff's unrebutted affidavits are binding truth under the maxim, "An unrebutted affidavit becomes the judgment in commerce."
- Res Judicata and Collateral Estoppel: Defendants are **barred** from contesting the finality of Plaintiff's claims under the doctrines of res judicata and collateral estoppel, as all material facts and claims have been resolved conclusively.
- **Breach of U.C.C. Obligations and Presumed Dishonor:** Defendants' dishonor and default are evidenced by their failure to fulfill obligations defined by U.C.C. § 3-505 (see Exhibit L) and other applicable statutes.
- ALL ARE EQUAL UNDER THE LAW. 'No one is above the law.'
- IN COMMERCE FOR ANY MATTER TO BE RESOLVED MUST BE **EXPRESSED.** – 'To lie is to go against the mind.'
- TRUTH IS EXPRESSED IN THE FORM OF AN AFFIDAVIT.
- **IN COMMERCE TRUTH IS SOVEREIGN.** Truth is sovereign and the Sovereign tells only the truth.
- AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT STANDS AS TRUTH IN COMMERCE. – 'He who does not deny, admits.'
- "Statements of fact contained in affidavits which are not rebutted by the opposing party's affidavit or pleadings may[must] be accepted as true by the trial court." -- Winsett v. Donaldson, 244 N.W.2d 355 (Mich. 1976).
- See, Sieb's Hatcheries, Inc. v. Lindley, 13 F.R.D. 113 (1952)., "Defendant(s) made no request for an extension of time in which to answer the request for admission of facts and filed only an unsworn response

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within the time permitted," thus, under the specific provisions of Ark. and Fed. R. Civ. P. 36, the facts in question were deemed admitted as true. Failure to answer is well established in the court. Beasley v. U. S., 81 F. Supp. 518 (1948)., "I, therefore, hold that the requests will be considered as having been admitted." Also as previously referenced, "Statements of fact contained in affidavits which are not rebutted by the opposing party's affidavit or pleadings may[must] be accepted as true by the trial court." --Winsett v. Donaldson, 244 N.W.2d 355 (Mich. 1976).

- 'The state cannot diminish Rights of the people." —Hurtado vs. California,
   110 US 516.
- "Public officials are not immune from suit when they transcend their lawful authority by invading constitutional rights." — AFLCIO v. Woodward, 406
   F2d 137 t.
- "Immunity **fosters neglect and breeds irresponsibility** while liability promotes care and caution, which caution and care is owed by the government to its people." (Civil Rights) **Rabon vs Rowen Memorial Hospital, Inc.** 269 N.S. 1, 13, 152 SE 1 d 485, 493.
- "Judges not only can be sued over their official acts, but could be held liable for injunctive and declaratory relief and attorney's fees." Lezama v. Justice Court, A025829.
- "Ignorance of the law does **not** excuse misconduct in anyone, least of all in a sworn officer of the law." In re McCowan (1917), 177 C. 93, 170 P. 1100.
- "All are presumed to know the law." San Francisco Gas Co. v. Brickwedel (1882), 62 C. 641; Dore v. Southern Pacific Co. (1912), 163 C. 182, 124 P. 817; 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.

law excuses no one." Daniels v. Dean (1905), 2 C.A. 421, 84 P. 332.

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"It is one of the fundamental maxims of the common law that ignorance of the

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- "the people, not the States, are sovereign." Chisholm v. Georgia, 2 Dall. 419, 2 U.S. 419, 1 L.Ed. 440 (1793). HE WHO LEAVES THE BATTLEFIELD FIRST LOSES BY DEFAULT. - 'He
- who does not repel a wrong when he can occasions it.'
  - AN UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVIT BECOMES THE JUDGEMENT IN **COMMERCE.** – There is nothing left to resolve.

#### FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(For Fraud and Misrepresentation against all Defendants)

- 109. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 108 as if set forth herein.
- 110. Defendants, acting under color of law, have willfully and intentionally engaged in fraudulent conduct by knowingly misrepresenting material facts regarding their authority and jurisdiction over Plaintiff, thereby violating Plaintiff's constitutionally protected private rights.
- 111. Defendants' fraudulent misconduct includes, but is not limited to, fabricating legal authority, creating false claims, unlawfully detaining and interfering with Plaintiff's private affairs, and initiating legal proceedings devoid of any lawful basis.
- 112. Defendants knowingly misrepresented their authority to enforce statutory provisions against Plaintiff, fabricated legal obligations, and unlawfully seized or interfered with Plaintiff's **private** property, all with the intent to deprive Plaintiff of their rights, property, and financial interests under the guise of lawful authority.
- 113. In furtherance of this unlawful enterprise and scheme, Defendants transmitted fraudulent documents, including but not limited to fabricated reports, false citations, and deceptive legal filings, through the U.S. Postal Service and other commercial carriers, knowing that these documents were false and intended to defraud Plaintiff.

including but not limited to:

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114. Defendants' fraudulent misrepresentation and deceit violate Plaintiff's

private rights under various statutes that provide for a 'private right of action',

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- 42 U.S. Code § 1983 (Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights) Establishes
  liability for any person acting under color of law who deprives another of their
  constitutionally protected rights, privileges, or immunities.
- 18 U.S. Code § 1001 (False Statements Act) Criminalizes knowingly making false statements or fraudulent misrepresentations in legal and administrative proceedings.
- 18 U.S. Code § 1341 (Mail Fraud) Prohibits the use of U.S. mail to transmit fraudulent documents with intent to deceive.
- 15 U.S. Code § 1692 (Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, FDCPA) Prohibits
  fraudulent misrepresentation and deceptive practices used to enforce unlawful
  claims against individuals, including fabricated financial obligations.
- UCC § 1-308 (Performance or Acceptance Under Reservation of Rights) –
   Protects individuals from unknowingly waiving rights under fraudulent or coercive contracts or enforcement actions.
- 115. By willfully and intentionally engaging in the fraudulent conduct described above, Defendants have violated statutory and constitutional protections, resulting in the Plaintiff being subjected to:
  - Unlawful deprivation of property and private rights
  - · Financial losses due to fraudulent enforcement actions
  - Harm to their reputation, business, and economic interests
  - Emotional distress and significant hardship resulting from Defendants' unlawful conduct
- 116. Defendants, by their own actions, willful silence, non-compliance, and tacit admission, have engaged in the unlawful conduct described in this complaint. As such, these facts must be taken as true and are dispositive in this action.

117. Defendants' wrongful conduct includes but is not limited to:

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Fabrication of authority and fraudulent claims to enforce laws against **Plaintiff** 

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Knowingly misrepresenting their jurisdiction and legal standing to detain, fine, or seize property

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Use of fraudulent documentation and legal proceedings to impose unlawful penalties and restrictions

Unlawful use of U.S. Postal Service and other communication channels to further their fraudulent scheme

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118. As a direct result of Defendants' fraudulent and unlawful actions, Plaintiff has suffered severe and irreparable harm, including but not limited to:

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Deprivation of private property without due process

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Violation of constitutionally protected rights and immunities

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Financial and economic damages stemming from Defendants' unlawful interference

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Psychological and emotional distress caused by Defendants' oppressive conduct

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119. 18 U.S. Code § 1341 - Frauds and swindles, expressly stipulates:

"whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to

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defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent

pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange,

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alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any

counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or anything

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represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious

article, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any

matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or

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deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. If the violation occurs in relation to, or involving any benefit authorized, transported, transmitted, transferred, disbursed, or paid in connection with, a presidentially declared major disaster or emergency (as those terms are defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)), or affects a 11 financial institution, such person shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or 12 imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both." 13

### SECOND (2nd) CAUSE OF ACTION

### (For Breach of Contract against all Defendants)

- 120. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 119 as if set forth herein
- 121. **Breach of Contractual Obligations**: Defendants willfully and intentionally breached contractual obligations by failing to honor the terms set forth in the underlying Contract and Security Agreements between the parties.
- 122. Nature of Defendants' Breach: Defendants' breach includes, but is not limited to, the failure to perform specified duties, the pursuit of false claims of debt, and the illegal, unlawful, and unconstitutional seizure of Plaintiff's private property without proper contractual or legal authority.
- 123. Violation of Contract Agreement: Defendants' conduct constitutes a violation of both the express and implied terms of the agreement, including Defendants' obligations to act in good faith and deal fairly with Plaintiff, resulting in substantial financial harm, injury, and damages to Plaintiff.

124. U.C.C. § 2-202 Compliance: Pursuant to U.C.C. § 2-202, which establishes the parol evidence rule and affirms the <u>final</u> written expression of a contract, Defendants are bound by the agreed-upon terms that constitute the complete and exclusive statement of the agreement.

125. Acceptance and Binding Agreement: Defendants received, considered, and agreed to the contract offer and final expression of the contract as defined under U.C.C. provisions. This acceptance is evidenced through Defendants' willful and intentional silent acquiescence, tacit agreement, and tacit procuration to the *unrebutted* Affidavits and contract security agreements (Exhibits I, J, K, L, and N), affidavit certificate of non-response, default, and the judgment and lien authorization, all of which were duly received by Defendants.

126. **Obligations under U.C.C.**: Defendants' agreement to these terms thereby creates binding obligations under **U.C.C. Article 2** as well as other relevant sections, such as **U.C.C. §§ 1-103**, **1-202**, **2-204**, and **2-206**. Despite these clear terms, Defendants, through various improper and bad-faith actions, breached the contract by failing to settle and close the account, refusing to reconvey the title free of encumbrances, and neglecting to settle the debt owed to Plaintiff.

127. Failure to Cease Illegal Activities: Defendants also failed to cease any illegal, unlawful, and unconstitutional collection efforts on an undisputedly fraudulent debt, engaging in conduct that included but was not limited to threats, violations of Plaintiff's inherent and unalienable rights, racketeering, paper terrorism, coercion, extortion, bank fraud, monopolization of trade and commerce, restraint-of-trade violations, deprivation of rights, conspiracy under color of law, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, identity theft, and taking unreasonable positions that forced Plaintiff into litigation.

128. Material Breach and Deprivation of Bargain: This failure to perform, along with the unauthorized actions, directly violates the terms and conditions of the express contract security agreements. These actions constitute a material breach that

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has deprived Plaintiff of the benefit of their bargain, as defined under U.C.C. § 2-202 and related provisions that govern the enforceability of the final contract terms.

### 129. Private Right of Action:

- Plaintiff hereby asserts a Private Right of Action to enforce their rights under the Contract and Security Agreements, as well as the Uniform Commercial Code.
- Plaintiff is entitled to bring this action pursuant to U.C.C. § 2-202, U.C.C. §§
   1-103, 1-202, 2-204, and Article 9 to seek appropriate remedies, including but not limited to compensatory damages, punitive damages, declaratory relief, and equitable remedies as the Court may deem just and proper.

