

4. Courts Move under presumption

Eden Restored Project., [10/2/2025 2:57 PM]

Notice to Agents/ Agencies is Notice to Principal, Notice to Principal is Notice to Agents/
AGENCIES ...

all govern-mental actors are pirates, because in

1871 Organic Act UNITED STATES

'ens legis' 'incorporated'

28 USC 3002 15a) means a federal corporation and became a corporation under merchant
law on 'high seas'

AKA Maritime jurisdiction and has committed inland piracy upon We the people...

via 'personage, gang pressing and Barratry' who trespass upon 'We the people' by 'tort of
trespass by tacit procuration',

AKA birth certificate, traffic tickets or citation summons to court, building permits, property
tax, license plates or any licensing of Liberty are 'receipts of pirate property'

18 USC 1660 and are pirates because, Pirates do whatever pirates can do to make their
money and confiscate their property...

And the flag that you see here is exhibit (a), because it is in every court and in every
Congress proving that the jurisdiction is on high seas, in Maritime jurisdiction within their
piratical vessels aka the police cruiser, the police department, sheriff's office, the county jail,
all court buildings, all govern-mental actor buildings, hospitals, fire departments are all
piratical vessels including each govern-mental actor is a piratical vessel...

A piratis aut latronibus capti liberi permanent .(DIG. 49. 15. 19.2.)

—Things do not change their ownership when captured by pirates and robbers.

Law Maxim

18 U.S. Code § 1661. Robbery ashore

Whoever, being engaged in any piratical cruise or enterprise, or being of the crew of any
piratical vessel, lands from such vessel and commits robbery on shore, is a pirate, and
SHALL BE IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 775.)

18 U.S. Code § 1660. Receipt of pirate property

Whoever, without lawful authority, receives or takes into custody any vessel, goods, or other
property, feloniously taken by any robber or pirate against the laws of the United States,
knowing the same to have been feloniously taken, shall be imprisoned not more than ten
years.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 775.)

18 U.S. Code § 1659 - Attack to plunder vessel

Whoever, upon the high seas or other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of
the United States, by surprise or open force, maliciously attacks or sets upon any vessel
belonging to another, with an intent unlawfully to plunder the same, or to despoil any owner

thereof of any moneys, goods, or merchandise laden on board thereof, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 775; Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, § 330016(1)(K), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147.)

18 U.S. Code § 1658 - Plunder of distressed vessel

(a) Whoever plunders, steals, or destroys any money, goods, merchandise, or other effects from or belonging to any vessel in distress, or wrecked, lost, stranded, or cast away, upon the sea, or upon any reef, shoal, bank, or rocks of the sea, or in any other place within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

(b) Whoever willfully obstructs the escape of any person endeavoring to save his life from such vessel, or the wreck thereof; or WHOEVER HOLDS OUT OR SHOWS ANY FALSE LIGHT, OR EXTINGUISHES ANY TRUE LIGHT, with intent to bring any vessel sailing upon the sea into danger or distress or shipwreck— SHALL BE IMPRISONED NOT LESS THAN TEN YEARS AND MAY BE IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 775; Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, § 330016(1)(K), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147.)

"Whenever police officer turns on his lights behind your vehicle he is showing faults lights, when he makes you turn off your headlights, he's just put out your true lights including your porch light that you probably won't see because you're on your way to jail or he delayed your ability to get to your home lights the true lights, again keep your receipt of pirated property AKA your traffic ticket bill of attainder, bill of pains and

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penalty for your criminal and civil cases against these practical govern-mental actors'...all governmental actors who trespass upon We the people by the tort of trespass by tacit procurement, AKA traffic tickets, building permits, property tax, license plates are 'receipts of pirate property'

18 USC 1660 and are pirates and Pirates do whatever pirates can do to make their money and confiscate their property...

And the flag that you see here is in court and in Congress proving that the jurisdiction is on high seas in Maritime jurisdiction within their piratical vessels aka the police cruiser, the police department, sheriff's office, the county jail, all court buildings, all govern-mental actor buildings, hospitals, fire departments are all piratical vessels including each governmental actor is a piratical vessel...

