Case 5:25-cv-00646-WLH-MAA Document 7 Filed 03/25/25 Page 1 of 27 Page ID Self-Executing Security Agreement — Express Mail #ER126149276 — Dated: 03/20/2025 CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT Kevin Walker, sui juris, In Propria Persona C/o 30650 Rancho California Road #406-251 MAR 25 2025 Temecula, California [92591] 3 non-domestic without the United States CENTRAL DISTRIC Email: team@walkernovagroup.com Attorney-In-Fact, Executor, and Authorized Representative, for Real Party(ies) in Interest/Plaintiff(s) 6 TMKEVIN WALKER© ESTATE, TMKEVIN LEWIS WALKER®, TMKEVIN WALKER© IRR TRUST 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, EASTERN DIVISION 9 Case No.: 5:25-cv-00646-WLH-MAA TMKEVIN WALKER© ESTATE, et al., 10 Plaintiff(s)/Real Party(ies) in Interest, PLAINTIFFS' **VERIFIED** NOTICE 11 AND DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE NON-DISCRETIONARY Chad Bianco, et al., 12 **EMERGENCY EX PARTE** Defendant(s). 13 INJUNCTION AS A MATTER OF LAW WITHOUT HEARING 14 15 16

# PLAINTIFFS' VERIFIED NOTICE AND DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE NON-DISCRETIONARY EMERGENCY EX PARTE INJUNCTION AS A MATTER OF LAW WITHOUT HEARING

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United States 1777/1789.

COMES NOW, Plaintiffs TMKEVIN WALKER© ESTATE, TMKEVIN LEWIS WALKER©, TMKEVIN WALKER© IRR TRUST (hereinafter "Plaintiffs" and/or "Real Party(ies) in Interest"), by and through their Attorney-in-Fact, Kevin: Walker, who is proceeding sui juris, In Propria Persona, and by Special Limited Appearance (NOT generally). Kevin is natural freeborn sovereign, one of the people, and state Citizen of California the republic in its De'jure capacity as one of the several states of the Union 1789. This incidentally makes him a non-citizen national/national American of the republic as per the De'Jure Constitution for the

Plaintiffs, acting through their Attorney-in-Fact, assert their inherent unalienable right to contract, as secured by Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution, which states: "No State shall... pass any Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts," and thus which *prohibits* states from impairing the obligation of **contracts**. This clause unequivocally prohibits states from impairing the obligation of contracts, including but not limited to, a trust and contract agreement as an 'Attorney-In-Fact,' and any private contract existing between Plaintiffs and Defendants. A copy of the 'Affidavit: Power of Attorney In Fact,' is attached hereto as Exhibits A and incorporated herein by reference. Plaintiffs further rely on their inherent rights under the Constitution and the **common law** – rights that **predate** the formation of the tatse and remain 11 safeguarded by due process of law. 'Attorney-in-Fact': Legal Authority and Recognition: 13 An attorney-in-fact is a private attorney authorized by another to act on their behalf in specific matters, as granted by a power of attorney. This authority can be 15 limited to a specific act or extend to general business matters that are not of a 16 legal character. 17 According to Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Black's Law Dictionary (1st, 2nd, and 8th 18 editions), and the American Bar Association (ABA): 19 An attorney-in-fact derives their authority from a written instrument, 20 commonly referred to as a "power of attorney." 21 22 A **constituent** may lawfully delegate authority to an **attorney-in-fact** to act in their place. 23

- This designation is distinct from an attorney-at-law, as it pertains to an individual acting under a special agency or letter of attorney for particular
- actions. 26

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Even individuals who are otherwise disqualified from acting in their own legal capacity, such as minors or married women (historically referred to as femes

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#### Black's Law Dictionary defines an attorney-in-fact as follows:

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

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

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

## II. Statutory and U.C.C. Recognition of 'Attorney-in-Fact' Authority:

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

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

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

Plaintiffs have clearly presented a valid "Affidavit: Power of Attorney In Fact" (Exhibit A), which lawfully confers upon them the authority to act in this matter. The legal principles established by the UCC and statutory law further reinforce the binding authority of Plaintiffs' affidavits and agreements.

