

“The Call to Actual Public Office” (v6)

*Reconstructing Our Land and Soil Civilian Governments –
Of, For, and By The People – at the County, State, and Federal Levels.
Self-Governance by State Citizens within The Assemblies.
Repopulating The United States of America (unincorporated) Public Offices.*

Note: This is an unofficial paper for internal reference only for the Counties and States. Duties are job descriptions modified from the internet. Our American way may be different. If there are any changes you would like to see, please email Jeff at ecovilas@hush.com. This is a work in progress.

“Preface” by Anna Von Reitz

June 12th, 2020

... Remember that we are a separate population occupying a separate jurisdiction, and our actual public offices have to be filled by the members of our Assemblies who are State Citizens, and our “Public” for the purposes of our Public Elections consist of the recorded State Citizens and State Nationals. We have our own separate world and our own elections which is why we don’t vote in their elections or participate in their political parties. Long ago our public elections included all jurisdictions, but it hasn’t been that way since the subcontractors incorporated at the end of the Civil War.

“Protections for Lawful Persons”

Those occupying the land and soil jurisdiction of this country, acting in the capacity of State Nationals or State Citizens, are owed the protections of the Constitutions. American State Nationals and American State Citizens are owed The Law of Peace, AR 27-161-1. There is no excuse for anyone in government not knowing and honoring that.

So when we claim our proper birthright political status as American State Nationals or American State Citizens, our business is our own on the land and soil of our State, and when we venture out in the wider world, we are under the protection of the British Queen (Monarch).

– Excerpt p.110 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

For the time that we are conducting business in the global realm of commerce — that is, in the Jurisdiction of the Air, we are considered to be “friends” of the Government of Westminster under the protection of the Pope.

– Excerpt p.138 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

We are all born as Lawful Persons on the land and soil of our respective States, and we are supposed to be protected by the most sacred bonds of international trust and treaty and commercial obligation....

– Excerpt p.153 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

When you return your Legal Person to the land and soil jurisdiction, it becomes a Lawful Person — owed all the guarantees and protections of the Constitutions. You come back into your birthright inherited status as a “sovereign in your own right”.

– Excerpt p.205 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

The American Government at the State-level is set up like the Swiss Government. Every Swiss is trained to use firearms and to serve their community in emergency capacities. They all know basic First Aid. They all belong to Community Safety Brigades. This system is highly effective in promoting Public Safety, reducing crime, and keeping the peace. Jural Assembly Members have the respect and cooperation of local law enforcement and are not viewed as outsiders or threats.

– Excerpt p.52 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

The State Citizens who shoulder the responsibility to self-govern the actual State Government are the only Parties having authority and standing to enforce the Constitutional guarantees. They are the “We, the People” who signed the Constitutions.

– Excerpts AVR #2534 About the State Assembly Militias

“Qualifying Members”

We need to qualify our Jurors (Members) which includes the documentation and declarations already discussed — a Birth Certificate or similar public or private record showing when and where a man or woman was born, two Witnesses affirming the identity of Jural Assembly candidate, Act of Expatriation from Territorial or Municipal citizenship, Acknowledgement, Acceptance, and Re-Conveyance/Declaration of Permanent Domicile of our Given Names back to the land and soil of our respective States of the Union, Certificates of Assumed Name also removing their NAMES back to permanent domicile on the land and soil of the State, and a signed and witnessed Mission Statement/Jural Assembly Membership Agreement of the kind I provided as an example. This creates a Record of the Origin of the Jural Assembly Member on American soil, a verification of their living identity by people who know them, and the rest of the documentation clearly demonstrates their intention to return home to the land and soil jurisdiction and to operate in their unincorporated capacity as one of the “people” and not as a “person”. This “package” is necessary to prove that the Juror is qualified to serve as a Juror of the State Jural Assembly, that the Juror is cognizant and freely choosing the capacity in which they are operating, which in turn validates the actions of the Jural Assembly as a whole.