### 130. Plaintiff's Private Rights of Action under Embezzlement Laws:

- Plaintiff asserts their Private Right of Action under 18 U.S.C. § 666 for embezzlement, as well as common law embezzlement principles, for the wrongful appropriation of funds and assets by Defendants.
- 18 U.S.C. § 666 provides a federal basis for a Private Right of Action when
  Defendants have engaged in fraudulent misapplication or theft of funds,
  particularly when those funds are derived from financial institutions or
  governmental transactions. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution for any funds or
  assets misappropriated and for damages caused by Defendants' fraudulent
  conduct, including any related losses.

### THIRD (3rd) CAUSE OF ACTION

# (For Theft, Embezzlement, and Fraudulent Misapplication of Funds and Assets against all Defendants)

- 131. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 130 as if fully set forth herein.
- 132. Defendants engaged in illegal, unlawful, unconstitutional, and fraudulent acts, including but not limited to:

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- Embezzling funds and/or assets entrusted to their care.
- Executing unconstitutional and unlawful seizures of assets and private property without legal standing or proper authorization.
- Fraudulently transferring or attempting to transfer ownership of **Plaintiff's property** through deceit, deception, and abuse of process.
- Creating a fraudulent claim of ownership and title to the property, depriving Plaintiff of their legal rights, interests, and equity.
- 133. Plaintiff affirms, as evidenced by Exhibits I, J, K, L, and N, that Defendants, including any officers, directors, agents, or employees connected to financial institutions, acted in direct violation of federal law and fiduciary obligations. Specifically:
  - Defendants, while acting in their capacity as agents or employees of financial institutions, fraudulently misapplied or embezzled funds and property entrusted to their care.
  - The misappropriation and subsequent unconstitutional and unlawful seizures resulted in direct harm to Plaintiff, including but not limited to financial loss, damage to property interests, and violations of constitutional and statutory rights.
- 134. Defendants' actions are actionable under federal statutes providing a private right of action, including but not limited to:
  - 12 U.S. Code § 503 Allows individuals harmed by the embezzlement or misapplication of funds to seek civil remedies.
  - 18 U.S. Code § 656 (Theft, Embezzlement, or Misapplication by Bank Officer or Employee) - Criminalizes the willful misapplication, abstraction, or embezzlement of funds by any officer, director, agent, or employee of a financial institution, Federal Reserve bank, or insured depository institution.
  - Federal and State Consumer Protection Laws Prohibit deceptive and fraudulent practices in financial transactions, including wrongful claims of ownership.

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135. Defendants violated fiduciary duties owed to Plaintiff as property owner and rightful asset holder by acting in bad faith and without lawful authority, willfully misapplying funds, purloining assets, and engaging in acts of fraud, resulting in injury, harm, and damages to Plaintiff.

136. Defendants' conduct constitutes willful and intentional violations of the law and warrants treble damages pursuant to applicable statutes.

137. 18 U.S. Code § 656 (Theft, Embezzlement, or Misapplication by Bank Officer or Employee) expressly stipulates that:

"Whoever, being an officer, director, agent or employee of, or connected in any capacity with any Federal Reserve bank, member bank, depository institution holding company, national bank, insured bank, branch or agency of a foreign bank, or organization operating under section 25 or section 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act, or a receiver of a national bank, insured bank, branch, agency, or organization or any agent or employee of the receiver, or a Federal Reserve Agent, or an agent or employee of a Federal Reserve Agent or of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, embezzles, abstracts, purloins or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds or credits of such bank, branch, agency, or organization or holding company or any moneys, funds, assets or securities entrusted to the custody or care of such bank, branch, agency, or organization, or holding company or to the custody or care of any such agent, officer, director, employee or receiver, shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both..." As a direct result of Defendants' theft, embezzlement, and fraudulent misapplication of funds and assets, Plaintiff has been unlawful and unconstitutionally subjected to mental anguish, emotional trauma, financial loss, deprivation of property, reputational harm, and emotional distress.

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### FOURTH (4th) CAUSE OF ACTION

# (For Fraud, Forgery, and Unauthorized Use of Identity against all Defendants)

- 138. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 137 as if fully set forth herein.
- 139. Plaintiff affirms that Defendants illegally, unlawfully, and unconstitutionally used Plaintiff's identity, including estate and trust information, without Plaintiff's consent or authorization, for their own benefit by creating false financial instruments, misrepresentations, and fraudulent claims to the subject private property.
- 140. Defendants intentionally, willfully, and knowingly engaged in **fraudulent conduct** by attempting to **unlawfully and unconstitutionally seize Plaintiff's private property** without Plaintiff's consent or any legal or lawful authority. In furtherance of their **illegal**, **unlawful**, **and unconstitutional actions**, Defendants:
  - Forged Plaintiff's signature on financial documents and legal instruments.
  - Obtained Plaintiff's signature under false pretenses.
  - Used these falsified and fraudulent documents to support their unlawful seizure attempts and misrepresent their claims of ownership or control over the subject private property.
- 141. Plaintiff affirms that Defendants' fraudulent actions, including **forgery and the unauthorized use of Plaintiff's identity**, violate common law principles of **fraud, forgery, and identity theft,** as well as applicable **state and federal statutes**, including but not limited to:
  - 15 U.S. Code § 1681n (Fair Credit Reporting Act) Provides a private right
    of action for willful and knowing violations related to the misuse of
    personal and financial information.
  - 15 U.S. Code § 1692e (Fair Debt Collection Practices Act) Provides a
    private right of action prohibiting false, deceptive, or misleading
    representations in the collection of debts.

liability and additional penalties for knowingly using or transferring

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another person's identity without lawful authority. State Civil Code on Forgery or Fraudulent Misrepresentation – Provides a private right of action prohibiting the falsification of documents and misrepresentation in financial transactions and property matters.

18 U.S. Code § 1028A (Aggravated Identity Theft) – Establishes criminal

- 142. Private Right of Action: Plaintiff asserts a private right of action to enforce their rights under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. § 1681n), the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. § 1692e), and applicable state and federal laws prohibiting identity theft, fraud, and forgery.
- 143. Plaintiff further affirms that Defendants' conduct constitutes a willful and intentional scheme to deprive Plaintiff of their property, as follows:
  - The creation of false financial instruments and forged signatures demonstrates a pattern of fraudulent misrepresentation and forgery.
  - The misuse of Plaintiff's identity, including estate and trust information, constitutes a direct violation of Plaintiff's rights to privacy, autonomy, and protection from unauthorized exploitation.
- 144. Defendants' unlawful actions have directly caused harm to Plaintiff, including:
  - Loss of property value, enjoyment, and equity.
  - Emotional distress, humiliation, mental trauma, and reputational harm.
  - Financial expenses incurred in defending against fraudulent seizure actions and restoring rightful title to the property.
- 145. Defendants' actions rise to the level of gross and intentional misconduct, warranting the imposition of treble damages pursuant to applicable civil statutes and laws governing fraudulent conduct.
- 146. 18 U.S. Code § 1025 (Fraudulent Acquisition of Property or Signatures) expressly stipulates:

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"Whoever, upon any waters or vessel within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, by any fraud, or false pretense, obtains from any person anything of value, or procures the execution and delivery of any instrument of writing or conveyance of real or personal property, or the signature of any person, as maker, endorser, or guarantor, to or upon any bond, bill, receipt, promissory note, draft, or check, or any other evidence of indebtedness, or fraudulently sells, barters, or disposes of any bond, bill, receipt, promissory note, draft, or check, or other evidence of indebtedness, for value, knowing the same to be worthless, or knowing the signature of the maker, endorser, or guarantor thereof to have been obtained by any false pretenses, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

### 147. 18 U.S. Code § 1028A (Aggravated Identity Theft) expressly stipulates:

"Whoever, during and in relation to any felony violation enumerated in subsection (c), knowingly transfers, possesses, or uses, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person shall, in addition to the punishment provided for such felony, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 2 years. (2) Terrorism offense. – Whoever, during and in relation to any felony violation enumerated in section 2332b(g)(5)(B), knowingly transfers, possesses, or uses, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person or a false identification document shall, in addition to the punishment provided for such felony, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 5 years."

148. As a direct result of Defendants' fraud, forgery, and unauthorized use of Plaintiff's identity, Plaintiff has suffered financial loss, deprivation of property, reputational harm, and emotional distress.

### FIFTH (5th) CAUSE OF ACTION

## (For Monopolization of Trade and Commerce, and Unfair Business **Practices** against all Defendants)

149. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 148 as if fully set forth herein.

150. Plaintiff affirms that Defendants, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 2, willfully

engaged in monopolization of trade and commerce by manipulating financial

systems and processes to further their fraudulent objectives. Specifically,

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• **Fabricating false debts** and creating **fraudulent security interests** without Plaintiff's knowledge, authorization, or consent.

Defendants engaged in **illegal and unlawful conduct**, including but not limited to:

- Utilizing financial institutions to process unlawful and unconstitutional seizures of private property through fraudulent claims.
- Engaging in deceptive and unfair business practices designed to monopolize trade and commerce, restrain competition, and deprive Plaintiff of their rightful property and legal protections.
- 151. Defendants' actions, as alleged, were part of a larger scheme to monopolize trade and commerce through unfair and deceptive practices, thereby violating applicable civil statutes, including but not limited to:
  - 15 U.S.C. § 15(a) (Clayton Act) Provides a private right of action for damages resulting from anticompetitive and monopolistic practices.
  - 15 U.S.C. § 2 (Sherman Act) Prohibits monopolization, attempts to monopolize, and conspiracies to monopolize trade and commerce.
  - State Unfair Competition Laws Prohibit fraudulent, deceptive, and unlawful business practices in trade and commerce.
  - Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) Governs negotiable instruments, discharge of obligations, and fair trade practices.
- 152. Private Right of Action: Plaintiff asserts a private right of action to enforce their rights under 15 U.S.C. § 15(a) (Clayton Act), the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 2), state unfair competition laws, and the UCC to seek appropriate remedies, including but not limited to:
  - Compensatory damages for financial harm.
  - Treble damages under 15 U.S.C. § 15(a).

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- Injunctive relief to prevent further monopolistic and fraudulent practices.
- 153. As part of this fraudulent scheme, Defendants engaged in unfair and deceptive business practices by:
  - Creating false debts and fabricating fraudulent security interests.
  - Fraudulently misrepresenting and concealing material facts regarding the nature and validity of alleged debts.
  - Engaging in a calculated effort to monopolize trade and commerce by suppressing competition and enforcing unlawful claims against Plaintiff's private property.
  - Violating Plaintiff's rights under applicable common law and civil statutes.
- 154. Plaintiff further **asserts and affirms** that Defendants' actions were part of a broader scheme to unfairly restrain trade and commerce by:
  - Leveraging fraudulent financial instruments to secure unlawful gains.
  - Misusing public policy and statutory frameworks to enforce monopolistic practices.
  - Exploiting their position of power within the financial system to deprive Plaintiff of lawful protections and remedies.
- 155. Plaintiff affirms that Defendants' actions, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 2, caused direct harm and damages to Plaintiff's financial and legal interests.
  - 156. 15 U.S.C. § 2 (Sherman Act) expressly stipulates:
    - "Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$100,000,000 if a corporation, or, if any other person, \$1,000,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

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157. Plaintiff affirms that Defendants' illegal, unlawful, and unconstitutional practices directly resulted in injury and harm, warranting the imposition of treble damages under 15 U.S.C. § 15(a), which provides for compensation in cases of antitrust violations and monopolistic practices.