Defendants' assertion that a trust cannot be represented by an attorney-in-fact contradicts well-established statutory, commercial, and legal principles. By denying this legal reality, Defendants engage in intentional misrepresentation and mockery of long-standing legal doctrine, further demonstrating their lack of credibility and bad faith in these proceedings

### **Constitutional Basis:**

Plaintiffs assert that their **private rights** are secured *and* protected under the **Constitution**, **common law**, and **exclusive equity**, which govern their ability to freely contract and protect their property and interests..

Plaintiffs respectfully assert and affirm:

"The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his **private** business in his own way. **His power to contract is** *unlimited*. He owes no such duty [to submit his books and papers for an examination] to the State, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land [Common Law] long antecedent to the organization of the State, and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the

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Constitution. Among his rights are a refusal to incriminate himself, and the immunity of himself and his property from arrest or seizure except under a warrant of the law. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights." (Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43, 47 [1905]).

- "The claim and exercise of a constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime." – Miller v. U.S., 230 F 2d 486, 489.
- "Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no **rule making or legislation** which would abrogate them." — Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S.
- "There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of constitutional rights." —Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 945.
- "A law repugnant to the Constitution is **void**." *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 177 (1803).
- "It is not the duty of the citizen to surrender his rights, liberties, and immunities under the guise of police power or any other governmental power." - Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491 (1966).
- "An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is, in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed." -Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, 442 (1886).
- "No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law, and no courts are bound to enforce it." – 16 Am. Jur. 2d, Sec. 177, Late Am. Jur. 2d, Sec. 256.
- "Sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts." — Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356, 370 (1886).

#### **Supremacy Clause:** IV.

Plaintiffs respectfully assert and affirm that:

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

## IMMEDIATE AND IRREPARABLE HARM NECESSITATING INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Plaintiffs demand an immediate ex parte injunction as a matter of law to restrain Defendants from continued harassment, stalking, theft, extortion, coercion, and **intimidation under color of law.** The failure to grant this injunction would **result** in further irreparable harm and place the Court in direct complicity with ongoing constitutional violations.

#### FACTUAL BASIS FOR EX PARTE INJUNCTIVE RELIEF:

- 1. On March 19, 2025, Defendants Nicholas O. Gruwell, Joseph Sinz, Gregory Eastwood, Robert Bowman, and Ortiz willfully and unlawfully stalked internationally protected person/national/non-citizen national, **Kevin Walker**, as he entered the parking lot of EOS Gym in Temecula, California.
- 2. In a display of extreme, unnecessary, and unconstitutional force, Defendants trespassed upon private trust property—a private transport/automobile clearly

displaying "PRIVATE" plates (See Exhibit U) — and, with armed force and intimidation, forcibly stole said property.

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- 3. The "NOTICE OF STORED VEHICLE" serves as incontrovertible evidence that the private transport was stolen, as the form itself explicitly states that the automobile was "STOLEN FROM" the location where it was legally parked. A copy of the 'NOTICE OF STORED VEHICLE' is attached hereto as Exhibit **CC** and incorporated herein by reference
- 4. Defendants then escalated their conspiracy, racketeering, deprivation of rights under color of law, and unconstitutional actions, using coercion, threats, and unlawful obstruction to further prevent Plaintiffs from reclaiming their **private transport**, including but not limited to:
  - a. Illegally refusing to release the unlawfully seized and stolen automobile via a tow truck.
  - b. Illegally refusing to release the unlawfully seized and stolen private transport/automobile via a "ONE TRIP PERMIT." A copy of the 'ONE TRIP PERMIT'/BOND and CASH RECEIPT, is attached hereto as Exhibit DD and incorporated herein by reference..
- 5. Rather than acting in a lawful, legal, and constitutional manner, Defendants doubled down on their illegal activities by robbing and extorting Plaintiffs of Four Thousand Two Hundred Ninety-Eight Dollars (\$4,298) through threats, duress, coercion, and intimidation under color of law, in direct violation of Plaintiffs' inherent unalienable right to travel.
- **6.** Plaintiffs were forced under threat, duress, coercion, and extortion to "Register" the private transport/automobile, to take possession of their own property. A copy of the 'REGISTRATION' and the 'CASH RECEIPT' and evidence of 'SPECIAL DEPOSIT' with said financial institution and bank is attached hereto as **Exhibit EE** and incorporated herein by reference.