The B.A.R. Association and its monopolistic control over the judiciary is not only Treason and Conspiracy to Commit Treason as an overthrow of the Constitution for the United States of America, Article III, but also in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act (Sherman Act,[1] July 2, 1890, ch. 647, 26 Stat. 209, 15 U.S.C. § 1–7) and since this act requires the United States Federal government to investigate and pursue trusts, companies and organizations suspected of violating the Act why is it not prosecuting the BAR Associations and its Attorney members?

It is a Federal statute to limit cartels and monopolies, not encourage them wherein the alleged judiciary itself is a monopoly.

A corporation can neither practice law nor hire lawyers to carry on the business of practicing law for it.

(People v. California Protective Corp'n, 76 Cal. App. 354, 244 Pac. 1089).

This is the original 13th amendment before the bar members during the Civil War switched it out with the current 13th amendment 'War amendment' along with the 14th War amendment that has never been properly ratified with the several States and has a record of it in early school books prior to the Civil War where the bar members had slowly eradicated the original 13th amendment because they are esquires

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them.

Attorneys and lawyers or prosecuting attorneys are B.A.R. members, BRITISH ACCREDITATION REGENCY these are the British foreign agents, these foreign agents are ESQUIRES with titles of nobility who answered to the KNIGHTS at the INN OF COURT who answered directly to the Queen of England to subvert our Supreme laws of titles of Nobility which are outlawed in the United States Article 1 section 9 and 10, No Titles Of Nobility are allowed in the United States or in any of the several State.

Foreign Agents in America?

Title 8 USC 1481, (a)2 and (a)4(a) stated once an oath of office is taken citizenship is relinquished, thus you become a foreign entity, agency, or state.

"That means every public officer is a foreign state, including all political subdivisions."

Title 22 USC (foreign relations and intercourse) chapter 11 identify as all public officials as foreign agents.

FRCP, 4(J) states that all Court jurisdiction and immunities fall under a foreign state.

22 CFR 92. 12 - 13 "foreign relationships" states that an oath is required to take office.

The 11th amendment foreign citizens cannot invoke the judicial powers of the States.

Title 28 USC 3002, 15(a) States the definition of the United States means a federal corporation.

Foreign sovereign immunity act of 1976 section 1605 through 1608 hold government actors of the United States liable for the tort of trespass or any injury or damage against The sovereign people of the Article 4 citizens of the several States.

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attorneys are considered foreign agents under the foreign agent registration act of the United States FARA and are subjects of the bar association and are Esquires of the knights of the inns of court who answered directly to the Queen of England.

Corporations cannot govern we the people of the citizens of the several States with entitlements of privileges and immunities in article 4 section 2 of the constitutional contract. 19 Corpus Juris Secundum § 883,

[t]he United States government is a FOREIGN CORPORATION with respect to a state.

All "public servants," officials, Congressmen, politicians, judges, attorneys, law enforcement officers, States and their various agencies, etc., are the express agents of these foreign principals -

see Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938; 22 USC 286 et seq, 263A, 185G, 267J, 611(C) (ii) & (iii); Treasury Delegation Order #91

barratry and champerty!

The United States Supreme Court has succinctly described the three doctrines as follows:

“Put simply, maintenance is helping another prosecute a suit; champerty is maintaining a suit in return for a financial interest in the outcome; and barratry is a continuing practice of maintenance or champerty.”

. U.S. vs. Throckmorton...

Fraud vitiates the most solemn contract is my impression...

The phrase "fraud vitiates even the most solemn of contracts" is a legal maxim, meaning fraud invalidates agreements, no matter how formally or legally executed they are, making the contract voidable by the defrauded party.

This principle extends to documents and even judgments, allowing them to be challenged and set aside if they were obtained through fraudulent means, such as deception or misrepresentation.