158. Plaintiff further affirm that Defendants' conduct constitutes willful, intentional, and egregious violations of their rights, including but not limited to:

- Deprivation of property without due process of law.
- Restraint of trade and competition in violation of public policy.
- Fraudulent business practices designed to defraud Plaintiff and gain unlawful advantage.

159. As a direct result of Defendants' monopolization of trade and commerce and unfair business practices, Plaintiff has suffered financial loss, deprivation of property, reputational harm, and emotional distress

### SIXTH (6th) CAUSE OF ACTION

(For Deprivation of Rights Under the Color of Law against all Defendants)

(Private Cause of Action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and Constitutional Law)

- 160. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 159 as if fully set forth herein.
- 161. Plaintiff affirms that **Defendants**, acting under color of law, willfully and intentionally deprived Plaintiff of rights inherent and unalienable secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States, specifically in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
- 162. Plaintiff affirms that Defendants engaged in **illegal**, **unlawful**, **and coercive actions** by threatening the **unconstitutional and unlawful seizure of Plaintiff's private property** through fraudulent enforcement proceedings. These actions included but were not limited to:
  - Attempting to coerce Plaintiff into complying with baseless and unlawful financial demands under the imminent threat of losing their property.

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- Depriving Plaintiff of their property rights and protections secured by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.
- Exercising fraudulent and deceptive practices designed to unjustly enrich
   Defendants at Plaintiff's expense.
- 163. Plaintiff affirms that Defendants' actions **violated Plaintiff's due process rights**, as secured by the **Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments**, by failing to provide **proper notice**, **fair hearings**, **and lawful justification** for their unconstitutional and unlawful enforcement actions.
- 164. Plaintiff affirms and asserts that Defendants' conduct **caused direct harm** to Plaintiff, resulting in **significant emotional**, **financial**, **and legal damages**. Specifically, Defendants' actions deprived Plaintiff of:
  - The right to due process of law, secured and protected by the Fifth and
     Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution.
  - The right to be free from coercion and extortion under color of law.
  - The right to enjoy private property without unlawful interference or deprivation.
- 165. **Private Right of Action:** Plaintiff respectfully demands relief for the injury, damage, and harm caused by Defendants' actions, as authorized under **42 U.S.C. § 1983**, which provides a **private right of action** for the deprivation of constitutional rights under color of state law.
  - 166. 18 U.S.C. § 241 (Conspiracy Against Rights) expressly stipulates:
    - "If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

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167. Plaintiff further asserts and affirms that Defendants, acting under the authority and guise of legal processes, conspired to deprive Plaintiff of their constitutional rights. These actions represent a calculated effort to abuse their positions and disregard established legal and constitutional protections.

168. Plaintiff further affirms that Defendants' actions represent a systematic and deliberate violation of Plaintiff's rights and protections under the United States Constitution and federal law, warranting full and appropriate relief as determined by this Court.

169. Plaintiff further affirms that Defendants, acting under the authority and guise of legal processes, conspired to deprive Plaintiff of their constitutional rights. These actions represent a calculated effort to abuse their positions and disregard established legal and constitutional protections.

170. Plaintiff further affirms that Defendants' actions represent a systematic and deliberate violation of Plaintiff's rights and protections under the United States Constitution and federal law, warranting full and appropriate relief as determined by this Court.

### SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

### (For Receiving Extortion Proceeds against all Defendants)

171. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 170 as if fully set forth herein.

172. Defendants employed coercive tactics, including the unlawful and unconstitutional seizure of private property, threats, and false claims of authority, to compel Plaintiff to act against their interests and submit to fraudulent claims. These actions constitute a violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, which provides a private right of action for the deprivation of rights secured by the Constitution and federal law. Defendants, acting under color of law, have deprived Plaintiff of their property rights, as secured under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

173. Defendants' actions also constitute violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1 of the

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| Sherman Antitrust Act, which prohibits conspiracies to restrain trade or            |
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| commerce. If these coercive and unlawful seizures of private property were part of  |
| a broader effort to monopolize or restrain trade (e.g., through fraudulent property |
| acquisition or market manipulation), such actions would be in direct violation of   |
| federal antitrust law.  |
| 174. Moreover, by engaging in these unlawful activities, Defendants have            |
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unlawfully received and benefited from extortion proceeds obtained through fraudulent means, thus constituting unjust enrichment under the Restatement (Second) of Torts, which provides for civil remedies when one party benefits at the expense of another through wrongful conduct. The wrongful nature of Defendants' actions has caused significant injury and harm to Plaintiff, warranting restitution, disgorgement of ill-gotten gains, and other appropriate remedies.

175. **Private Right of Action:** Plaintiff asserts a private right of action to enforce their rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 15 U.S.C. § 1 (Sherman Act), the Restatement (Second) of Torts (Unjust Enrichment), and applicable federal extortion laws to seek appropriate remedies, including but not limited to:

- Compensatory damages for financial harm.
- Treble damages under 15 U.S.C. § 15(a).
- Restitution and disgorgement of all fraudulently obtained proceeds.
- Injunctive relief to prevent further extortionate and fraudulent practices.
- Defendants **employed coercive tactics**, including but not limited to:
- Unlawful and unconstitutional seizure of private property through fraudulent claims and misrepresentation of legal authority.
- Threats and intimidation tactics aimed at forcing Plaintiff into compliance with fraudulent demands.

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Fabrication of false debts and fraudulent security interests designed to unlawfully extract financial benefits from Plaintiff.

176. Defendants' actions constitute a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 880, which criminalizes the receipt of extortion proceeds. By engaging in these unlawful activities, Defendants have unlawfully received and benefited from extortion proceeds obtained through fraudulent means, thereby reinforcing the wrongful nature of their actions and the resulting harm inflicted upon Plaintiff.

177. 18 U.S.C. § 880 (Receiving Extortion Proceeds) expressly stipulates:

"A person who receives, possesses, conceals, or disposes of any money or other property which was obtained from the commission of any offense under this chapter that is punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year, knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained, shall be imprisoned not more than 3 years, fined under this title, or both."

178. As a direct result of Defendants' receipt of extortion proceeds, Plaintiff has suffered financial loss, deprivation of property, reputational harm, and emotional distress.

### EIGHTH (8th) CAUSE OF ACTION

(For False Pretenses and Fraud all Defendants)

179. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 178 as if set forth herein.

180. Defendants' Fraudulent Actions and 'Fraud in the Factum': Defendants willfully and intentionally engaged in fraudulent actions by knowingly misrepresenting material facts and creating fraud in the factum, concerning the interest, ownership, title, and authority to execute the unlawful and unconstitutional seizure of private property. These actions were conducted under blatantly fraudulent and false pretenses, and ignorance of the law is no excuse.

181. False Claims of Debt and Fraudulent Proceedings: Defendants willfully and intentionally:

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- Created false claims of debt to deceive Plaintiff into compliance with fraudulent demands.
- Placed fraudulent documents in the post office or authorized depositories for mail, constituting mail fraud.
- Initiated unlawful and unconstitutional enforcement actions that lacked any lawful or legal basis.
- 182. By engaging in these fraudulent actions, Defendants wrongfully deprived Plaintiff of property or assets through deceptive means, causing direct financial harm and legal injury to Plaintiff.
- 183. **Fraudulent Tactics and Deceptive Representations:** Defendants **employed fraudulent tactics**, including but not limited to:
  - Unlawful initiation of transactions under false pretenses.
  - Deceitful representations and the use of fraudulent instruments to obtain property from Plaintiff.
  - **Procuring signatures under false pretenses**, knowing that the documents and signatures were obtained through fraudulent misrepresentations.
- 184. Defendants' Conduct Constitutes Fraud and Misrepresentation: Defendants' actions constitute fraud and misrepresentation under common law tort principles, including fraudulent misrepresentation and false pretenses. This conduct entitles Plaintiff to seek damages and remedies for the unlawful appropriation of property.
- 185. Unlawful Benefit from Fraudulent Conduct: Defendants unlawfully benefited from Plaintiff by fraudulently obtaining property, goods, services, or financial benefits, which constitutes a breach of duty to Plaintiff. By obtaining property or value through fraud, Defendants have caused significant harm and financial loss to Plaintiff.
- 186. **Specific Fraudulent Actions by Defendants:** Defendants' fraudulent acts include, but are not limited to:
  - Use of Fraudulent Instruments Defendants used, attempted to use, or procured the use of fraudulent documents, including forged contracts,

encumber Plaintiff's private property.

falsified notes, or other fraudulent evidence of debt, to transfer or

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- False Pretenses Defendants made false and misleading representations with intent to deceive Plaintiff into parting with private property or financial assets. Plaintiff reasonably relied upon these false representations to their detriment.
- Misappropriation of Property Defendants unlawfully obtained property, money, or goods through fraud, deceit, or false pretenses, knowing that the property was obtained through fraudulent means.
- 187. Damages from Fraudulent Conduct: As a direct result of Defendants' fraudulent conduct, Plaintiff has suffered:
  - **Actual damages** for property lost or fraudulently obtained.
  - Consequential damages resulting from Defendants' fraudulent actions.
  - Punitive damages due to Defendants' willful and intentional misconduct.
  - 188. **Private Right of Action:** Plaintiff asserts a private right of action under:
    - 18 U.S.C. § 1964 (RICO) Defendants' fraudulent conduct constitutes racketeering activity, allowing Plaintiff to seek treble damages.
    - 15 U.S.C. § 1 (Sherman Antitrust Act) Provides a private right of action for fraudulent practices that restrain trade or commerce through false pretenses.
    - State Fraud and Deceit Laws Plaintiff is entitled to damages for fraud, deceit, and misrepresentation under state law tort claims.
  - 189. **Recovery and Restitution:** Defendants' actions entitle Plaintiff to:
    - **Actual damages** for property lost or fraudulently obtained.
  - **Consequential damages** resulting from Defendants' fraudulent actions.
  - **Punitive damages** due to Defendants' willful and intentional misconduct.
  - Equitable relief, including but not limited to the return of wrongfully **obtained property** or its financial equivalent.

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190. Unjust Enrichment: Defendants have been unjustly enriched by receiving property or benefits through fraudulent means. Equity demands that Defendants return the unjustly obtained property or its value. Plaintiff seeks the following legal and equitable remedies:

- Restitution of all credits, money, funds, property, or financial value wrongfully obtained by Defendants.
- Full compensation for the harm suffered, including consequential and punitive damages resulting from Defendants' fraudulent conduct.