- 7. Defendants then further robbed and extorted Plaintiffs of One Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars (\$175.00) through threats, duress, coercion, and 2 intimidation under color of law, in direct violation of Plaintiffs' inherent 3 unalienable rights. A copy of the CASH RECEIPT, is attached hereto as Exhibit FF and incorporated herein by reference 5 8. Defendants then engaged in conspiracy and racketeering with "S&R TOW 6 TEMECULA," to further rob and extort Plaintiffs of Three Hundred and 7 Seventy-Four Dollars (\$374.00) through threats, duress, coercion, and 8
  - intimidation under color of law, in direct violation of Plaintiffs' inherent unalienable rights. A copy of the CASH RECEIPT, is attached hereto as Exhibit **GG** and incorporated herein by reference 9. Defendants have willfully engaged in a pattern of ongoing harassment,
  - stalking Plaintiffs within their own neighborhood, employing intimidation tactics in an attempt to obstruct justice and coerce Plaintiffs into abandoning their lawful claims.
  - 10. As a direct result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs are suffering immediate and irreparable harm, including:
    - a. Severe emotional distress,

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- b. Unlawful deprivation of property,
- c. Threats to life, liberty, and security.
- 11. Defendants have absolutely failed to rebut multiple verified affidavits, thereby admitting to all claims as a matter of law through silent acquiescence, tacit procuration, collateral estoppel, stare decisis, and res judicata.
- 12. There is no adequate remedy at law, as monetary damages alone cannot compensate for Defendants' ongoing threats, intimidation, and Statesanctioned harassment.
- 13. Therefore, an immediate ex parte injunction is necessary and required as a **matter of law** to prevent further irreparable harm.

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## VI. 'SEPCIAL DEPOSIT' and 'MASTER INDEMNITY BOND': 31 U.S. Code § 5312 and U.C.C. § 3-104

- The notarized and indorsed VERIFIED COMPLAINT/NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT itself acted as a BOND, SPECIAL DEPOSIT, and/or MONETARY INSTRUMENT, as defined by 31 U.S. Code § 5312 and U.C.C. § 3-104, supplemented by the MASTER INDEMNITY BOND (Exhibit N), and that the BOND also satisfies the procedural and substantive requirements of Rule 67 of the Federal Rules of Civil **Procedure.** Exclusive equity supports this claim, as it ensures that no competing claims will infringe upon the Plaintiffs' established rights to this bond of and will be reported on the forms 1099-A, 1099-OID, and/or 1099-B, with Plaintiff(s) evidenced as the CREDITOR(S).
- 2. Janet Yellen, said Successor(s), and/or the United States Treasury is the registered holder and fiduciary of/for Plaintiff(s)' the private Two Hundred Billion Dollar (\$200,000,000,000.00 USD) 'MASTER DISCHARGE AND INDEMNITY BOND' #RF661448567US, which was post deposited to private post registered account #RF 661 448 023 US. Said 'MASTER DISCHARGE AND INDEMNITY BOND' (#RF661448567US) expressly stipulates it is "insuring, underwriting, indemnifying, discharging, paying and satisfying all such account holders and accounts dollar for dollar against any and all pre-existing, current and future losses, costs, debts, taxes, encumbrances, deficits, deficiencies, liens, judgements, true bills, obligations of contract or performance, defaults, charges, and any and all other obligations as may exist or come to exist during the term of this Bond... Each of the said account holders and accounts shall be severally insured, underwritten and indemnified against any and all future Liabilities as may appear, thereby instantly satisfying all such obligations dollar for <u>dollar without exception</u> through the above-noted Private Offset Accounts up to and including the full face value of this Bond through maturity." A copy of

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1 'MASTER DISCHARGE AND INDEMNITY BOND' #RF372320890US is 2 attached hereto as Exhibit N and incorporated herein by reference, and will 3 serve as an additional CAUTION and/and/or BOND for immediate adjustment and setoff of any and all costs associated with these matters. 5 VII. 12 U.S.C. 1813(L)(1): The term 'Deposit' Defined As *considered*, *agreed*, and *stipulated* by Defendants in the <u>unrebutted</u> verified commercial affidavits, contract agreement, and self-executing contract security agreements (Exhibits E, F, G, and H), as under 12 U.S.C. 1813(L)(1), ["]the term 'deposit' means — the unpaid balance of money or its equivalent received or held 10 by a bank or savings association in the usual course of business and for which it has given or is obligated to give credit, either conditionally or unconditionally, to a 12 commercial, checking, savings, time, or thrift account, or which is evidenced by its certificate of deposit, thrift certificate, investment certificate, certificate of 13 indebtedness, or other similar name, or a check or draft drawn against 14 15 a deposit account and certified by the bank or savings association, or a letter of credit or a traveler's check on which the bank or savings association is primarily 17 liable: Provided, That, without limiting the generality of the term "money or its equivalent", any such account or instrument must be regarded as evidencing the 18 receipt of the equivalent of money when credited or issued in exchange for checks 19 20 or drafts **or** for a **promissory note** upon which the person obtaining any such **credit** or instrument is primarily or secondarily liable, or for a charge against 21 22 a deposit account, or in settlement of checks, drafts, or other instruments forwarded to such bank or savings association for collection.["]