– Excerpt p.58 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

“The Call to Actual Public Office” (v6)

*Reconstructing Our Land and Soil Civilian Governments –
Of, For, and By The People – at the County, State, and Federal Levels.
Self-Governance by State Citizens within The Assemblies.
Repopulating The United States of America (unincorporated) Public Offices.*

**Bolded offices below are the minimum required to repopulate a County or State.
* means the basic Duties descriptions follow below.**

County Level - Soil (unincorporated)

County Chairman (Elected)

County Scribe

County Treasurer (Elected)

County Recorder* (Elected)

Public Notaries* (Elected)

County Sheriff (Elected)* and Deputy Sheriffs*

County Court Clerk* (Elected)

County Justice of the Peace (Elected)*

County Coroner* (Elected)

County Bondsman* (Elected)

County Jurors and Jury Foreman*

State Level - Land / National (unincorporated)

State Assembly Chairman (Elected)

State Scribe

State Treasurer (Elected)

State Recorder* (Elected)

International Notarial Witness* (Elected)

State Court Clerk* (Elected)

State Justices* (Elected)

State Jurors and Jury Foreman*

State Marshal-at-Arms*

State Assembly Response Team* (Militia)

Federal Level - International (unincorporated)

Continental Marshal* and Deputy Continental Marshals

Continental Response Team* (Militia)

“The Call to Actual Public Office” (v6)

*Reconstructing Our Land and Soil Civilian Governments –
Of, For, and By The People – at the County, State, and Federal Levels.
Self-Governance by State Citizens within The Assemblies.
Repopulating The United States of America (unincorporated) Public Offices.*

**Duties are job description excerpts from the internet.
One may oversee the current professional "Public Officer", providing
they are honest, good hearted, and record their American political status,
OR one may take over that Public Office fully.**

“The Recorder (County/State)”

The Recording Secretaries establish their Election Record, which shows the names, addresses, and dates of election and terms of office, plus record of their affirmation done with their hand on the land and soil Geneva Bible. (The United States Supreme Court has ruled that any affirmations or oaths of office that are **not** taken on the Bible are invalid and illegal for purposes of international conduct of business.)

The Recorder via Anna

Records are by definition all the paperwork associated with actual land and actual soil and actual people. So, obviously, your State Jural Assembly needs to have a Recorder, not a Registrar, and the primary duty of that Office needs to be keeping Records related to the Jural Assembly and its Members in order and secure. Membership Records are confidential for the most part and only the names and addresses of the Jural Assembly Members are generally available. The State Recorder function is vital. It creates and preserves the Public and Private Records upon which the legitimacy and proof of the proper functioning of the Jural Assembly depend. Protecting the Person and the Records of the State Jural Assembly Recorder are therefore important considerations, and securing the Records in multiple copies and in multiple locations is also necessary. Ideally, all Records are created in original triplicate at the time of their creation, with one copy going to the Jural Assembly Member, one going to the soil jurisdiction County level organization, and one remaining with the State Jural Assembly Recorder. Realistically, at the beginning, we are all dealing with less than ideal circumstances and photocopies of documents may have to be accepted instead... The Recorder should stamp the package as complete, scan it, distribute the copies, and secure the copies left in his or her possession. Records of times, dates, quorums, meeting minutes and similar documentary evidence in support of the State Jural Assembly's activities should also be maintained both by the Recording Secretary and by the Recorder's Office... The Recorders together with Recording Secretaries and Public Notaries elected, trained, and confirmed in Office by the actual State Jural Assembly together make up a team that evidences, secures, and officially affirms our

political status, our identity, the capacity in which we are choosing to act, and which ultimately secures the peace and the proper functioning of the State Jural Assemblies and the country as a whole.

– Excerpt p.57-59 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

May Include Duties of a County Clerk

Assist in maintaining records of notary bonds, births, deaths, assumed names, co-partnerships, and other documents. The County Clerk keeps records of all governing body transactions, resolutions and ordinances. The County Clerk issues permits, serve customers at the counter, and assist with telephone inquiries.

Plus, the County Clerk receives all nominations and petitions for elections. The Clerk also is responsible for preparing ballots, procuring and maintaining voting machines and recruiting and training poll workers and the conduct of all elections.

“Public Notaries”

A Notary is an Official appointed by their State to serve as an impartial witness to those signing important documents. A Notary manages and witnesses autographs on official documents. They verify the identity of the individuals signing the lawful documents and check to make sure they are signing without any pressure or intimidation. They are impartial and their work helps to prevent fraud or coercion, by affirming the state of mind of all signees. They may also bear witness to items within a safe deposit box or the equivalent. They maintain a Notary Journal.