### 191. 18 U.S. Code § 1341 (Frauds and Swindles) Expressly Stipulates:

"Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both."

192. If the violation involves a financial institution, the penalty increases to imprisonment of up to 30 years and a fine of up to \$1,000,000.

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193. As a direct result of Defendants' **false pretenses and fraudulent conduct**, Plaintiff has suffered financial loss, deprivation of property, reputational harm, and emotional distress.

### NINETH (9th) CAUSE OF ACTION

(For Threats and Extortion against all Defendants)

- 194. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 193 as if set forth herein.
- 195. Acknowledgment of Unrebutted Affidavits: As considered, agreed, and admitted by Defendants in the unrebutted affidavits (Exhibits E, F, G, and H), Defendants knowingly and willfully engaged in threatening conduct, including threats of harm and extortion, in violation of applicable laws concerning internationally protected persons, foreign officials, and nationals of the United States.
- 196. Extortionate Demands and Coercion: Defendants made extortionate demands or threats to influence or coerce Plaintiff through intimidation, fraud, or force, knowing that such threats would lead to harm or unlawful actions that would benefit Defendants.
- 197. **Nature of Defendants' Threats and Extortionate Conduct:** Defendants' actions include but are not limited to:
  - Threatening to violate the rights or safety of an internationally protected person or foreign official, as defined under 18 U.S.C. § 112 (Protection of Foreign Officials, Official Guests, and Internationally Protected Persons).
  - Making extortionate demands in connection with the threats described above.
  - Using threats, coercion, and intimidation to force Plaintiff into compliance with unlawful demands.
- 198. Coercion and Extortion: By engaging in these unlawful and unconstitutional actions, Defendants knowingly engaged in coercion and extortion,

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using threats to unlawfully influence or compel Plaintiff to act against their interests or submit to Defendants' fraudulent claims.

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199. Harm to Plaintiff: Defendants' extortionate actions directly harmed Plaintiff by:

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Depriving Plaintiff of their rights or property under duress or threat of further deprivation and harm.

7 8 Forcing Plaintiff into submission through unlawful intimidation and threats.

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Inflicting financial, reputational, and legal damages through coercive tactics.

200. Unjust Enrichment of Defendants: Defendants made these extortionate

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demands with full knowledge of their unlawfulness, intending to benefit from the

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unjust enrichment, which demands restitution under the principles of equity and

coerced conduct. Defendants' fraudulent and coercive actions have resulted in

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common law fraud.

201. Private Right of Action: Plaintiff assert a private right of action under:

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18 U.S.C. § 873 (Extortion by Officers or Employees of the United States) – Provides a **civil remedy** for individuals who have been victims of extortion.

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18 U.S.C. § 878 (Threats and Extortion Against Foreign Officials, Official Guests, or Internationally Protected Persons) - Establishes penalties for coercion, threats, and extortionate demands tied to federally protected

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persons or entities.

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• Civil RICO (18 U.S.C. § 1964) – Allows Plaintiff to pursue damages when extortion is tied to racketeering activities that involve coercive tactics to gain unlawful financial benefits.

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> 202. Civil Cause of Action for Extortion and Coercion: Defendants' actions are subject to **private civil liability** for:

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Compensatory damages for Plaintiff due to Defendants' extortion attempts, which forced Plaintiff into statutory compliance through unlawful demands.

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- Punitive damages for Defendants' intentional, willful, and malicious
  extortion under 18 U.S.C. § 878, which provides for criminal penalties as
  well as civil liability in cases of coercion, threats, or extortion.
- Consequential damages resulting from Defendants' coercive actions, including financial and reputational harm.
- Equitable relief, including restitution and the return of any property wrongfully obtained through extortion.
- 203. **Violation of Constitutional and Statutory Rights:** Defendants' conduct also constitutes a violation of Plaintiff's constitutional and statutory rights, including but not limited to:
  - Unlawful coercion and the deprivation of property.
  - The use of intimidation and extortion to override due process protections.
  - Forcing Plaintiff to act against their will under the threat of harm.
  - Relevant Statutes and Legal Precedent
- 204. 18 U.S. Code § 878 (Threats and Extortion Against Foreign Officials, Official Guests, or Internationally Protected Persons) expressly stipulates:
  - "(a) Whoever knowingly and willfully threatens to violate 18 U.S. Code § 112, 18 U.S. Code § 1116, or 18 U.S. Code § 1201 shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, except that imprisonment for a threatened assault shall not exceed three years.
  - (b) Whoever in connection with any violation of subsection (a) or actual violation of 18 U.S. Code § 112, 18 U.S. Code § 1116, or 18 U.S. Code § 1201 makes any extortionate demand shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.
  - (c) For the purpose of this section, "foreign official," "internationally protected person," "national of the United States," and "official guest" shall have the same meanings as those provided in 18 U.S. Code § 1116(a).
  - (d) If the victim of an offense under subsection (a) is an internationally

protected person outside the United States, the United States may exercise jurisdiction over the offense if:

- The victim is a representative, officer, employee, or agent of the United States.
- The offender is a national of the United States.

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- The offender is afterward found in the United States.

205. **Relief Sought:** Plaintiff seeks the following **civil and equitable remedies**:

- Compensatory damages for the harm suffered due to the unlawful and extortionate conduct of Defendants.
- Consequential damages arising from Defendants' coercive actions, including financial and reputational harm.
- Punitive damages for Defendants' intentional, malicious, and willful misconduct in unlawfully threatening and coercing Plaintiff.
- Restitution and disgorgement of any wrongfully obtained property or financial gains resulting from extortion and coercion.
- Equitable relief, including an injunction against further coercive or extortionate conduct by Defendants.
- As a direct result of Defendants' coercion, extortion, and unjust enrichment, Plaintiff has suffered financial loss, emotional distress, reputational harm, and the deprivation of their rights under federal law.

### TENTH (10th) CAUSE OF ACTION

(For Racketeering against all Defendants)

- 206. Plaintiff re-asserts and re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 205 as if set forth herein.
- 207. **Defendants' Racketeering Scheme:** Defendants willfully and intentionally engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity designed to defraud, extort, and

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unlawfully deprive Plaintiff of their property and rights. This conduct constitutes racketeering under 18 U.S.C. § 1961 et seq., as Defendants engaged in multiple predicate acts of fraud, extortion, mail and wire fraud, conspiracy, and the unlawful assertion of jurisdiction to further their scheme.

208. Defendants' actions include but are not limited to:

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- Fraudulent misrepresentations regarding financial transactions, debt obligations, and the creation of money.
- Knowingly asserting false claims of debt to coerce compliance.
- Filing fraudulent documents with courts and financial institutions to legitimize unlawful claims.
- Attempting to force Plaintiff into their jurisdiction despite being made aware of the lack of jurisdiction.
- Conspiring to violate Plaintiff's constitutional rights through coercion, intimidation, and fraudulent legal actions.

209. Defendants' actions were committed as part of a broader scheme to **extort financial and property interests from Plaintiff through fraudulent and deceptive practices**, demonstrating **a clear pattern of racketeering activity** as defined under 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1).

210. Predicate Acts of Racketeering: Defendants have engaged in multiple predicate acts of racketeering, including but not limited to:

- Mail Fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341) Defendants used the U.S. mail and commercial carriers to send fraudulent documents, false financial claims, and unlawful notices to deceive Plaintiff.
- Wire Fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343) Defendants transmitted fraudulent communications via electronic means to further their racketeering scheme.
- Extortion (18 U.S.C. § 1951, Hobbs Act) Defendants used threats, coercion, and intimidation to force Plaintiff to submit to fraudulent demands.

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transactions designed to disguise the fraudulent nature of their activities.
 Conspiracy to Commit Racketeering (18 U.S.C. § 1962(d)) – Defendants conspired with others to carry out a pattern of racketeering activity with the

Money Laundering (18 U.S.C. §§ 1956, 1957) - Defendants engaged in financial

211. **Unlawful Assertion of Jurisdiction as a Racketeering Tactic:** Defendants' **fraudulent assertion of jurisdiction** over Plaintiff is an integral part of their racketeering enterprise. Specifically, Defendants:

intent to defraud and extort Plaintiff.

- Falsely claimed authority over Plaintiff despite being notified that no jurisdiction existed.
- Attempted to coerce Plaintiff into recognizing an unlawful jurisdiction through fraud, intimidation, and economic duress.
- Conspired to use fraudulent legal proceedings as a means to enforce illegitimate claims and extract financial gains from Plaintiff.
- 212. This **abuse of legal processes** is a key racketeering tactic that violates **18** U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343, 1951, and 1962.
- 213. Private Right of Action Under RICO: Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c) (RICO), Plaintiff asserts a private right of action for damages resulting from Defendants' racketeering activities, including but not limited to:
  - The unlawful deprivation of property and economic resources.
  - Fraudulent legal claims and financial extortion.
  - · Economic harm, reputational damage, and emotional distress.
- 214. **Pattern of Racketeering Activity:** Defendants have engaged in a **pattern of racketeering activity**, demonstrating their intent to:
  - Defraud Plaintiff through false financial claims and fraudulent transactions.
  - Conceal unlawful financial transactions through fraudulent filings and misrepresentations.

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manipulation.

Enforce fraudulent claims through the unlawful assertion of jurisdiction.

Coerce compliance through threats, deception, and financial

215. **Relief Sought:** As a **direct result** of Defendants' **racketeering and fraudulent conduct**, Plaintiff has suffered:

- Compensatory damages for financial losses incurred as a result of the racketeering scheme.
- Treble damages under 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c) (RICO) due to the extensive pattern of racketeering activity.
- Punitive damages due to Defendants' intentional and willful misconduct.
- Equitable relief, including injunctive relief to prevent further racketeering activity and disgorgement of unlawfully obtained property or funds

  ELEVENTH (11th) CAUSE OF ACTION

(For Bank Fraud against all Defendants)

- 216. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 215 as if set forth herein.
- 217. Plaintiff hereby asserts a cause of action for bank fraud under 12 U.S. Code § 1831, which provides a basis for a **private cause of action** for the unlawful conduct of Defendants.
  - Violation of 12 U.S. Code § 1831 Bank Fraud
     Defendants willfully and intentionally violated 12 U.S. Code § 1831, which expressly stipulates:
    - "Whoever knowingly executes, or attempts to execute, a scheme or artifice—
      (1) to defraud a financial institution; or (2) to obtain any of the moneys,
      funds, credits, assets, securities, or other property owned by, or under the
      custody or control of a financial institution, by means of false or fraudulent
      pretenses, representations, or promises; shall be fined not more than
      \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both."

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#### 2. Defendants' Scheme to Defraud

Defendants engaged in a deliberate and fraudulent scheme to defraud a financial institution, specifically by placing fraudulent claims on the property, misrepresenting ownership, and creating false debt instruments, all under false pretenses. These actions were executed with the intent to unlawfully obtain funds, securities, assets, and other property under the custody and control of the financial institution.