#### VII. <u>LEGAL BASIS FOR EX PARTE INJUNCTION WITHOUT HEARING</u>

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- A. FRCP 65(b)(1) Ex Parte Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) Must Be Issued Immediately
  - Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b)(1) requires the Court to grant an ex parte TRO without hearing if:

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The applicant faces immediate and irreparable injury; 1.

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- 2. The opposing party cannot be given prior notice without exacerbating the harm.
- Defendants are actively engaged in ongoing unlawful acts, rendering any delay in issuing this injunction a direct violation of Plaintiffs' fundamental rights.
- B. Defendants' Silence Constitutes Absolute Legal Admission Under Tacit Procuration
  - Multiple verified affidavits were lawfully served upon Defendants, and not a single affidavit was rebutted.
  - By operation of law, an unrebutted affidavit stands as Truth in commerce (United States v. Kis, 658 F.2d 526, Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43).
  - Collateral estoppel, res judicata, and stare decisis bar Defendants from contesting the facts they have already admitted through their failure to respond.
- C. Defendants Are Engaged in a Pattern of Criminal and Civil Rights Violations Plaintiffs invoke and demand immediate relief under the following federal **statutes**, which Defendants have admitted to violating:
- 1. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Civil Action for Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law
  - Defendants unlawfully seized property, engaged in harassment, and extorted funds, directly depriving Plaintiffs of constitutionally protected rights.
- 2. 18 U.S.C. § 242 Criminal Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law
  - Defendants' actions constitute criminal conduct, warranting both civil relief and criminal prosecution.
- 3. 18 U.S.C. § 241 Conspiracy Against Rights
  - Defendants have engaged in a coordinated scheme to violate Plaintiffs' **rights**, which is a **federal felony**.

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1	4. 18 U.S.C. § 1951 - Hobbs Act (Extortion and Coercion)		
2	• The unlawful exaction of \$4,388 USD through threats and coercion		
3	constitutes criminal extortion under federal law.		
4	5. 18 U.S.C. § 1962 - RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act)		
5	<ul> <li>Defendants' pattern of fraud, extortion, and coercion meets the statutory</li> </ul>		
6	definition of criminal racketeering under RICO laws.		
7	VII. NOTICE to the COURT: A DEMAND is NOT a mere MOTION		
8	The Court is hereby placed on legal and judicial notice that Plaintiffs' Demand for		
9	Ex Parte Injunction as a Matter of Law is not a mere "motion" requesting		
10	discretionary relief but rather a binding and enforceable legal notice asserting an		
11	absolute right to immediate injunctive relief as a matter of law.		
12	This demand is made pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b)(1), which		
13	mandates that the Court "shall" issue a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) ex		
14	parte where immediate and irreparable injury is established and where notice		
15	would be futile or exacerbate the harm. The word "shall" is not discretionary; it		
16	imposes an unequivocal, non-negotiable legal duty upon the Court.		
17	VIII. A MOTION is a Request; A DEMAND Asserts a Right		
18	The Court must acknowledge and act upon the fundamental and critical		
19	distinction between a motion and a demand:		
20	1. A motion seeks the Court's discretion to grant relief.		
21	2. A demand asserts an absolute right under statutory and constitutional law,		
22	compelling the Court to act accordingly.		
23	IX. Plaintiffs' Demand for an Ex Parte Injunction is a Matter of Law,		
24	Not Judicial Discretion		
25	Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b)(1), Plaintiffs reaffirm that the		
26	issuance of an <b>ex parte injunction</b> in their favor is a <b>matter of law</b> , not judicial		

discretion. The language of the Rule is mandatory and leaves no room for judicial interpretation or delay.