Public Notaries via Anna

The actual Office of the Public Notary is very important and very powerful. Our Notaries carry more power and hold a higher office than their corporate State of State Chief Justices... Our land and soil jurisdiction Public Notaries are “confirmed” in Office as elected Public Officials. They use stamps and red ink... Public Notaries process and witness and transfer the Public Records of the County, the State, and the People. Our Public Notaries are members of our County and State Courts and hold a position of trust similar to that of a State Justice or County Justice of the Peace. Properly overseen Due Process Proceedings subject to Declaratory Judgment by an elected Public Notary have the full force and effect of the Public Law and cannot be reviewed or overturned by any private agency or “State of State” Court. Each actual Public Notary elected should be rigorously trained in Due Process Proceedings and supplied with a red ink Public Notary Stamp... The often thankless work of a good elected Public Notary is an invaluable service to the State, the Counties, and the People. They provide a reliable and official Witness to the business transactions and records upon which we depend to secure our identities and control our assets and invoke the Public and Organic Law owed to our country.

– Excerpt p.73-75 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

“Duties of the County Sheriff”

A sheriff manages his or her deputies, who are usually uniformed officers who patrol and maintain order in the community. The sheriff monitors and directs deputies as they perform the following duties – investigating complaints, emergency response, patrolling, monitoring traffic safety, resolving disputes, arresting suspects, criminal investigation, and executing warrants. The sheriff is also responsible for managerial and clerical office duties, which may include filling out paperwork on warrants and complaints, reviewing patrol logs, overseeing hiring and training of deputies, managing the county jail, and writing and distributing the budget. The sheriff also may be responsible for, or at least take part in, public forums on policing matters, as well as community outreach programs.

The County Sheriff via Anna

The County Sheriff elected by the County Jural Assembly Members is the top Public Law Official in the country. Within the physical boundaries of his County, he is the embodiment of the Public Law and its chief enforcer. Because he works for the soil jurisdiction, the actual County Sheriff is a “Peacekeeping Official”. Peacekeepers work for the people, the land and the soil. Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) work for “persons” — the corporations and their shareholders operating as incorporated States of State, like the “State of Ohio”. (We have been well and thoroughly confused and duped into thinking that their “County Sheriff” is our “County Sheriff”, when in fact an unlawful conversion has taken place. Many of those operating our Counties back in the 1960’s took the bait of “Federal Block Grants” and elected to incorporate the unincorporated Counties they were working for. In doing so, they unwittingly removed and converted the actual County Government into mere commercial corporations operated as franchises ... They handed over our sovereignty “for us” in exchange for racketeering kickbacks.

– Excerpt p.60 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

Either you operate as the actual Sheriff of the unincorporated County and State, or you operate as a “Sheriff” of an incorporated “County” franchise of a State of State. There is a Macon County Sheriff working for Georgia, the actual State; and then, out of the blue, there’s suddenly a “County of Macon” and the “Sheriff” of the “County of Macon” is working for the [Territorial] “State of Georgia”, instead. Sleight of hand. Presto-Change-O! One minute you are standing on the land and soil and your County Sheriff is your County Sheriff, and the next he is a patsy working for a foreign corporation. In the years since all that happened, things have gotten even more balled up, and we’ve added another layer of this incorporation scam. Instead of working for the Territorial State of State, the man who appears to be working as your County Sheriff may be working for a Municipal STATE OF STATE corporation, instead. These moonlighting “Sheriffs” and other “County” Officials are — for the most part unwittingly — functioning as impostors — appearing to be land and soil jurisdiction County Sheriffs and County Officials, when in fact they are being paid by foreign corporations and not standing on the land and soil jurisdiction of this country at all.

– Excerpt p.61 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

Our elected County Sheriffs are the actual Sheriffs and their “Sheriffs” are just stand-ins, calling themselves “Sheriffs” but acting in completely different and foreign capacities.

– Excerpt p.64 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

The actual County Sheriff is responsible for the enforcement of the Public and Organic Law, including the actual Constitution owed to our States and the protection of the property, persons, and guaranteed rights of the people living within the borders of his County. So those County Sheriffs who are Peacekeeping Officials serving the unincorporated land and soil jurisdiction Counties, are the embodiment of the Public Law and the executors of the Law of the Land and the Law of the Soil within their County's borders. All "Sheriffs" serving incorporated "Counties" as Law Enforcement Officers are obligated to come to the aid and assistance of the actual Sheriff and to obey the directions of the actual County Sheriff.

– Excerpt p.65 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

Sheriffs are not "law enforcement officials" but are "peacekeepers". The Office is "limited" to the physical parameters of that County. The County Sheriff can tell any "US MARSHAL" to take a hike.