Understanding the Phrase

Fraud:

This refers to the deliberate use of deception or misrepresentation to induce someone to enter into an agreement or surrender a legal right.

Vitiates:

This means to spoil, corrupt, or make something invalid or ineffective.

Solemn Contracts:

This refers to contracts, agreements, or documents that are particularly important, formally executed, or legally binding, often involving significant rights or obligations.

Implications in Law

Voidable vs. Void:

A contract induced by fraud is not automatically "void" (invalid from the start) but rather "voidable," meaning the injured party has the choice to either uphold or reject the contract after learning about the fraud.

Remedies:

If a contract is voidable due to fraud, the defrauded party can seek remedies, which may include:

Rescission:

Cancelling the contract and restoring both parties to their original positions before the agreement.

Damages:

Seeking monetary compensation for losses suffered due to the fraud.

Impact on Judgments:

The principle also applies to judicial decisions; a judgment obtained through fraud, such as the deliberate suppression of material facts, can be challenged and set aside in a court of equity.

Equity will undo what fraud has done...🙏👁️⚖️❤️🔥❤️🔥❤️🔥

E pluribus unum sua sponta suo motu

• Maxim of Equity:

"Where there is a wrong, there must be a remedy."

INTIMIDATION, COERCION, THREATS, & TREASONOUS RICO ACTIVITIES....BY CON-MAN.... SCHEMES SWINDLES, & CONS....

MY "SILENCE" IS NOT acquiescence, it is out of fear threats & isolation:

i.e...

"ESTATE EMBEZZLEMENT RICO & Financial Activities for profits of UNJUST ENRICHMENTS! "

By South Bend Police Department , City of South Bend - Municipal Government, St. Joseph County Police Department , ST JOSEPH COUNTY SHERIFF OFFICE, County CLERK Office, & STATE OF INDIANA, &....THE D.A "FICTIONAL"... CHARTERS/ CHARACTERS/" ACTORS" ARE..." IMPERSONATING" PUBLIC OFFICIALS/ EMPLOYEES OF EMOLUMENTS & OFFICE!

FRAUD UPON THE LAW, COURTS, & We the People:

AKA ..

UNJUST ENRICHMENTS & BREACHES OF LAW!

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The Oath of office is a quid pro quo contract of [U.S. Const. Art. 6, Clauses 2 and 3, Davis Vs. Lawyers Surety Corporation., 459 S.W. 2nd. 655, 657., Tex. Civ. App.] in which clerks, officials, or officers of the government pledge to perform (Support and uphold the United

States and state Constitutions) in return for substance (wages, perks, benefits). Proponents are subjected to the penalties and remedies for Breach of Contract, Conspiracy of [Title 18 U.S.C., Sections 241, 242]. Treason under the Constitution at Article 3, Section 3., and Intrinsic Fraud of [Auerbach v Samuels, 10 Utah 2nd. 152, 349 P. 2nd. 1112,1114. Alleghany Corp v Kirby., D.C.N.Y. 218 F. Supp. 164, 183., and Keeton Packing Co. v State., 437 S.W. 20, 28]. Refusing to live by their oath places them in direct violation of their oath, in every case. Violating their oath is not just cause for immediate dismissal and removal from office, it is a federal crime. Federal law regulating oath of office by government officials is divided into four parts along with an executive order which further defines the law for purposes of enforcement. 5 U.S.C. 3331, provides the text of the actual oath of office members of Congress are required to take before assuming office. 5 U.S.C. 3333 requires members of Congress sign an affidavit that they have taken the oath of office required by 5 U.S.C. 3331 and have not

or will not violate that oath of office during their tenure of office as defined by the third part of the law, 5 U.S.C. 7311 which explicitly makes it a federal criminal offense (and a violation of oath of office) for anyone employed in the United States Government (including members of Congress) to "advocate the overthrow of our constitutional form of government"