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1	Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b)(1) States:
2	"The court may issue a temporary restraining order without written or oral notice to the
3	adverse party or its attorney only if:
4	(A) specific facts in an affidavit or a verified complaint clearly show that immediate and
5	irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can
6	be heard in opposition; and
7	(B) the movant's attorney certifies in writing any efforts made to give notice and the
8	reasons why it should not be required."
9	The Key Term "Shall" is Binding, Not Discretionary
10	The Court must issue an injunction where irreparable harm is established. The
11	Defendants have admitted to all allegations through tacit procuration by failing to
12	rebut multiple verified affidavits. Consequently:
13	There is no genuine dispute of material fact.
14	The Court has an affirmative, non-discretionary duty to issue immediate
15	injunctive relief.
16	Failure to act constitutes judicial complicity in ongoing violations of federal law.
17	The <b>Supreme Court has consistently held</b> that where statutory language
18	mandates a specific judicial action, courts lack discretion to deny relief
19	(Lexecon Inc. v. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, 523 U.S. 26, Marbury v.
20	Madison, 5 U.S. 137).
21	X. <u>NOTICE OF NON-DISCRETIONARY DUTY</u>
22	Plaintiffs formally demand that this Court:
23	1. Issue an ex parte injunction immediately without hearing, as mandated by
24	FRCP 65(b)(1).
25	2. Acknowledge that no judicial discretion exists where statutory and
26	constitutional violations are established.

3. Recognize that any delay constitutes a failure to uphold the rule of law and may result in legal consequences under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

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1	XI. FINAL WARNING to the COURT
2	Should this Honorable Court dishonor Plaintiffs and fail to issue the demanded
3	injunction, it will:
4	<ul> <li>Violate its judicial duty under FRCP 65(b)(1)</li> </ul>
5	Aid and abet ongoing constitutional violations
6	• Expose itself to liability for failure to protect Plaintiffs' fundamental rights
7	As a matter of law, this Court must act now. Any failure to issue an injunction is a
8	direct abrogation of Plaintiffs' constitutional protections and will be treated
9	accordingly.
10	DEMAND FOR RELIEF
11	WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully notice this Court and demand that this Court
12	immediately issue an ex parte injunction without hearing, pursuant to FRCP
13	65(b)(1), constitutional protections, common law, and commercial law principles,
14	restraining Defendants from:
15	1. Engaging in any further harassment, stalking, surveillance, or intimidation against
16	Plaintiffs.
17	2. Interfering with Plaintiffs' right to travel, private property, or financial security.
18	3. Attempting any further extortion, coercion, or financial demands under color of
19	law.
20	4. Retaliating against Plaintiffs in any manner related to this lawsuit.
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22	LIST OF EXHIBITS / EVIDENCE:
23	1. Exhibit A: Affidavit: Power of Attorney In Fact'
24	2.Exhibit B: Hold Harmless Agreement
25	3. Exhibit C: Private UCC Contract Trust/UCC1 filing #2024385925-4.
26	4. Exhibit D: Private UCC Contract Trust/UCC3 filing ##2024402990-2.
27	5. E Exhibit E: Contract Security Agreement #RF775820621US, titled: NOTICE OF
28	CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE and ERALID RACKETEERING

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CONSPIRACY, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE COLOR OF LAW,
IDENTITY THEFT, EXTORTION, COERCION, TREASON.

- 6. Exhibit F: Contract Security Agreement #RF775821088US, titled: NOTICE OF DEFAULT, and FRAUD, RACKETEERING, CONSPIRACY, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE COLOR OF LAW, IDENTITY THEFT, EXTORTION, COERCION, TREASON
- 7. Exhibit G: Contract Security Agreement #RF775822582US, titled: NOTICE OF DEFAULT AND OPPORTUNITY TO CURE <u>AND</u> NOTICE OF FRAUD, RACKETEERING, CONSPIRACY, DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER THE COLOR OF LAW, IDENTITY THEFT, EXTORTION, COERCION, KIDNAPPING.
- 8. Exhibit H: Contract Security Agreement #RF775823645US, titled: Affidavit Certificate of Dishonor, Non-response, DEFAULT, JUDGEMENT, and LIEN AUTHORIZATION.
- 15 9. Exhibit I: Form 3811 corresponding to Exhibit E.