– Excerpts AVR #1257 Peacekeepers

Sheriffs operating on the soil and land jurisdictions are public peacekeeping officials. The public officials outrank the private (corporate) officers, but in the absence of public peacekeeping officials, the private officers enter the vacated office of "County Sheriff" and act "as" both kinds of Sheriff until the public office is re-occupied. As a result, many so-called "County Sheriffs" are not actually functioning as County Sheriffs. They are simply federal corporation franchise employees considered Dual Citizens by the federal organizations, who have the option to enforce the Law of the Land --- or not --- as they see fit. This gives them almost God-like usurped power, until and unless the people in the actual, factual County wake up ... and elect their own County Sheriff to serve specifically in the actual Public Office as an elected peacekeeping official. This usurpation of our Public Offices ... by privately owned and operated commercial corporations and their employees is a violation of our Constitutions at all levels.

– Excerpts AVR #1937 Sheriffs – The Enforcement

Our Common Law Sheriffs, the highest elected peacekeeping officials in this country, were unlawfully converted into "Pinkertons" -- private Law Enforcement Officers... It's time for the rest of us to wise up about the way in which our counties were hijacked, and our public offices demeaned and unlawfully converted into private corporate offices. It's time that upholding the constitutional guarantees of Americans became something more than a "discretionary" duty. If your Sheriff is a member of the Constitutional Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association, please reach out to him and let him know the cavalry is coming. The American States and People are on the move to take back their country and restore their Common Law Sheriffs to full operation and authority.

– Excerpts AVR #2500 Sheriffs and Sheriffs

Duties of the Deputy Sheriffs

Deputy Sheriffs provide Peace Officer services in counties. This includes protecting citizens and property by patrolling neighborhoods, citing reckless drivers, making arrests, responding to calls for assistance and serving warrants; as well as booking and processing prisoners and crime scene investigation. This may include assisting during natural disasters and other emergencies, and guarding disaster areas; plus maintaining peace and security in courtrooms, the serving of court documents, escort detainees to and from court proceedings, and prepare and keep records.

“Duties of the Court Clerk (County/State)”

A Court Clerk is an administrative worker in the criminal and civil justice systems, providing support to judges, attorneys and other officers of the court. They manage all secretarial duties including maintaining court records, distributing orders of the court, and preparing meeting agendas. They ensure that all court processes run smoothly and effectively.

More specifically, a Court Clerk – upholds all court files and records to ensure they stay up-to-date and accessible; records the minutes of meetings and court proceedings; assists in all office management and administrative processes; creates calendars of cases to be called; prepare and distribute court orders including probation orders, sentencing information, and court summonses; collects court fines and maintain records of amounts collected; ensures that all legal documents submitted adhere to the law and court procedures; and administers oaths and affirmations.

The Court Clerk via Anna

Clerks set the venue of court cases — that is, they determine where a case belongs, in which court and jurisdiction, and they assign it to a specific Judge, a Justice, or a Justice of the Peace to “shepherd” the proceedings.

So the first duty of a Court Clerk is to recognize the kind of action being pursued and the nature of the people or the persons pursuing it, and thereby, to correctly direct it to the appropriate jurisdiction and the appropriate court within that jurisdiction.

Our Clerks have to turn away people who are coming to our courts seeking redress while still functioning as “foreign persons” on our shores. ... Is it an issue that pertains to the land and soil and to actual, factual people and things? That is our jurisdiction. Or is it something intangible and theoretical, like two corporations arguing over patent rights? That is THEIR jurisdiction. A good Court Clerk can determine the jurisdiction of a case from determining the capacity in which parties to a case are acting, the nature of the controversy and what it involves as subject matter.

A good Court Clerk operating a lawful Court as one of the People and a member of the State Jural Assembly can “observe the facts” though not offer “legal advice” since our lawful system is foreign to their legal system. Court Clerks also maintain meticulous records of all the paperwork involved in a case, assigning numbers to case records and keeping track as more paperwork and evidence comes in and is added to the court record.

Land and soil jurisdiction Courts keep records. Sea jurisdiction Courts keep files. Many Paralegals can readily fulfill the duties of Court Clerk once they are brought up to speed and understand that we are reopening Public Courts to serve the people (State Nationals) and People (State Citizens) of our State.

– Excerpt p.76,77 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

“Duties of the County Justice of the Peace”

Justices of the Peace have the authority to perform lower-level judicial functions. Their power can be divided into ministerial and judicial areas. Most of their duties are administrative and include the approval of documents and the sanctification of Solemn Proclamations and official Declarations.

Their duties may include officiating secular marriage and civil union ceremonies, witnessing a Testimony in the Form of an Affidavit, witnessing autographs, taking depositions, issuing subpoenas and taking acknowledgements. They may serve as a judge on small claims court or misdemeanor offenses, conduct inquests and provide mediation.