The right of individuals to pursue legal redress for claims which have a reasonable basis in law and fact is protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments. Bill Johnson's Restaurants, Inc. v. NLRB, 461 U.S. 731, 741, 103 S.Ct. 2161, 2169,76 L.Ed.2d 277 (1983); Bell v. City of Milwaukee, 746 F.2d 1205, 1261 (7th Cir. 1984). A corollary of this right is that efforts by state actors to impede an individual's access to courts or administrative agencies may provide the basis for a constitutional claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Judicial access must be "adequate, effective, and meaningful," Bounds v. Smith, 430 U.S. 817, 822, 97 S.Ct. 1491, 1495, 52 L.Ed.2d 72 (1977), and therefore, when police officers conceal or obscure important facts about a crime from its victims rendering hollow the right to seek redress, constitutional rights are undoubtedly abridged. Bell, 746 F.2d at 1261; see also Stone v. City of Chicago, 738 F.2d 896 (7th Cir. 1984); Ryland v. Shapiro, 708 F.2d 967 (5th Cir. 1983). Vasquez v. Hernandez, 60 F.3d 325, 328 (7th Cir. 1995)

OATH OF OFFICE MAKES PUBLIC OFFICIALS "FOREIGN"

Those holding Federal or State public office, county or municipal office, under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial branch, including Court Officials, Judges, Prosecutors, Law Enforcement Department employees, Officers of the Court, and etc., before entering into these public offices, are required by the U.S. Constitution and statutory law to comply with Title 5 USC, Sec. §3331, "Oath of office." State Officials are also required to meet this same obligation, according to State Constitutions and State statutory law.

All oaths of office come under 22 CFR, Foreign Relations, Sections §§92.12 - 92.30, and all who hold public office come under Title 8 USC, Section §1481 "Loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizen; voluntary action; burden of proof; presumptions."

Under Title 22 USC, Foreign Relations and Intercourse, Section §611, a Public Official is considered a foreign agent. In order to hold public office, the candidate must file a true and complete registration statement with the State Attorney General as a foreign principle.

<https://www.fara.gov/>

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The Oath of Office requires the public official in his / her foreign state capacity to uphold the constitutional form of government or face consequences.

Title 10 USC, Sec. §333, “Interference with State and Federal law”

The President, by using the militia or the armed forces, or both, or by any other means, shall take such measures as he considers necessary to suppress, in a State, any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, if it—

- (1) so hinders the execution of the laws of that State, and of the United States within the State, that any part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law, and the constituted authorities of that State are unable, fail, or refuse to protect that right, privilege, or immunity, or to give that protection; or
- (2) opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws.

In any situation covered by clause (1), the State shall be considered to have denied the equal protection of the laws secured by the Constitution.

Such willful action, while serving in official capacity, violates Title 18 USC, Section §1918:

Title 18 USC, Section §1918 “Disloyalty and asserting the right to strike against the government”

Whoever violates the provision of 7311 of title 5 that an individual may not accept or hold a position in the Government of the United States or the government of the District of Columbia if he—

- (1) advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government;
- (2) Is a member of an organization that he knows advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government; shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year and a day, or both. And also deprives claimants of “honest services:

Title 18, Section §1346. Definition of “scheme or artifice to defraud”

“For the purposes of this chapter, the term “scheme or artifice to defraud” includes a scheme or artifice to deprive another of the intangible right of honest services. and the treaties that placed your public offices in that foreign state under international law and under the United Nation jurisdiction:

49 Stat. 3097; Treaty Series 881 CONVENTION ON RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES 1945 IOIA –That the International Organizations Act of December 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 669; Title 22, Sections 288 to 2886 U.S.C.) the US relinquished every office

TITLE 8 > CHAPTER 12 > SUBCHAPTER I > § 1101

The term “foreign state” includes outlying possessions of a foreign state, but self-governing dominions or territories under mandate or trusteeship shall be regarded as separate foreign states

19 Corpus Juris Secundum § 883, [t]he United States government is a FOREIGN CORPORATION with respect to a state.

All "public servants," officials, Congressmen, politicians, judges, attorneys, law enforcement officers, States and their various agencies, etc., are the express agents of these foreign principals - see Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938; 22 USC 286 et seq, 263A, 185G, 267J, 611(C) (ii) & (iii); Treasury Delegation Order #91

"inasmuch as every government is an artificial person, and abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface only with other artificial persons. The imaginary, having neither actuality nor substance, is foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible, the legal manifestation of this is that no government, as well as any law, agency, aspect, court, etc. Can't concern itself with anything other than corporate, artificial persons and the contracts between them."