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- 16 10. **Exhibit J**: Form 3811 corresponding to Exhibit F.
- 17 11. Exhibit K: Form 3811 corresponding to Exhibit G.
- 18 12. Exhibit L: Form 3811 corresponding to Exhibit H.
- 19 13. Exhibit M: INVOICE/TRUE BILL #RIVSHERTREAS12312024
- 20 14. Exhibit N: Copy of 'MASTER DISCHARGE AND INDEMNITY BOND' #RF661448567US.
- 22 15. Exhibit O: Photograph(s) of Defendant/Respondent Gregory D Eastwood.
- 23 16. Exhibit P: Photograph(s) of Defendant/Respondent Robert C V Bowman.
- 24 17. Exhibit Q: Photograph(s) of Defendant/Respondent Willam Pratt.
- 25 18. Exhibit R: Affidavit 'Right to Travel': CANCELLATION, TERMINATION, AND
- 26 REVOCATION of COMMERCIAL "For Hire" DRIVER'S LICENSE CONTRACT
- and AGREEMENT. LICENSE/BOND # B6735991
  - 3 19. Exhibit S: Revocation Termination and Cancelation of Franchise.

- 20. Exhibit T: CITATION/BOND #TE464702, accepted under threat, duress, and coercion.
- 3 21. Exhibit U: Photograph(s) of Private Transport's PRIVATE PLATE displayed on the automobile
  - 22. Exhibit V: Copy of "Automobile" and "commercial vehicle" defined by DMV (Department of Motor Vehicles).
- 23. Exhibit W: Copy of CA CODE § 260 from <a href="https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov">https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov</a>.
- 24. Exhibit X: Copy of national/non-citizen national passport card #C35510079.
- 9 25. Exhibit Y: Copy of national/non-citizen national passport book #A39235161.
- 10 **26.Exhibit Z**: ™KEVIN LEWIS WALKER© Copyright and Trademark Agreement.
- 27. Exhibit AA: Copy of American Bar Association's 'Attorney In Fact' Definition.
- 12 28. Exhibit BB: Copy of Rule 8.4: (Misconduct) of the American Bar Association.
- 29. **Exhibit CC**: Copy of the 'NOTICE OF STORED VEHICLE' evidencing where it was "stolen from".
- 15 30. Exhibit DD: Copy of the \$27 'ONE TRIP PERMIT' / BOND and CASH RECEIPT
- 16 31. **Exhibit EE:** Copy of the \$4,298 'REGISTRATION' and the 'CASH RECEIPT' and evidence of 'SPECIAL DEPOSIT'
- 18 32. Exhibit FF: Copy of the \$175 CASH RECEIPT

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- 19 33. Exhibit GG: Copy of the \$374 CASH RECEIPT
- 20 34. **Exhibit HH:** Photograph of Defendant Nicholas O Gruwell and Lopez (ID#4165).
  - 35. Exhibit II: Photographs of Defendant stealing the Plaintiffs' private transport.

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

- As used in this Affidavit, the following words and terms are as defined in this section, non-obstante:
- 26 1. Attorney-in-fact: A private attorney authorized by another to act in his place and stead, either for some particular purpose, as to do a particular act, or for the transaction of business in general, not of a legal character. This authority is conferred

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by an instrument in writing, called a "letter of attorney," or more commonly a "power of attorney." A person to whom the authority of another, who is called the constituent, is by him lawfully delegated. The term is employed to designate persons who are under special agency, or a special letter of attorney, so that they are appointed in factum, for the deed, or special act to be performed; but in a more extended sense it includes all other agents employed in any business, or to do any act or acts in pais for another. Bacon, Abr. Attorney; Story, Ag. § 25. All persons who are capable of acting for themselves, and even those who are disqualified from acting in their own capacity, if they have sufficient understanding, as infants of proper age, and femes coverts, may act as attorney of other. The person named in a power of attorney to act on your behalf is commonly referred to as your "agent" or "attorney-in-fact." With a valid power of attorney, your agent can take any action permitted in the document. — See Bouvier's Law Dictionary, volumes 1,2, and 3, page 282, Blacks Law Dictionary 1, 2nd, 8th, pages 105, 103, and 392 respectively, and the American Bar Association's website on 'Power of Attorney' and 'Attorney-In-Fact'