#### 3. Plaintiff's Financial Harm

The fraudulent conduct perpetrated by Defendants caused substantial financial harm to Plaintiff. By unlawfully manipulating financial assets and misleading the financial institution, Defendants' actions further violated Plaintiff's rights, resulting in significant economic damages.

### 4. Damages Sought

As a result of the Defendants' violations of 12 U.S. Code § 1831, Plaintiff seeks to recover compensatory damages, including but not limited to financial losses, consequential damages, and any other relief the Court deems appropriate. Additionally, Plaintiff seeks punitive damages in order to deter further unlawful conduct

218. Defendants willfully and intentionally violated 18 U.S. Code § 1344 – Bank Fraud, which expressly stipulates: "Whoever knowingly executes, or attempts to execute, a scheme or artifice—(1) to defraud a financial institution; or (2) to obtain any of the moneys, funds, credits, assets, securities, or other property owned by, or under the custody or control of a financial institution, by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises; shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both." Defendants engaged in a scheme to defraud the financial institution by placing fraudulent claims on the property, misrepresenting ownership, and creating false debt instruments,

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all while under false pretenses. Their actions were designed to obtain funds, securities, and assets unlawfully, further violating Plaintiff's rights and causing financial harm."

### TWELFTH (12th) CAUSE OF ACTION

5 6 (For Fraudulent Transportation and Transfer of Stolen Goods, Property, and Securities against all Defendants)

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219. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 218 as if set forth herein.

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220. Defendants' Unlawful Actions: Defendants willfully and knowingly engaged in the unlawful transportation, transmission, and transfer of stolen, converted, and fraudulently obtained goods, securities, and money across state lines, in violation of:

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18 U.S. Code § 2314 – Prohibits the interstate transportation of stolen, converted, or fraudulently obtained property, including securities and money.

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• 18 U.S. Code § 2315 – Prohibits the receipt, possession, concealment, and disposal of stolen or fraudulently obtained goods, securities, or money.

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15 U.S. Code § 78j (Securities Exchange Act of 1934) - Prohibits manipulative and deceptive practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities.

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> 221. Defendants engaged in a coordinated scheme to unlawfully acquire and transfer Plaintiff's property and financial interests, including but not limited to:

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Real property fraudulently transferred through forged deeds and fraudulent filings.

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Monetary instruments and negotiable instruments unlawfully converted through deception and misrepresentation.

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Financial securities and assets exceeding \$5,000 in value obtained through fraudulent means.

knowingly participated in fraudulent transfers of assets and securities, including

222. Fraudulent Transfers and Participation in Deceptive Conduct: Defendants

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but not limited to:

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- **Fabricated financial documents** falsely asserting ownership over Plaintiff's property.
- Fraudulent deeds and forged instruments used to unlawfully transfer ownership of Plaintiff's assets.
- Misrepresentation of financial obligations designed to coerce Plaintiff into accepting false claims.
- 223. These fraudulent activities were knowingly executed by Defendants despite being on notice of their illegality, as evidenced by the verified and *unrebutted* commercial affidavits (**Exhibits E, F, G, and H**).
- 224. **Conspiracy to Defraud:** Defendants conspired to transport and transfer stolen goods, property, and financial securities, with the specific intent to:
  - Deprive Plaintiff of their rightful assets.
  - Conceal the fraudulent nature of their acquisitions.
  - Manipulate financial records to create the appearance of legitimacy.
- 225. This conspiracy violates 15 U.S. Code § 78j, which prohibits fraud, misrepresentation, and deceptive conduct in the sale or transfer of securities.
- 226. Execution of Fraudulent and Unlawful Transfers: Defendants' scheme to unlawfully transfer Plaintiff's property, including financial securities, was executed without legal authority or justification, demonstrating:
  - Intentional misrepresentation in legal filings and financial records.
  - Knowingly transferring stolen and fraudulently acquired assets.
  - Utilizing deceptive practices to obscure the unlawful nature of their transactions.

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- 227. Violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA): As further evidenced by the unrebutted commercial affidavits, Defendants engaged in fraudulent debt collection practices, in violation of:
  - 15 U.S. Code § 1692 (FDCPA) Prohibits deceptive and misleading debt collection practices.
  - 15 U.S. Code § 1692e Prohibits false representations and deceptive conduct in the collection of debts.
  - 15 U.S. Code § 1692f Prohibits unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt.

#### 228. Defendants:

- Falsely represented financial obligations through fraudulent documents and fabricated debt instruments.
- Coerced Plaintiff into compliance using unlawful and deceptive tactics.
- Attempted to mislead Plaintiff into relinquishing property, funds, or assets under false pretenses.
- 229. **Harm and Financial Loss:** As a **direct result** of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered:
  - The wrongful deprivation of property and financial securities.
  - · Significant emotional distress and reputational harm.
  - Financial damages resulting from forced legal proceedings to reclaim unlawfully transferred assets.
  - · Loss of revenue
- 230. **Private Right of Action and Relief Sought:** Plaintiff asserts a private right of action under:
  - 18 U.S.C. § 2314 and § 2315 Plaintiff seeks full compensatory and treble damages for losses incurred due to Defendants' fraudulent transfer and transportation of stolen property.

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- 15 U.S. Code § 78j Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief and damages for Defendants' deceptive and fraudulent securities transactions.
- 15 U.S. Code § 1692k (FDCPA) Plaintiff is entitled to:
  - **Actual damages** for financial loss.
  - **Statutory damages** due to Defendants' deceptive debt collection practices.
  - **Attorney's fees and costs** associated with enforcing their rights.
- 231. Defendants have engaged in a systematic scheme to fraudulently transport and transfer stolen property, securities, and financial instruments, in violation of federal racketeering, fraud, and debt collection laws. Plaintiff seeks full redress, damages, and equitable relief as provided under all applicable laws.

## THIRTEENTH (13th) CAUSE OF ACTION (For Torture against all Defendants)

- 232. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 231 as if set forth herein.
- 233. Defendants' Unlawful and Unconstitutional Acts: Defendants willfully and intentionally subjected Plaintiff to unlawful and unconstitutional arrest, detention, and involuntary imprisonment, constituting torture and cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment in violation of federal and international law. Defendants' actions include but are not limited to:
  - The unlawful deprivation of Plaintiff's liberty without due process of law.
  - The use of coercion, threats, and force to compel Plaintiff into compliance.
  - The infliction of severe mental, emotional, and physical distress.
  - Deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's constitutional and human rights.
- 234. These actions constitute acts of torture, as defined under 18 U.S.C. § 2340 and § 2340A (Torture Statute), which prohibits acts intended to inflict severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, upon a person in custody or control of government officials or agents.

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- 235. Unlawful Arrest and Involuntary Imprisonment as Torture: Defendants acted under the color of law to unlawfully seize, detain, and imprison Plaintiff without lawful authority, violating:
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Deprivation of rights under the color of law.
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1985 Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights.
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1986 Neglect to prevent civil rights violations.
- 236. The false imprisonment and deprivation rights and of liberty were carried out with:
  - No valid warrant or probable cause.
  - No due process, lawful charges, or legitimate legal justification.
  - No immediate access to legal counsel, communication, or redress.
- 237. Defendants' actions violated Plaintiff's fundamental rights, including but not limited to:
  - The Fourth Amendment Protection against unlawful searches and seizures.
  - The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments Right to due process and protection against self-incrimination and coercion.
  - The Eighth Amendment Prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment, including inhumane treatment.
- 238. Mental and Physical Suffering Inflicted: Defendants' coercive and unlawful tactics caused Plaintiff:
  - Severe emotional and psychological trauma, including distress, humiliation, and fear.
  - Physical harm and deterioration due to mistreatment while unlawfully detained.
  - Economic losses, reputational damage, and the deprivation of life, liberty, and property.
  - 239. Defendants acted with intent to:

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- Break Plaintiff's will through coercion, threats, and duress.
- Cause prolonged suffering through unlawful confinement and psychological manipulation.
- Force Plaintiff into compliance with fraudulent and unlawful legal proceedings.
- 240. Private Right of Action and Relief Sought: Plaintiff asserts a private right of action under:
  - 18 U.S.C. § 2340A Prohibiting acts of torture committed under color of law.
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Seeking damages for violations of constitutional rights.
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1985 Seeking damages for conspiracy to violate civil rights.
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1986 Seeking damages for failure to prevent rights violations.
  - 241. Plaintiff seeks the Following Relief:
    - Compensatory damages for physical, emotional, and economic harm.
    - Treble damages under 18 U.S.C. § 2340A for acts of torture.
    - Punitive damages to deter future unconstitutional conduct.
    - **Injunctive relief** to prevent further abuse by Defendants.
- 242. Defendants deliberately engaged in acts of torture, unlawful imprisonment, and cruel and inhumane treatment under color of law, violating constitutional, statutory, and international human rights protections. Plaintiff demand full redress,
- damages, and equitable relief as provided under all applicable laws.

## FOURTEENTH (14th) CAUSE OF ACTION

- (For Kidnapping against all Defendants)
- 243. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 242 as if fully set forth herein.

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244. **Defendants' Unlawful and Unconstitutional Acts:** Defendants willfully and intentionally engaged in the unlawful seizure, detention, and forced transportation of Plaintiff against their will, constituting kidnapping under federal law. Defendants' actions include but are not limited to:

- The unlawful deprivation of Plaintiff's liberty through force, threats, deception, or coercion.
- The illegal arrest, detention, and transportation of Plaintiff without lawful authority or due process.
- The use of intimidation and duress to compel Plaintiff into submission.
- The refusal to recognize Plaintiff's constitutional protections and lawful objections.

245. These actions constitute kidnapping as defined under 18 U.S.C. § 1201(a) (Federal Kidnapping Act), which states:

"Whoever unlawfully seizes, confines, inveigles, decoys, kidnaps, abducts, or carries away and holds for ransom or reward or otherwise any person, except in the case of a minor by the parent thereof, when — (1) the person is willfully transported in interstate or foreign commerce, regardless of whether the person was alive when transported; (2) the offender travels in interstate or foreign commerce or uses the mail or any means, facility, or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce in committing or in furtherance of the offense; (3) any person is kidnapped within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States; or (4) the offense involves a foreign official, an internationally protected person, or an official guest as those terms are defined in section 1116(b) of this title, shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life."

- 246. **Unlawful Arrest and Forced Detention as Kidnapping:** Defendants acted under the color of law to unlawfully seize, detain, and transport Plaintiff without legal authority, in violation of:
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Deprivation of rights under color of law.