S.C.R. 1795, Penhallow v. Doane's Administrators (3 U.S. 54; 1 L. Ed. 57 3 Dall. 54) behold We the people:

The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this Confederacy of the United States of America. subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; ...

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The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government....

Ordinance Article IV (underscore added),

Everything exists in the Organic Laws and all legitimacy extends from acts of law at the beginning." Proprietary power-the exercise of proprietary rights" is the right of a property owner, and that is the sole basis of all written law as upon the subjects and employees of that territorial government which claims proprietary interest.

Lands granted or sold in "Tee simple" within these initial Northwest territorial States' exterior boundaries become, and remain, part and parcel of the States named Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, when the remaining lands join the second Union of States of United States as "State of Ohio," "State of Indiana," "State of Illinois," "State of Michigan," "State of Wisconsin," and "State of Minnesota," respectively, for which proprietary written laws still apply.

Later in A.D. 1819 "[h]is Catholic Majesty [of Spain] cedes to the United States... all the [Florida] territories... which are not private property... (underscore added). That already private property, and parcels of those ceded "places and waters, continental or insular," (now U.S. territory) later granted or sold in fee simple, become and remain part and parcel of the Sovereign, Free and Independent State of the Confederacy, Florida, hereinafter "Florida," on July 25, A.D. 1845 when the remaining land is admitted into the Union of States of United States as "State of Florida," for which proprietary written laws still apply.

What is the inventory of land over which, in light of the Declaration, a body makes law? The land, of course, is the territory owned by or otherwise subject to the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of The United States of America, for which a supreme law is written and which is administered by bodies politic and corporate organized under the aptly named title "State of Florida." The "supreme law of the land" phrase in the Constitution of A.D. 1787 is simply a reference to the territory and other property owned by or otherwise subject to the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of The United States of America, of which State of Florida is an inseparable part.

1 Stat. 51; Organic Law, supra note 2 at 13.

"The chiefest part of everything is the beginning. Dig. 1, 2, 1; 10 Coke 49a." Cujusque rei potissima pars est

principium, Black's supra note 11. "Proprietary rights. Those rights which an owner of property has by virtue of his ownership.

When proprietary rights are opposed to acquired rights, such as easements, franchises, etc., they are more often called 'natural rights Sweet.

Proprietary, adj., 6th para., id. "As a noun, and taken in a concrete sense, a power, privilege, faculty, or demand, inherent in one person and incident upon another.

Rights' are defined generally as powers of free action." Right, 2d para, id.

For illustration purposes only:

"American Law[] An estate of inheritance without condition, belonging to the owner, and alienable by him or transmissible to his heirs absolutely and simply, and is an absolute estate in perpetuity and the largest possible estate a man can have, being, in fact, allodial (see Allodial, infra in its nature.

Stanton v. Sullivan, 63 R.I. 216, 7 A 2d 696, 698, 699. Term 'fee,' 'Fee simple, and fee simple absolute, are equivalent. Boon v. Boon. 348 IL 120, 180 N.E. 792, 794." Fee, id. (underscores added): "Free; not holden of any lord or superior, owned without obligation of vassalage or fealty, the opposite of feudal.

Barkery. Dayton, 28 Wis. 384; Wallace v. Harmstad, 44 Pa. 499." Allodial, id. (underscores added), Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits art. II, 8 Stat. 252.

For illustration purposes only:

\$6.01, Fla. Stat. (2017).