Justices of the Peace can also issue warrants. Most commonly, they issue arrest warrants for people who have written bad checks or who have refused to appear at a mandatory court hearing. They can also issue search warrants.

“Duties of the County Coroner”

Coroners are responsible for conducting investigations to determine cause and mode of death. Their work requires them to be on call 24 hours a day, 365 days per year. Coroners are called upon to direct the activities of a number of forensic professionals, including investigators, forensic pathologists, toxicologists, forensic technicians, and staff physicians. The activities of these professionals, through the coroner’s inquest, are directed to investigate the circumstances surrounding a suspicious, violent, or accidental death and determine the cause and the responsible parties for the death.

However, a candidate’s resume should clearly detail knowledge of – gathering information, interviewing techniques, basic rules of evidence, physiology, anatomy medical terminology, and investigative principles and techniques.

“Duties of the County Bondsman”

When someone is arrested for a crime, a bail bondsman pays the bail so that person can go free until it is time for the trial. The bondsman charges a fee of 10-15% of the total cash bond assigned by the court. If the person doesn't appear for trial, the bondsperson must either find the person or hire someone (known as a bail enforcement agent, fugitive recovery agent, or bounty hunter) to find the person and bring him or her back.

The bail is arranged by pledging either cash or assets, and acting as a surety for the criminal suspect. Bail bond agents share a security agreement with court officials. This arrangement allows them to put up an irrevocable “blanket” bond which will pay the court the entire bond money in case the agent’s client fails to appear in court. Such agents generally have a deal with a bank, insurance company, or some other credit provider that allows them to draw on credit at any time of the day or night.

The Bondsmen via Anna

There are two kinds of bail bond agents – those working in a professional bonding company, and others who work for a surety company. Bondsmen serve to keep order in the court, but even more, to serve in the capacity of “brother’s keeper”. This is a role at the court level, to take charge of prisoners and ensure their safety and good conduct while in court. This role can also extend beyond the boundaries of the Court as Bondsmen may assist Sheriffs and other Public Law Officials in performance of their duties... Bondsmen maintain the security of the actual courtroom and direct traffic within it. They may also seat people in the court gallery, help those who are physically injured or disabled, distribute educational information to members of the Jural Assembly, instruct people on how to post bonds — fees guaranteeing future performance of actions — that are retained and accounted for by the Court Clerk’s Office, and act in similar capacities. A Bondsman may serve as a Witness to official paperwork and confirms the Bond Roster for each day the Court is in Session — he signs the list of Bonds set by the Court and confirms receipt of bonding fees together with the Court Clerk at close of the Court’s business each day. He secures and locks the safe containing the bond fees. The Bondsmen typically make a public affirmation declaring that he will serve the People of the State in Good Faith and Honor, to protect the Court and the Public, and to assist in providing and securing peace and justice for all.

– Excerpt p.77 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

“Duties of Jurors”

In a criminal trial, they are charged with the responsibility of deciding whether, on the facts of the case, a person is guilty or not guilty of the offence for which he/she has been charged. The jury must reach its verdict by considering the evidence introduced in court. During all stages of the trial, jurors may take notes of proceedings. Jurors may also pass notes to the foreman or forewoman of the jury to ask the judge to explain certain aspects of the case.

At the conclusion of the trial, jurors are given an issue paper, which states the issues that the jury must consider in reaching its verdict. When the jury has reached its decision, it will return to the court and the verdict will be read out. At the end of the case, a court Garda or other official is required to keep the jury together until the verdict is reached. Jurors are taken into the jury room and allowed no outside communication at all, with the exception of notes to the court recorder. They may keep a copy of the indictment, the exhibits and their notes. Jurors may send out notes asking for the law to be further explained or for the judge to remind them of the details of the evidence. They will then be brought back into the court for the judge to give them such assistance as he/she can but there can be no new evidence at this stage.