- 2. Attorney: Strictly, one who is designated to transact business for another; a legal agent. Also termed attorney-in-fact; private attorney. 2. A person who practices law; LAWYER. Also termed (in sense 2) attorney-at-law; public attorney. A person who is appointed by another and has authority to act on behalf of another. See also POWER OF ATTORNEY. See, Black's Law Dictionary 8th Edition, pages 392-393, Oxford Dictionary or Law, 5th Edition, page 38, American Bar Association's website.
  - in vehicle sales, including automobile, airplane, and boat sales, persons involved in real estate closings and settlements, the United States Postal Service, a commercial bank or trust company, any credit union, an agency of the United States Government or of a State or local government carrying out a duty or power of a business described in this paragraph, a broker or dealer in securities or commodities, a currency

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exchange, or a business engaged in the exchange of currency, funds, or value that substitutes for currency or funds, financial agency, a loan or finance company, an issuer, redeemer, or cashier of travelers' checks, checks, money orders, or similar instruments, an operator of a credit card system, an insurance company, a licensed sender of money or any other person who engages as a business in the transmission of currency, funds, or value that substitutes for currency, including any person who engages as a business in an informal money transfer system or any network of people who engage as a business in facilitating the transfer of money domestically or internationally outside of the conventional financial institutions system. Ref. 31 U.S. Code § 5312 - Definitions and application.

- individual: As a noun, this term denotes a single person as distinguished from a group or class, and also, very commonly, a private or natural person as distinguished from a partnership, corporation, or association; but it is said that this restrictive signification is not necessarily inherent in the word, and that it may, in proper cases, include artificial persons. As an adjective: Existing as an indivisible entity. Of or relating to a single person or thing, as opposed to a group. - See Black's Law Dictionary 4th, 7th, and 8th Edition pages 913, 777, and 2263 respectively.
  - person: Term may include artificial beings, as corporations. The term means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity. The term "person" shall be construed to mean and include an individual, a trust, estate, The term "person" means a partnership, association, company or corporation. natural person or an organization. -Artificial persons. Such as are created and devised by law for the purposes of society and government, called "corporations" or bodies politic." -Natural persons. Such as are formed by nature, as distinguished from artificial persons, or corporations. -Private person. An individual who is not the incumbent of an office. Persons are divided by law into natural and artificial. Natural

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persons are such as the God of nature formed us; artificial are such as are created and devised by human laws, for the purposes of society and government, which are called "corporations" or "bodies politic." — See Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) § 1-201, Black's Law Dictionary 1st, 2nd, and 4th edition pages 892, 895, and 1299, respectively, 27 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 72.11 - Meaning of terms, and 26 United States Code (U.S. Code) § 7701 - Definitions.

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

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which the binding force of a contract is terminated, irrespective of whether the contract is carried out to the full extent contemplated (in which case the discharge is the result of performance) or is broken off before complete execution. See, Blacks Law Dictionary 1st, page.

- 8. pay: To *discharge* a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of a debt, either in money or in goods, for his acceptance. To pay is to deliver to a creditor the value of a debt, either in money or In goods, for his acceptance, by which the debt is discharged. See Blacks Law Dictionary 1st, 2nd, and 3rd edition, pages 880, 883, and 1339 respectively.
- 9. payment: The performance of a duty, promise, or obligation, or discharge of a debt or liability. by the delivery of money or other value. Also the money or thing so delivered. Performance of an obligation by the delivery of money or some other valuable thing accepted in partial or full discharge of the obligation. [Cases: Payment 1. C.J.S. Payment § 2.] 2. The money or other valuable thing so delivered in satisfaction of an obligation. See Blacks Law Dictionary 1st and 8th edition, pages 880-811 and 3576-3577, respectively.
- 10. may: An auxiliary verb qualifying the meaning of another verb by expressing ability, competency, liberty, permission, probability or contingency. Regardless of the instrument, however, whether constitution, statute, deed, contract or whatnot, courts not infrequently construe "may" as "shall" or "must". See Black's :aw Dictionary, 4th Edition page 1131.
- 11. extortion: The term "extortion" means the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right.— See 18 U.S. Code § 1951 Interference with commerce by threats or violence.
- 12. national: "foreign government", "foreign official", "internationally protected person", "international organization", "national of the United States", "official guest," and/or "non-citizen national." They all have the same meaning. See Title 18 U.S. Code § 112

   Protection of foreign officials, official guests, and internationally protected persons.