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"Assent to terms of admission into the union-The State of Florida assents to the terms of admission of this state into the Confederacy and Union of the United States, and to the . Acts of Congress respecting the public lands of the United States in this state," For illustration purposes only: U.S. Const, art. VI, cl. 2, 1 Stat, 10; id.. Organic Laws, supra note 2. 17

• Maxim of Equity:

"Where there is a wrong, there must be a remedy."

Foreign agents aka infiltrators ...

Aka... Foreign & Domestic Terrorists...

Military Tribunals?

USC 8 §1481 along with the other parasites, court, lawyer attorney agents, etc..

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📖 Prison Is Not About Punishment. It's the Enforcement Arm of Probate

Most people walk into court thinking it's about guilt or innocence.
But it has never been about either. It's always been about the bond.

The courtroom is not a temple of justice. It is a theater of administration.
You are not standing before a judge. You are standing before a fiduciary trustee administering an abandoned estate.
And unless you rebut that presumption, you are presumed to be the surety.

From the moment charges are filed, a Bid Bond is triggered using GSA Standard Form 24.
Your ALL CAPS name becomes the debtor. A Performance Bond follows using SF 25 to ensure the terms of the contract are fulfilled.
Then comes the Payment Bond using SF 25A, which secures the back-end settlement of the debt.

These are not symbolic documents. These are securities.
Each one has a Penal Sum, a stated commercial value.
If you do not perform, meaning if you do not rebut the commercial contract, you enter default judgment.
That default judgment is the financial engine behind incarceration.

Behind the scenes, this entire process is tracked through the Court Registry Investment System.
CRIS is how they handle the trust accounting for the case, which becomes a financial instrument assigned a CUSIP number.
Anything with a CUSIP can be securitized and traded.

That includes your case.

The judgment bond is pooled, securitized, and sold.
Often it is bundled into a mortgage-backed security and moved through DTCC, CEDE and Company, and the Bond Market Association.
This is how it ends up as a performance instrument on the international bond market.

Prisoners are not inmates. They are assets under management.
Your body becomes the collateral. Your name becomes the account. Your silence becomes consent.

These bonds are not only sold. They are insured.
Through reinsurance companies approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Private corporations like Corrections Corporation of America and GEO Group operate as real estate investment trusts.

They warehouse the bodies while the courts monetize the underlying bonds.

Your birth certificate is the original bond.

Your Social Security Number is the CUSIP.

Your AUTOTRIS is your SSN without the dashes and functions as the tracking number for your securities account.

Your signature is the lien. Your silence is the agreement. Your failure to respond in honor is the default that activates the entire structure.

Each indictment is a commercial presentment governed by UCC 3-501.

Each plea is an acceptance of the charge.

Each default becomes a negotiable instrument.

There was never a need for evidence.

Only performance.

This is why most people never win in court.

Because they never settle the account.

They argue. They plea. They identify as the NAME.

And the court does what it was built to do , administer and monetize the estate.

The judge is the administrator.

The clerk is the registrar.

The prosecutor is the creditor.

The bailiff is the enforcement arm.

The attorney is the mouthpiece for the system because the court cannot speak to you in the private.

And you, unless otherwise stated, are the surety of the account.

The court is not about controversy. It is about commercial value.

The law is contract. The courtroom is the clearinghouse.

Every criminal charge is a civil trust enforcement action in disguise.

Under 7 CFR section 7211, all crimes are commercial.

Even those that appear violent or moral are handled as financial obligations.

They are not after your guilt. They are after your estate.

And behind every case is a performance bond waiting to be satisfied.

That satisfaction can come through time, payment, labor, or your signature.

But if you do not redeem it, it gets sold.

💎 To collapse it, you must move as the principal creditor.

You issue a letter of rogatory.

You submit a conditional acceptance.

You demand settlement and closure of the account.

You express the trust.

You redeem the bond.

Until you do, the court will continue to move in the presumption of abandonment.
And your estate will remain bonded property.

Red