Jurors via Anna

Jurors form the Jury Pool for your State. You may be called upon to hear court cases as a Trial Juror or to participate in bringing charges as a member of a Grand Jury. As a State Jural Assembly Member you are also pre-qualified to function as a County Jural Assembly Member, and vice-versa, so you may be called upon to help fill the local jury pools as a Trial Juror or as a member of the County Grand Jury, too. Our State Trial Jurors listen to the unique cases presented and decide the Law and the Facts. (This is fundamentally different than the duties of “State of State” Juries, which cannot consider the Law or the Facts, but only the statutes, codes, and regulations that govern the various federal-based corporations, and their franchises, and their employees.) ... State Jural Assemblies enforce the Public and Organic Law. They are enabled to address the Public Law and the Facts of individual cases, both... Our State Grand Jury Jurors listen to allegations of crime against the Public and Organic Law and decide whether or not there is sufficient cause to present charges for prosecution. Their deliberations result in “indictments” being issued against foreign citizens (including federal citizens) or in “presentments” being issued against State Nationals or State Citizens. The most important function beyond fair deliberation and enforcement of the Public and Organic Law that our State Jural Assemblies and Jurors perform is Jury Nullification. Our State Jural Assembly Members acting as Jurors in actual Trials can throw out any law that they find repugnant to the Public Good or the Cause of Justice. Our Jural Assembly Members can pass judgment on all acts of legislation affecting our States and People, including acts of any Federal Congress, any Territorial Congress, or any Municipal Congress that usurps upon our security or offers to disrespect our Natural and Unalienable Rights. This process of lawful Jury Nullification is designed to prune over-reaching legislative activity on the part of our employees, who are only authorized to organize and regulate their own activities and duties in accord with their constitutional contracts. Our State Courts are enabled to hear cross-jurisdictional cases involving private businesses and State Nationals and State Citizens versus federal, territorial, and municipal incorporated businesses and franchises... Nullification of a statutory State of State law or even an Act of any Federal, Territorial, or Municipal Congress results in it being declared null and void. It may take awhile for this to sink in and for “federal” and “state of state” employees to come to heel, but this is the actual power of the People being exercised as it is meant to be exercised... We can enforce our standards on them because they are our employees; their Acts and statutory law must conform to our Public and Organic Law or be overturned and remain unenforceable... It is the Jurors — the members of our jural assemblies — who decide all matters in our State and County Courts. The Justices pronounce their sentences, and the Recorder records them, and the Sheriffs enforce them. The fundamental importance of the State Jural Assemblies and of the Jurors who make them possible cannot be overstated. By promoting and lawfully enforcing the Public and Organic Law of this country, these organizations protect Americans and American assets from the unrestricted predations and presumptions of foreign corporations and their employees.

– Excerpt p.81-83 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

Duties of the Jury Foreman

A foreman serves an important role to speak on behalf of the jury –

Attendance – You serve as the head juror. Your responsibilities do not change much from other

jurors until you reach the point of deliberation in a case for a trial jury. Once deliberation begins, you must ensure all jurors are present in the room before it begins. Because the verdict for a case must be presented unanimously in a trial jury, deliberations may not begin unless all jurors are present. A foreman of a grand jury is also responsible for recording the number of jurors concurring in every indictment.

Fairness – Every juror is provided an equal opportunity to ask questions as well as present concerns related to the case. It is the foreman's role in a trial jury to ensure deliberation takes place in an orderly manner and that each juror has the opportunity to speak regarding his view and reason for the verdict. The foreman ensures each juror is given a fair share to speak regardless of personalities and differences in opinion. For a grand jury, the foreman administers the oath to witnesses and may supervise the questioning of witnesses, ensuring the questions are representative of the jury.

Communication – Each juror has an opportunity to communicate with the judge, but it is the foreman that must do the communication on behalf of the jury. The foreman serves as the spokesperson for the jury. He is also the one responsible for signing and presenting indictments and the verdict to the court on behalf of the jury.

Deputy Foreman – In addition to assigning a foreman on a jury, a deputy foreman is also assigned. The deputy foreman serves as a regular juror, but steps up to the role of foreman when the assigned foreman is absent.

Duties of the Grand Jury

A Grand Jury is a jury – a group of Citizens – empowered by law to conduct lawful proceedings and investigate potential criminal conduct, and determine whether criminal charges should be brought. A grand jury may subpoena physical evidence or a Person to testify. A grand jury is separate from the courts, which do not preside over its functioning. Grand juries perform both accusatory and investigatory functions. The investigatory functions of grand juries include obtaining and reviewing documents and other evidence, and hearing sworn testimonies of witnesses who appear before it; the accusatory function determines whether there is probable cause to believe that one or more persons committed a particular offense. Traditionally, a grand jury numbers 23 jurors.

Grand Juries via Anna

Grand Juries are authorized to investigate any crimes occurring in their jurisdiction and in that capacity only they have the right to investigate any criminal activity promulgated ... That, and handing down the results of their investigation as either an indictment or presentment, is where the power of the Grand Jury ends.

