

Administrative Overview

Government Accountability Commission Trust and Associated Entities

By Authority of the People under Natural Law and the Original Constitutional Compact

I. Introduction

This Administrative Overview establishes the internal structure, lawful jurisdiction, and operational coordination of the institutions established under the **Government Accountability Commission Trust (GAC Trust)**. These bodies function under **natural law and the original constitutional compact** to preserve the People's authority and restore accountability in public governance.

The framework is comprised of three main entities:

1. Government Accountability Commission (GAC)
 2. Constitutional Enforcement Bureau (CEB)
 3. Department of Government Accountability (DOGA)
with an integrated public record and interface platform known as the **People's Docket**.
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II. Governing Structure and Jurisdiction

1. Government Accountability Commission (GAC)

The GAC Trust is a private, non-statutory, unincorporated trust formed under natural law, standing in the People's original jurisdiction. It holds the lawful authority to:

- Form grand juries,
- Receive matured complaints via affidavit,
- Issue lawful findings, presentments, and indictments,
- Establish state divisions, and
- Publish official notices and lawful records.

The GAC operates independently of statutory, corporate, or foreign jurisdictions and is not subject to government oversight.

Each state may form a **GAC Division Trust**, chartered directly by the GAC. Each division must have:

- A Trustee, who holds fiduciary responsibility,
- A Speaker, who serves as the lawful voice and liaison.

2. Constitutional Enforcement Bureau (CEB)

The CEB is the **delivery and execution arm** of the lawful grand juries and the GAC Trust. It does not form grand juries or make findings but acts upon:

- Lawful indictments and presentments,
- Communication with sheriffs, JAG officers, and enforcement personnel,
- Delivery of notices and escalation of accountability actions.

CEB may coordinate across all fifty states through national contracts or local engagement and operates under direct guidance of the GAC Trust and grand juries.

3. Department of Government Accountability (DOGA)

DOGA is the **public liaison and communications division**. It provides:

- Education and media messaging to the public,
- Intake of public complaints,
- Referrals of potential cases to the GAC Trust,
- Coordination with allied public foundations (e.g., American-Made Foundation).

DOGA is also tasked with shielding the lawful process from infiltration and ensuring all public-facing content and intake is lawfully structured.

III. Complaint Intake and Maturation Process

Step 1: Affidavit-Based Intake

All cases begin with the submission of a **lawful affidavit**:

- Sworn and signed under penalty of perjury,
- Asserts facts, harm, remedy sought, and jurisdiction,
- Served to the accused party with a 10-day rebuttal window.

Only **matured affidavits** (those unrebutted within the lawful time) proceed to review.

Step 2: Submission Channels

- **DOGA** may receive and refer affidavits to the GAC Trust.

- The **People’s Docket Website** includes a public **questionnaire** guiding complainants through:
 - Proper jurisdiction,
 - Verification of affidavit maturity,
 - Document submission and intake.

Step 3: Grand Jury Review and Classification

Upon lawful referral, the GAC may convene a Grand Jury composed of qualified People (trained under the Common Law Academy and passing a 90% proficiency test). The Grand Jury determines whether the matter proceeds as:

- **Findings and Recommendations:**
A non-binding but lawful report identifying constitutional violations or misconduct, including suggested corrective actions.
- **Presentment:**
A formal public declaration of misconduct. Requires no prosecutorial permission and places the accused on lawful public record.
- **Indictment:**
A binding lawful charge, issued when sufficient cause and lawful evidence exist. Triggers enforcement and accountability mechanisms.

Each action is published on the **People’s Docket**, recorded, and assigned a unique document ID.

IV. Juror Standards and Qualifications

- Grand jurors must be fully trained under the Common Law Academy and demonstrate understanding of the Constitution, natural law, and immutable principles.
 - Each Grand Jury may consist of **30 members with 5 alternates**.
 - Jurors must sign a **Declaration of Status**, acknowledging their lawful standing, rights, and limitations of authority.
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V. Enforcement and Delivery

All official presentments, indictments, and lawful notices are:

- Sealed and signed by authorized Speakers and Trustees,
- Delivered by the **Constitutional Enforcement Bureau**,
- Presented to sheriffs, prosecutors, or other public officials with:
 - A “hot potato” notice,
 - A lawful rebuttal window,
 - Consequences for breach or noncompliance.

Failure to comply or respond results in:

- **Tacit admission,**
 - Listing on the **People's Docket** as defaulted or in breach,
 - Possible escalation to lawful enforcement and arrest.
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VI. Recordkeeping and Public Notice

All official records are published to the **People's Docket** website. Each document includes:

- A jurisdiction tag (e.g., Massachusetts),
- A reference number,
- Status (finding, presentment, indictment),
- A link to download and embed evidence.

The Docket provides public visibility and serves as the official lawful record repository.

VII. Summary of Process Flow

1. Matured affidavit submitted via DOGA or People's Docket
2. Referred to GAC for grand jury formation
3. Grand Jury issues findings, presentments, or indictments
4. Actions published on People's Docket
5. Notices delivered by CEB to responsible officers
6. Officers required to comply or face listing and escalation
7. Enforcement continues through lawful mechanisms, public record, and future indictments