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- 42 U.S.C. § 1985 Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights.
- 42 U.S.C. § 1986 Neglect to prevent civil rights violations.
- 247. The false arrest and forced detention were executed:
  - Without a valid warrant, probable cause, or lawful justification.
  - Without providing Plaintiff with due process or access to legal representation.
  - Through threats, coercion, and physical restraint, depriving Plaintiff of their freedom.
- 248. Defendants' actions violated Plaintiff's constitutional rights, including:
  - The Fourth Amendment Protection against unlawful searches and seizures.
  - The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments Right to due process and protection from unlawful detention.
  - The Eighth Amendment Prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment.
  - Forced Transportation and Deprivation of Liberty
- 249. Defendants kidnapped Plaintiff by physically restraining, transporting, and detaining them against their will under fraudulent and unlawful pretense, including but not limited to:
  - Forcing Plaintiff into custody without lawful authority.
  - Transporting Plaintiff against their will to an undisclosed or unauthorized location.
  - Detaining Plaintiff unlawfully while depriving them of communication and legal recourse.
- 250. These actions constitute kidnapping and unlawful imprisonment, carried out willfully and with deliberate intent to deprive Plaintiff of their rights.
- 251. **Harm and Damages Suffered:** As a **direct result** of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff suffered:

Severe emotional distress, trauma, and psychological harm.

Physical harm resulting from unlawful restraint and detention.

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- Reputational damage, loss of income, and deprivation of life, liberty, and property.
- 252. **Private Right of Action and Relief Sought:** Plaintiff asserts a private right of action under:
  - 18 U.S.C. § 1201(a) (Federal Kidnapping Act) Prohibits the unlawful seizure and transportation of individuals.
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Provides for civil liability for those acting under color of law who deprive individuals of their constitutional rights.
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1985 Prohibits conspiracies to interfere with constitutional rights, including unlawful abduction.
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1986 Holds those accountable who fail to prevent civil rights violations.
  - 253. Plaintiff seeks the Following Relief:
    - Compensatory damages for emotional, physical, and financial harm.
    - Treble damages under 18 U.S.C. § 1201 for acts of kidnapping.
    - Punitive damages to deter future unlawful detentions and abductions.
    - Injunctive relief to prevent further unlawful acts by Defendants.
- 254. Defendants willfully and unlawfully seized, transported, and detained Plaintiff against their will, depriving them of their fundamental rights. Plaintiff demand full redress, damages, and equitable relief under all applicable laws.

## FIFTEENTH (15th) CAUSE OF ACTION

## (Forced Peonage – Against all Defendants)

- 255. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 254 as if fully set forth herein.
- 256. **Defendants' Unlawful and Unconstitutional Acts:** Defendants willfully and intentionally subjected Plaintiff to forced peonage, involuntary servitude, and

fraudulent demands under duress, coercion, and the threat of legal and financial

Plaintiff was unlawfully compelled to work, perform obligations, or comply with

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penalties, including but not limited to:

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Unlawful and unconstitutional enforcement of financial claims without due process.

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Compelling Plaintiff to pay or perform under threats of arrest, asset seizure, or legal action.

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 Depriving Plaintiff of their right to be free from involuntary servitude and forced labor.

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• Using fraud, coercion, and intimidation to impose involuntary financial and contractual obligations.

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257. These actions constitute peonage and forced servitude under 18 U.S.C. §
1581 (Peonage Law), 18 U.S.C. § 1584 (Involuntary Servitude), and the Thirteenth
Amendment of the United States Constitution, which prohibit:

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"Holding or returning any person to a condition of peonage, or arresting them with the intent to place them in such condition."

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"Knowingly and willfully holding any person in involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime whereof the party has been duly convicted."

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258. Defendants' Scheme to Enforce Peonage Through Coercion and Threats:

Defendants acted under color of law to compel Plaintiff into compliance with

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fraudulent financial and legal demands, in violation of:

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• 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – Deprivation of rights under color of law.

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• 42 U.S.C. § 1985 – Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights.

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• 42 U.S.C. § 1986 – Neglect to prevent civil rights violations.

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 15 U.S.C. § 1692 (FDCPA) – Prohibiting fraudulent and coercive financial demands.

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259. Defendants' actions forced Plaintiff into involuntary compliance by:

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- Threatening financial ruin, legal penalties, and physical confinement to compel labor, payment, or performance.
- Fabricating legal claims and financial obligations to keep Plaintiff in a cycle of perpetual servitude.
- Illegally seizing or threatening to seize Plaintiff's property to enforce compliance.
- Coercing Plaintiff into fraudulent contractual agreements under economic duress.
- 260. Economic Coercion as a Form of Peonage: Defendants' fraudulent enforcement of obligations through threats, coercion, and economic restraint constitutes forced peonage, as:
  - · Plaintiff was unlawfully and unconstitutionally extorted and coerced to pay or perform under threat of harm.
  - Defendants unlawfully asserted financial and legal control over Plaintiff's lives.
  - Plaintiff were deprived of the ability to challenge these fraudulent claims without severe financial and legal consequences.
- 261. Defendants utilized legal and financial mechanisms to create a system of involuntary servitude, using debt, force, and coercion as tools of control, violating:
  - 18 U.S.C. § 1581 Peonage, compelling a person to work off a debt through force or threat.
  - 18 U.S.C. § 1584 Involuntary servitude, unlawfully coercing an individual to labor against their will.
  - **The Thirteenth Amendment** Prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude except as punishment for a crime after due process.
- 262. Harm and Damages Suffered: As a direct result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff has suffered:
  - Severe financial losses due to unlawful coercion.

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- Emotional distress, mental anguish, and reputational damage.
  - Deprivation of rights, property, and economic independence.
- 263. Private Right of Action and Relief Sought: Plaintiff asserts a private right of action under:
  - 18 U.S.C. § 1581 (Peonage Law) Prohibiting forced labor or servitude under threat or coercion.
  - 18 U.S.C. § 1584 (Involuntary Servitude) Prohibiting the use of force or legal coercion to enslave or control individuals.
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Civil remedy for deprivation of rights under color of law.
  - 42 U.S.C. § 1985 Prohibiting conspiracies to interfere with constitutional rights, including economic servitude.
  - **42** U.S.C. § 1986 Liability for failing to prevent civil rights violations.
  - 15 U.S.C. § 1692 (FDCPA) Prohibiting deceptive financial practices and coercion.
  - 264. Plaintiff seeks the Following Relief:
    - Compensatory damages for financial, emotional, and reputational harm.
    - Treble damages under 18 U.S.C. § 1581 for forced peonage.
    - Punitive damages to deter future unconstitutional conduct.
    - **Injunctive relief** to prevent further acts of peonage and forced servitude.
- 265. Defendants willfully engaged in the unlawful imposition of forced peonage and economic servitude, violating constitutional, statutory, and human rights protections. Plaintiff respectfully demands full redress, damages, and equitable relief under all applicable laws.

## SIXTEENTH (16th) CAUSE OF ACTION

- (Unlawful Interference, Intimidation, Extortion, and Emotional **Distress** – Against all Defendants)
- 266. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 265 as if fully set forth herein.

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267. **Defendants' Unlawful Conduct:** Defendants willfully and knowingly engaged in unlawful interference, intimidation, and extortion, designed to coerce, manipulate, and deprive Plaintiff of their rights, property, and economic interests.

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This conduct included:

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- Threats of violence, intimidation, and coercion to force Plaintiff into compliance with unlawful demands.
- Intentional disruption of Plaintiff's business and economic pursuits through extortionate tactics.
- Use of fear and duress to interfere with Plaintiff's lawful activities.
- Defendants' actions were malicious, unlawful, and calculated to inflict harm, constituting violations of:
- 18 U.S.C. § 1951 (Hobbs Act) Prohibiting extortion through wrongful use of force, violence, or threats.
- 18 U.S.C. § 875 Criminalizing threats made through electronic communication.
- 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Prohibiting deprivation of rights under color of law.
- 42 U.S.C. § 1985 Prohibiting conspiracies to interfere with civil rights.
- 42 U.S.C. § 1986 Holding accountable those who fail to prevent civil rights violations.
- 268. Threats and Coercion: Defendants intentionally engaged in coercive tactics designed to instill fear and force Plaintiff to act against their will. These threats:
  - Were communicated through electronic means, written correspondence, and verbal intimidation.
  - Included explicit and implicit threats of harm, financial ruin, and legal repercussions.
  - Were aimed at coercing Plaintiff into relinquishing their property, business interests, or legal rights.

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269. Defendants' admissions in their *unrebutted* affidavits confirm that these threats were made with the specific intent to intimidate, coerce, and interfere with Plaintiff's lawful activities. These affidavits, being uncontested, must be deemed as established facts under applicable legal principles.

270. **Resulting Economic and Emotional Harm:** As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff suffered:

### A. Economic Damages

- Loss of business opportunities and revenue due to Defendants' intentional interference.
- Damage to Plaintiff's business reputation caused by Defendants' wrongful conduct.
- Significant financial losses stemming from extortionate demands and threats.

#### **B.** Emotional Distress

- Severe emotional trauma, humiliation, and anxiety inflicted through threats and coercion.
- Psychological harm resulting from Defendants' reckless disregard for Plaintiff's well-being.
- Mental anguish caused by intimidation and wrongful interference with Plaintiff's livelihood.
- 271. These damages, detailed in Plaintiff's *unrebutted* affidavits, remain unchallenged by Defendants and must therefore be accepted as true and dispositive.
- 272. Extortionate Conduct: Defendants' actions constitute extortion under 18 U.S.C. § 1951 (Hobbs Act), which criminalizes:
  - "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."
  - 273. Defendants' acts included:

Coercing Plaintiff into relinquishing property, services, or financial assets.

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- Coercing and forcing Plaintiff to act against their will under threat of
- Coercing and forcing Plaintiff to act against their will under threat of harm, legal consequences, or financial destruction.
- Engaging in fraud and intimidation to deprive Plaintiff of their rightful property and business interests.
- 274. These acts, documented in Plaintiff's unrebutted affidavits, remain uncontested and must be accepted as legal fact.
- 275. Outrageous and Extreme Behavior: Defendants' conduct was extreme, outrageous, and beyond all bounds of decency, demonstrating:
  - A reckless disregard for Plaintiff's economic and personal well-being.
  - Deliberate efforts to manipulate, threaten, and coerce Plaintiff into compliance with unlawful demands.
  - A willful intent to disrupt Plaintiff's lives through intimidation, extortion, and fraud.
- 276. **Damages and Relief:** As a **direct and proximate result** of Defendants' unlawful acts, Plaintiff seeks the following relief:
  - A. Compensatory Damages
  - Restitution for financial losses resulting from unlawful interference and extortion.
  - Damages for severe emotional distress and psychological harm.
  - Recovery of expenses, including legal costs incurred to defend against
     Defendants' intimidation tactics.
  - B. Punitive Damages
  - To punish Defendants for their willful, malicious, and unlawful conduct.
  - To deter similar wrongful actions in the future.
  - C. Other Relief
  - Injunctive relief to prevent further intimidation, interference, and extortion by Defendants.

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Any additional relief deemed just and appropriate by the Court.