– Excerpts AVR #480 Continental Marshals

Duties of the Trial Jury (Criminal/Civil)

Their job is to decide which side to believe at a formal criminal trial, or in other words, to render a verdict of guilt or innocence. Smaller than a grand jury, a trial jury usually consists of six to twelve people. Trial court procedure is extremely strict and controlled entirely by the judge. Each

party in a trial typically has an attorney. Unlike a grand jury, a trial jury usually has no say in what evidence they get to see. Evidence in trials is carefully chosen by each party's attorney and must adhere to a set of rules designed to ensure that the evidence is reliable. Trial juries rarely have the opportunity to ask questions.

“Duties of State Justices and Judges”

Judges perform the following duties – Read through lawful documents to make determinations about pre-trial issues, motions and final rulings; assist with monitoring jury selection, along with instructing the jury and managing them during a trial; listen to arguments from plaintiffs and defendants to determine the facts of a case and come to a ruling; ask questions of witnesses and legal counsel to make the right decisions regarding issues that may occur during a trial or hearing; meet with lawful counsel to discuss and decide upon objections, pretrial motions, evidence and discovery issues; determine proper sentencing, monetary fees and damages to be paid upon the completion of a case and hand down the ruling in the courtroom to the responsible Party; monitor court proceedings to ensure all lawful procedures are handled according to the law and make decisions regarding gray area issues, such as the use of cameras in the courtroom; and write opinions and conduct lawful research as needed to reach determinations or create written documents.

The State Justices and Judges via Anna

At the State level, the people are also served by “Justices” as in “Justices of the Supreme Court”. Also at the State level, because not all of the State’s international jurisdiction was ever delegated away, we have “Judges”. All the “persons” are served by Hired Jurists arbitrarily calling themselves “Judges” or “Justices”, none of whom are holding any valid Public Office in the American Government at all.

So the additional irony is that I am an actual Judge holding an actual elected Public Office approved by the people of this State, and I am the one being accused of “lying” and being a “fake Judge”.... I am willfully serving the People of Alaska, instead of the Persons of Alaska. The reason that I have not been arrested and charged with “impersonating a Judge” is that those who would have to bring the charges are in fact impersonating our Judges — and as Hired Jurists, they know it.

– Excerpt p.63,64 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

“Marshal-at-Arms” via Anna

In most State Jural Assemblies, the security for Assembly functions, meetings, and meeting spaces, is provided by an elected Marshal-at-Arms... Their duty with respect to the State Jural

Assembly is to provide a safe location for meetings, to be prepared to remove disruptive participants, to be aware of any suspicious” activities (such as bringing in contraband) and to help organize the State Militia.

– Excerpt p.52 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

Finally, each State has a Marshal-at-Arms, who is responsible for the security of the State Jural Assembly, its records, its Officers, and its Membership during meetings, also for securing the Meeting Place prior to and immediately after meetings, and for Coordination of the County Militias with the State Militia. This is a very busy and important job. The Marshals-at-Arms for each State, like the leaders of the actual County and State Militias, are responsible for outreach and education of their counterparts in the U.S. Military, U.S. Marshals Service and LEO/law enforcement communities.

– Excerpt p.69 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

“Continental Marshals (Federal)”

The Continental Marshals are not land jurisdiction officers. They work for the land jurisdiction states and people living in their postal districts to protect and defend the international rights and powers retained by the states and people under Article 10 The Continental Marshals are not under the control or authority of any Grand Jury. Likewise, Continental Marshals are not under the control or authority of any State Justice. The Continental Marshals work for the Federal Postal District Courts set up by the people in their district for the purpose of prosecuting international crimes that occur in the undelegated jurisdiction created by Article 10. Many of the worst crimes that the people of this country have suffered have occurred in precisely this jurisdiction: inland piracy, unlawful conversion of assets, interstate bank fraud, kidnapping, press-ganging, human trafficking, enslavement, extortion and racketeering practiced on an interstate or international basis is all in the jurisdiction of the Continental Marshals and it is precisely because the Federal Marshals were no longer being funded by the renegade Congress that we have suffered all these crimes in our midst. The Continental Marshals enforce the orders of Federal Postal District Court judges, not State Justices ... A fully functioning Continental Marshals Service is a key part of restoring the Checks and Balances and the complete American Common Law Court System we are owed.