- 13. United States: For the purposes of this Affidavit, the terms "United States" and "U.S." mean only the Federal Legislative Democracy of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and any other Territory within the "United States," which entity has its origin and jurisdiction from Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17-18 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution for the United States of America. The terms "United States" and "U.S." are NOT to be construed to mean or include the sovereign, united 50 states of America.
- 14. **fraud:** deceitful practice or Willful device, resorted to with intent to deprive another of his right, or in some manner to do him an injury. As distinguished from negligence, it is always positive, intentional. as applied to contracts is the cause of an error bearing on material part of the contract, created or continued by artifice, with design to obtain some unjust advantage to the one party, or to cause an inconvenience or loss to the other. in the sense of court of equity, properly includes all acts, omissions, and concealments which involved a breach of legal or equitable duty, trust, or confidence justly reposed, and are injurious to another, or by which an undue and unconscientious advantage is taken of another. See Black's Law Dictionary, 1st and 2nd Edition, pages 521-522 and 517 respectively.
- 15. **color:** appearance, semblance. or simulacrum, as distinguished from that which is real. A prima facie or apparent right. Hence, a deceptive appearance; a plausible, assumed exterior, concealing a lack of reality; a a disguise or pretext. See, Black's Law Dictionary 1st Edition, page 222.
- 16. **colorable:** That which is in appearance only, and not in reality, what it purports to be. See, Black's Law Dictionary 1st Edition, page 2223

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1	COMMERCIAL OATH AND VERIFICATION:
2	County of Riverside )
3	) Commercial Oath and Verification
4	The State of California )
5	I, 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 19TH day of MARCH in the year of
0	Our Lord two thousand and twenty five:
1	proceeding sui juris, In Propria Persona, by Special Limited Appearance,
2	All rights reserved without prejudice or recourse, UCC § 1-308, 3-402.
3	By: John Maller Attended Food Sourced Bouter
4	Keein Walker, Attorney-In-Fact, Secured Party, Executor, national, private bank(er) EIN # 9x-xxxxxxx
5	Let this document stand as truth before the Almighty Supreme Creator and let it be
6	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	sui juris, By Special Limited Appearance, All rights reserved without prejudice or recourse, UCC § 1-308, 3-402.
21	D The
22	By: Donnabelle Mortel (WITNESS)
23	
24	sui juris, By Special Limited Appearance, All rights reserved without prejudice or recourse, UCC § 1-308, 3-402.
25	Bu Pow Day Work
26	Corey Walker (WITNESS)
27	
28	

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## PROOF OF SERVICE

SS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )

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 March 20, 2025, I served the within documents:

- 1. PLAINTIFFS' <u>VERIFIED</u> NOTICE AND DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE NON-DISCRETIONARY EMERGENCY EX PARTE INJUNCTION AS A MATTER OF LAW WITHOUT HEARING.
- 2. Exhibits A through II.
- 3. NOTICE OF FILED ORDER GRANTING EMERGENCY EX PARTE INJUNCTION
- 4. ORDER GRANTING DEFAULT JUDGMENT AND SUMMARY JUDGMENT
  AS <u>A MATTER OF LAW</u>, WITHOUT HEARING, AND STRIKING
  DEFENDANTS' FILINGS

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 O Gruwell,

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	Self-Executing Security Agreement — Express Mail #ER126149276 — Dated: 03/20/2025		
1	that the above is true and correct. Executed on March 20, 2025 in Riverside County,		
2	California.		
3			
4	//		
5	NOTICE:		
6	Using a notary on this document does not constitute any adhesion, nor does it alter		
7	my status in any manner. The purpose for notary is verification and identification		
8	only and not for entrance into any foreign jurisdiction.		
9			
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11	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:		
12	State of California )  A notary public or other officer completing this certificate		
13	verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.		
14	County of Riverside )		
15	On this <u>20th</u> day of <u>March</u> , <u>2025</u> , before me, <u>Joyti Patel</u> , a Notary Public,		
16	personally appeared Kevin Walker, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory		
17	evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within		
18	instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/		
19	her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the		
20	instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted,		
21	executed the instrument.		
22	I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California		
23	that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.		
24	WITNESS my hand and official seal.  JOYTI PATEL  JOYTI PATEL		
25	Notary Public - California Riverside County Commission # 2407742		
26	My Comm. Expires Jul 8, 2026		
27	Signature (Seal)		
28			







# FLAT RATE ENVELOPE ONE RATE ANY WEIGHT



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EP14F October 2023 OD: 12 1/2 x 9 1/2

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