277. *Unrebutted* Affidavits and Legal Entitlement: Defendants failed to rebut Plaintiff's sworn affidavits, which provide uncontested evidence of unlawful interference, intimidation, and extortion. Under established legal principles, these affidavits must be deemed as true and dispositive.

278. Defendants *willfully* engaged in a coordinated scheme of intimidation, extortion, and interference, violating federal law, constitutional protections, and civil rights statutes. Plaintiff respectfully demands full redress, compensatory and punitive damages, and equitable relief under all applicable laws

# SEVENTEENTH (17th) CAUSE OF ACTION (Declaratory Judgement and Relief — Against all Defendants)

279. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 278 as if fully set forth herein.

280. Nature of the Relief Sought: Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment affirming that Defendants have engaged in unlawful, fraudulent, and injurious conduct and that Plaintiff is entitled to immediate legal and equitable relief as a matter of law. This Court is empowered under 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (Declaratory Judgment Act) to declare the rights, status, and legal relations of the parties in this matter.

281. Plaintiff further asserts that all facts, claims, and allegations stated herein have been unrebutted and, under applicable law, must be deemed true and dispositive. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to a declaratory judgment confirming the following:

## 1. Fraud and Misrepresentation

Defendants knowingly engaged in **fraudulent misrepresentation** by falsifying financial obligations, misrepresenting material facts, and asserting authority they did not lawfully possess. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that Defendants' actions constitute **fraud in the factum** and **fraudulent** 

**inducement**, rendering all transactions, claims, and agreements void ab initio.

#### 2. Breach of Contract

Defendants willfully and intentionally breached contractual obligations, violating express and implied agreements, including but not limited to fraudulently created financial obligations. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that Defendants' conduct constitutes a material breach, entitling Plaintiff to full restitution and damages.

## 3. Theft, Embezzlement, and Fraudulent Misapplication of Funds and Assets

Defendants unlawfully took possession of, converted, or misapplied funds and assets belonging to Plaintiff, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 656 and 666. Plaintiff seeks a declaration confirming Defendants' unlawful appropriation of funds and assets, requiring full restitution and treble damages.

## 4. Fraud, Forgery, and Unauthorized Use of Identity

Defendants engaged in **identity theft, forgery, and fraud**, fabricating false claims and documents to manipulate legal and financial proceedings. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that all fraudulent claims, transactions, and instruments are **null and void** as a matter of law.

## 5. Monopolization of Trade and Commerce, and Unfair Business Practices

Defendants conspired to monopolize trade, restrict competition, and restrain commerce through fraudulent and unfair practices, violating 15 U.S.C. § 2. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that Defendants' anticompetitive and monopolistic conduct renders all related transactions unenforceable and unlawful.

## 6. Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law

Defendants, acting under color of law, deprived Plaintiff of fundamental rights in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that

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Defendants violated Plaintiff's constitutionally protected rights and are liable for compensatory and punitive damages.

### 7. Receiving Extortion Proceeds

Defendants knowingly received and benefited from proceeds obtained through extortion, violating 18 U.S.C. § 880. Plaintiff seeks a declaration confirming Defendants' unjust enrichment through criminal means, requiring full disgorgement and treble damages.

#### 8. False Pretenses and Fraud

Defendants engaged in **fraudulent misrepresentation and false pretenses** to unlawfully obtain assets, violating **18 U.S.C. § 1341**. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that all fraudulently obtained property, funds, and assets **must be returned to Plaintiff immediately**.

#### 9. Threats and Extortion

Defendants engaged in coercion, intimidation, and extortion, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951 (Hobbs Act). Plaintiff seeks a declaration that Defendants engaged in unlawful threats and extortion, entitling Plaintiff to full compensatory and punitive damages.

## 10. Racketeering (RICO Violations)

Defendants engaged in a **pattern of racketeering activity** under **18 U.S.C. § 1961 et seq.**, including fraud, extortion, and money laundering. Plaintiff seek a declaration confirming Defendants' **criminal liability under RICO**, entitling Plaintiff to **treble damages and injunctive relief**.

#### 11. Bank Fraud

Defendants engaged in **fraudulent banking transactions**, violating **18 U.S.C. § 1344**. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that Defendants' **fraudulent banking practices render all related claims and transactions void**. **12. Fraudulent Transportation and Transfer of Stolen Goods and Securities** 

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Defendants unlawfully transported stolen property, securities, and financial instruments across state lines, violating 18 U.S.C. §§ 2314 and 2315. Plaintiff respectfully seeks a declaration that all fraudulently transferred assets must be immediately returned.

#### 13. Torture

Defendants engaged in torture through unlawful imprisonment, coercion, and psychological abuse, violating 18 U.S.C. § 2340A. Plaintiff seeks a declaration confirming Defendants' liability for cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment.

### 14. Kidnapping

Defendants unlawfully seized, detained, and transported Plaintiff against their will, violating 18 U.S.C. § 1201. Plaintiff seeks a declaration confirming that Defendants engaged in criminal kidnapping, entitling Plaintiff to treble damages.

## 15. Forced Peonage

Defendants subjected Plaintiff to **economic servitude and forced labor**, violating **18 U.S.C. § 1581**. Plaintiff seeks a declaration confirming that Defendants engaged in **forced peonage**, requiring **full restitution and injunctive relief**.

## 16. Unlawful Interference, Intimidation, Extortion, and Emotional Distress

Defendants engaged in **extreme and outrageous conduct**, causing economic harm and severe emotional distress. Plaintiff seeks a declaration that Defendants are **liable for intentional infliction of emotional distress and unlawful business interference**.

282. **Declaratory Judgment and Relief Requested:** Based on the uncontested and *unrebutted* **affidavits** submitted by Plaintiff, which Defendants failed to dispute, Plaintiff's request that this Court enter a declaratory judgment confirming the following:

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- All fraudulent claims, financial instruments, and transactions asserted by Defendants are null and void as a matter of law.
- Defendants engaged in willful violations of federal and constitutional law and are liable for all resulting damages.
- Plaintiff is entitled to immediate relief, including the return of all unlawfully taken property, financial assets, and securities.
- Defendants' fraudulent actions constitute RICO violations, entitling Plaintiff to treble damages and injunctive relief.
- 283. Demand for Summary Judgment: As a matter of uncontested fact and law, Plaintiff respectfully demands summary judgment confirming Defendants' liability for all causes of action stated herein and granting:
  - A final judgment in favor of Plaintiff in the amount of One Trillion Dollars (\$1,000,000,000,000.00) in lawfully recognized currency, such as gold and silver coin, as authorized under Article I, Section 10, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution.
  - A perfected lien against Defendants' assets in satisfaction of this judgment.
  - Any and all additional relief deemed just and appropriate by the Court.
- 284. Defendants' failure to rebut Plaintiff's sworn affidavits constitutes tacit admission of all claims asserted herein. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to declaratory and summary judgment as a matter of law.

## EIGHTEENTH (18th) CAUSE OF ACTION

- (Summary Judgement as <u>a Matter of Law</u> Against all Defendants)
- 285. Plaintiff re-affirms and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 284 as if fully set forth herein.
- 286. Plaintiff respectfully moves for summary judgment in their favor as the undisputed material facts establish Defendants' liability under the clear, enforceable terms of the Contract and Security Agreement. As a matter of law, Defendants have:

Explicitly stipulated and accepted, through their conduct and inaction, a

binding judgment, summary judgment, and lien authorization (pursuant

to U.C.C. § 9-509).

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- Accepted liability in the agreed-upon amount of One Trillion Dollars (\$1,000,000,000,000,000.00) in lawfully recognized currency, such as gold and silver coin, as authorized under Article I, Section 10, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, as evidenced by their failure to rebut the *unrebutted* commercial affidavits and the self-executing Contract and Security Agreement.
- Waived any grounds to contest this judgment through tacit procuration, silent acquiescence, and willful default.
- 287. Defendants were **duly served** with the necessary legal instruments, including:
  - Unrebutted affidavits establishing the facts of this case.
  - Contract and Security Agreement—confirmed and accepted via USPS Registered, Express, and/or Certified Mail (Form 3811). See exhibits E, F, G, and H.
  - Public notices and filings confirming Defendants' default and consent to judgment.
- 288. Application of **Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure:** Under Rule 56(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, summary judgment must be granted when:
  - "The movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law."
  - 289. The undisputed, unrebutted commercial affidavits conclusively establish:
    - Defendants' liability under the Contract and Security Agreement.
    - Defendants' failure to rebut or contest the claims, making all facts stated therein legally binding.
    - Defendants' waiver of defenses and objections due to willful silence and acquiescence.

290. Since all material facts have been admitted and remain undisputed,

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291. **Application of Legal Doctrines:** Pursuant to well-established legal principles, **this matter is conclusively settled** and cannot be contested:

Plaintiff is entitled to summary judgment as a matter of law.

- Res Judicata The matters presented in Plaintiff's affidavits are final and binding, precluding Defendants from raising any new defenses or objections.
- Collateral Estoppel The administrative findings contained in Plaintiff's unrebutted affidavits are conclusive and enforceable as a matter of law.
- Stare Decisis The legal issues presented in this case have been established through precedent and must be applied consistently.
- 292. Given these uncontested facts, there is no genuine issue of material fact, making summary judgment appropriate as a matter of law.
- 293. **California Code of Civil Procedure § 437c(a):** Under California Code of Civil Procedure § 437c(a):
  - "A party may move for summary judgment if it is contended that the action has no merit or that there is no defense to the action. The motion shall be granted if all the papers submitted show that there is no triable issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law."
- 294. Since all material facts have been deemed admitted and remain undisputed, Plaintiff is entitled to judgment in their favor.

## CLAIM, REQUEST, and DEMAND FOR RELIEF:

- 295. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 294 as if fully set forth herein.
  - 296. Plaintiff respectfully and honorably demands the following relief:
    - Summary Judgment as a matter of law, in the Amount of One Trillion
       Dollars (\$1,000,000,000,000,000.00) in lawfully recognized currency, such as gold
       and silver coin, as authorized under Article I, Section 10, Clause 1 of the
       U.S. Constitution.

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- Liquidated damages as agreed upon in the Contract and Security Agreement.
- Full satisfaction of all claims through enforcement of the perfected lien.
- 2. Permanent Injunction Against Defendants
  - Prohibiting further fraud, extortion, coercion, and unlawful interference.
  - Ordering the immediate cessation of all unlawful acts affecting Plaintiff's rights and property.
- 3. Compensatory and Treble Damages
  - Full restitution for all property, assets, and funds wrongfully taken or transferred.
  - Treble damages under applicable statutes, including RICO violations (18 U.S.C. § 1964(c)).
- 4. Declaratory Judgment Affirming Defendants' Liability
  - Confirming that all fraudulent claims, documents, and transactions asserted by Defendants are null and void.
  - Affirming that Defendants have willfully violated federal and state laws, entitling Plaintiff to full legal and equitable relief.
- 5. Enforcement of the Lien Against Defendants' Assets
  - Perfected lien under U.C.C. § 9-509, securing Plaintiff's claims against all property, accounts, and holdings of Defendants.
  - · Immediate liquidation of assets to satisfy judgment.
- 6. Any Additional Relief Deemed Just and Proper by the Court.
- 7. Defendants have **failed to rebut** the sworn commercial affidavits, have **waived all defenses through silence**, and are **bound by the terms of the Contract and Security Agreement**. Under **Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure**, Plaintiff is entitled to **immediate**

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|------|--|
|      | ID #:757   |
|      | Case No.: 5:25-cv-00646-WLH-MAA — Registered Mail #RF775824950US — Dated: April 17, 2025 |
| 1    | summary judgment, full relief, and enforcement of all remedies                           |
| 2    | requested herein.  |
| 3    | 111. Exhibits "A" through "BB," which include the unrebutted commercial                  |
| 4    | affidavits and related documentation establishing Defendants' tacit                      |
| 5    | agreement and the undisputed merit and validity of Plaintiff's claims.                   |
| 6    | //   |
| 7    | LIST OF EXHIBITS / EVIDENCE:   |
| 8    | 1. Exhibit A: Affidavit: Power of Attorney In Fact'                                      |
| 9    | 2.Exhibit B: Hold Harmless Agreement   |
| 10   | 3. Exhibit C: Private UCC Contract Trust/UCC1 filing #2024385925-4.                      |
| 11   | 4. Exhibit D: Private UCC Contract Trust/UCC3 filing ##2024402990-2.                     |
| 12   | 5. E Exhibit E: Contract Security Agreement #RF775820621US, titled: NOTICE OF            |
| 13   | CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE, and FRAUD, RACKETEERING,   |
| 14   | CONSPIRACY, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE COLOR OF LAW,                                |
| 15   | IDENTITY THEFT, EXTORTION, COERCION, TREASON.  |
| 16   | 6. Exhibit F: Contract Security Agreement #RF775821088US, titled: NOTICE OF              |
| 17   | DEFAULT, and FRAUD, RACKETEERING, CONSPIRACY, DEPRIVATION OF                             |
| 18   | RIGHTS UNDER THE COLOR OF LAW, IDENTITY THEFT, EXTORTION,                                |
| 19   | COERCION, TREASON  |
| 20   | 7. Exhibit G: Contract Security Agreement #RF775822582US, titled: NOTICE OF              |
| 21   | DEFAULT AND OPPORTUNITY TO CURE <u>AND</u> NOTICE OF FRAUD,                              |
| 22   | RACKETEERING, CONSPIRACY, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE                                |
| 23   | COLOR OF LAW, IDENTITY THEFT, EXTORTION, COERCION,                                       |
| 24   | KIDNAPPING.  |
| 25   | 8. Exhibit H: Contract Security Agreement #RF775823645US, titled: Affidavit              |
| 26   | Certificate of Dishonor, Non-response, DEFAULT, JUDGEMENT, and LIEN                      |

28 9. Exhibit I: Form 3811 corresponding to Exhibit E.

AUTHORIZATION.

- 10. Exhibit J: Form 3811 corresponding to Exhibit F.
- 2 11. Exhibit K: Form 3811 corresponding to Exhibit G.
- 3 | 12. Exhibit L: Form 3811 corresponding to Exhibit H.
- 4 | 13. Exhibit M: INVOICE/TRUE BILL #RIVSHERTREAS12312024
- 5 | 14. Exhibit N: Copy of 'MASTER DISCHARGE AND INDEMNITY BOND' #RF661448567US.
- 7 | 15.Exhibit O: Photograph(s) of Defendant/Respondent Gregory D Eastwood.
- 8 16. Exhibit P: Photograph(s) of Defendant/Respondent Robert CV Bowman.
- 9 17. Exhibit Q: Photograph(s) of Defendant/Respondent Willam Pratt.
- 10 18. Exhibit R: Affidavit 'Right to Travel': CANCELLATION, TERMINATION, AND
  11 REVOCATION of COMMERCIAL "For Hire" DRIVER'S LICENSE CONTRACT
  12 and AGREEMENT. LICENSE/BOND # B6735991
- 13 19. **Exhibit S:** Revocation Termination and Cancelation of Franchise.
- 20. Exhibit T: CITATION/BOND #TE464702, accepted under threat, duress, and coercion.
- 6 21. Exhibit U: Private Transport's PRIVATE PLATE displayed on the automobile
- 17 22. Exhibit V: Copy of "Automobile" and "commercial vehicle" defined by DMV
   18 (Department of Motor Vehicles).
- 19 23. Exhibit W: Copy of CA CODE § 260 from <a href="https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov">https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov</a>.
- 20 24. Exhibit X: national/non-citizen national passport card #C35510079.
- 21 25. Exhibit Y: national/non-citizen national passport book #A39235161.
- 22 | 26.Exhibit Z: ™KEVIN LEWIS WALKER© Copyright and Trademark Agreement.
- 23 27. Exhibit AA: A copy of American Bar Association's 'Attorney In Fact' Definition.
- 24 | 28. Exhibit BB: A Copy of Rule 8.4: (Misconduct) of the American Bar Association.
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|    | Case No.: 5.25-cv-00646-WLH-MAA — Registered Mail #RF775824950US — Dated: April 17, 2025   |
|----|--|
| 1  | COMMERCIAL OATH AND VERIFICATION:  |
| 2  | County of Riverside )  |
| 3  | ) Commercial Oath and Verification   |
| 4  | The State of California )  |
| 5  | L KEVIN WALKER, under my unlimited liability and Commercial Oath proceeding  |
| 6  | in good faith being of sound mind states that the facts contained herein are true,   |
| 7  | correct, complete and not misleading to the best of Affiant's knowledge and belief   |
| 8  | under penalty of International Commercial Law and state this to be HIS Affidavit of  |
| 9  | Truth regarding same signed and sealed this <u>17TH</u> day of <u>APRIL</u> in the year of Our                                       |
| 10 | Lord two thousand and twenty five:   |
| 11 | proceeding sui juris, In Propria Persona, by Special Limited Appearance, All rights reserved without prejudice and without recourse. |
| 13 | By: 3607 900   |
| 14 | Kevin Walker, national, Secured Party  |
| 15 | Let this document stand as truth before the Almighty Supreme Creator and let it be   |
| 16 | established before men according as the scriptures saith: "But if they will not listen, take one                                     |
| 17 | or two others along, so that every matter may be established by the testimony of two or three  |
| 18 | witnesses." Matthew 18:16. "In the mouth of two or three witnesses, shall every word be  |
| 19 | established" 2 Corinthians 13:1.  ———————————————————————————————————  |
| 20 | 20.3   |
| 21 | By: Downabelle Mortel (Witness)  |
| 22 | sui juris, By Special Limited Appearance,  |
| 23 | 1- 04/1/   |
| 24 | By: Oly Dated Wartu  |
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## PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )

ss.

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE )

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I competent, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action. My mailing address is the Delfond Group, care of: 30650 Rancho California Road suite 406-251, Temecula, California [92591]. On or before April 17, 2025, I served the within documents:

- 1. [AMENDED] <u>VERIFIED</u> COMPLAINT FOR FRAUD, BREACH OF CONTRACT, THEFT, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE COLOR OF LAW, CONSPIRACY, RACKETEERING, KIDNAPPING, TORTURE, and SUMMARY JUDGEMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW.
- 2. Exhibits A through BB.
- 3. NOTICE OF FILING FIRST AMENDED VERIFIED COMPLAINT AS A

  MATTER OF COURSE

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.

Gregory D Eastwood, Robert C V Bowman, George Reyes, William Pratt, Robert Gell, Joseph Sinz, Nicholas Gruwell, C/o RIVERSIDE SHERIFF 30755-D Auld Road, Suite L-067 Murrieta, California [92563]

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### Registered Mail #RF775824929US

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Steven-Arthur: Sherman C/o STEVEN ARTHUR SHERMAN 1631 East 18th Street Santa Ana, California [92705-7101] Registered Mail #RF775824932US, with form 3811

Chad: Bianco
C/o RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFF
4095 Lemon Street, 2nd Floor
Riverside, California [92501]
Registered Mail #RF775824946US, with form 3811

Clerk, Agent(s), Fiduciary(ies) C/o CLERK OF COURT 350 West 1st Street, Courtroom 9B, 9th Floor Los Angeles, California [90012] Registered Mail #RF775824950US, with form 3811

Clerk, Agent(s), Fiduciary (ies)
C/o CLERK OF COURT
255 East Temple Street, Suite TS-134
Los Angeles, California [90012]
Registered Mail #RF775824977US, with form 3811

Pam Bondi C/o U.S. Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, North West Washington, District of Colombia [20530] Registered Mail #RF775824963US, with form 3811

Miranda Thomson, Michael Hestrin C/o RIVERSIDE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 3960 Orange Street Riverside, California [92501] Registered Mail #RF775825102US, 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.

Steven-Arthur: Sherman C/o STEVEN ARTHUR SHERMAN 1631 East 18th Street Santa Ana, California [92705-7101] ssherman@law4cops.com csherman@law4cops.com

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Chad: Bianco
C/o RIVERSIDE COUNTY SHERIFF
4095 Lemon Street, 2nd Floor
Riverside, California [92501]
ssherman@law4cops.com
csherman@law4cops.com
rsoscscentral@riversidesheriff.org
jsinz@riversidesheriff.org
wpratt@riversidesheriff.org

Patricia Guerrero C/o Judicial Council of California 455 Gold Gate Avenue

San Francisco, California [94102] judicialcouncil@jud.ca.gov

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Rob Bonta
C/o Office of the Attorney General
1300 "I" Street
Sacramento, California [95814-2919]
Police-Practices@doj.ca.gov

Clerk, Agent(s), Fiduciary(ies) C/o CLERK OF COURT 350 West 1st Street, Courtroom 9B, 9th Floor Los Angeles, California [90012 WLH Chambers@cacd.uscourts.gov

Clerk, Agent(s), Fiduciary(ies) C/o CLERK OF COURT 255 East Temple Street, Suite TS-134 Los Angeles, California [90012]

Los Angeles, California [90012]

MAA Chambers@cacd.uscourts.gov

Pam Bondi C/o U.S. Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, North West Washington, District of Colombia [20530] crm.section@usdoj.gov

Miranda Thomson, Michael Hestrin
C/o RIVERSIDE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, THE PEOPLE OF
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
3960 Orange Street
Riverside, California [92501]
DAOffice@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 17, 2025 in Riverside County, California.

/s/Corey Walker/ Corey Walker

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-115 of 116-

TAMENDED VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR FRAUD. BREACH OF CONTRACT, THEFT, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE COLOR OF LAW, CONSPIRACY, RACKETEERING, KIDNAPPING, TORTURE, and SUMMARY JUDGEMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW



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