– Excerpts AVR #480 Continental Marshals

The Continental Marshals Service serves the Land Jurisdiction of The United States of America. The Land Jurisdiction is an international jurisdiction belonging to The United States, but controlled and operated by The United States of America... Continental Marshals have enforcement authority under direct delegation from the unincorporated government that is in charge of the international jurisdiction owed to the States in general and that government is The United States of America. They have primary responsibility for enforcing the Law of the Land including the Constitutions, the Un-revised United States Statutes-at-Large, Postal Laws and issues arising under the Reserved Powers of the Tenth Amendment. As international land jurisdiction Officers they are not under any authority vested in the individual States, are not part of the State Militias; like the sea-going US Marshals their turf is defined by Districts --- in the case of Continental Marshals, they work within Postal Districts that may overlap several States. The structure mandated is that each State has one Chief Marshal and each Postal District has a

District Chief Marshal, all organized under a single Chief Marshal of The United States of America. Deputy Marshals serve under the direction of the Chief Marshal for their State or the District Chief Marshal as the issues and needs may demand ... Continental Marshals serve a unique interface between the County Sheriffs and the Federal Government; when County Sheriffs need assistance to enforce Constitutional guarantees, the Continental Marshals are there to assist; when County Sheriffs fail to uphold the Constitutional guarantees and other Natural and Unalienable Rights of the American People, the Continental Marshals can be called upon... Continental Marshals must be able to identify the Federal Entities and know the constitutional limitations placed on those entities, must be able to tell the difference between an actual State and a State of State or STATE OF STATE incorporated franchise... They work as Lawful Persons engaged in the enforcement of international law... Continental Marshals are Federal Postal District Officers under the original Federal Constitution -- The Constitution for the united States of America...

– Excerpts AVR #1899 Continental Marshals

We re-commissioned the Federal Marshals in 2015 and renamed them Continental Marshals in an effort to draw a clear and firm distinction between their functions and jurisdiction compared to their counterparts, the United States Marshals. Our Continental Marshals function as Peacekeeping Officers in both the International Jurisdiction of the Land and the International Jurisdiction of the Sea – Reserved Powers, Amendment 10...

– Excerpts AVR #2066 Call for Continental Marshal Support

“Duties of The State Assembly Response Team (Militia)”

Militias began in 1636, when colonists formed Militias to defend their community. The Militias duty still focuses on domestic emergencies, which can range from armed insurrection, to natural disasters, to enforce the laws. In the aftermath of a natural disaster, such as a hurricane or earthquake, The Militia members may have to keep order, restore roads, restore communications and provide drinkable water.

The State Assembly Militia via Anna

Actual State Militias are not the same as State *of* State Militias. State Militias are manned by State Citizens who are members of the State Jural Assembly. Similar to the system of the Swiss Cantons, their focus is community safety and preparedness on a statewide basis. Members are taught firearms safety, marksmanship, first aid, and train in one or more specialties. In the event of attack or natural disaster, the State Militia Commanders can call upon one or more County Militias for assistance. They can also call upon the “State *of* State” Militias, the State *of* State “National Guard” and the local U.S. Military Commanders for assistance. State *of* State Militias including the State *of* State “National Guard” are quasi-military or paramilitary organizations manned by State *of* State (Territorial) U.S. Citizens who are corporate shareholders and enfranchised voters. The actual State may employ additional peacekeeping Public Safety Officers, whose duty is to uphold the Public and Organic Law in places and in situations where

the people of the State (State Nationals) need protection or assistance. These local State peacekeeping forces have traditionally gone by a variety of names — Troopers and Rangers, for example.

– Excerpt p.66 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

Men aged 21 to 45 who are physically fit are expected to join and support the State Militia upon acceptance into the State Jural Assembly. Conscientious Objectors are traditionally allowed to pay a fee in lieu of their Militia Duty, as are women and elders and others who for some physical or mental reason cannot serve.

– Excerpt p.52 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

And as should now be apparent, State Citizens also make up the State Assembly Militia. When we talk about the Assembly Militia we are talking about the “well-regulated” Militia guaranteed to each State under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. This is not any unorganized “militia” of paranoids out in the weeds living in deer blinds. There is no more official, legitimate, or venerable civilian community self-defense force in this country and Americans need to wake up and realize what it means and who we are talking about when we say, “We, the People”. We, the State Citizens. We, the State Assembly Militia.

– Excerpts AVR #2534 About the State Assembly Militias

Creation of the Continental Response Team (Militia)

The Militia Clauses (Constitution: Article 1, Section 8) – Clause 15: The (Continental) Congress shall have Power ... to provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions. Clause 16: The (Continental) Congress shall have Power ... to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by (Continental) Congress.

"State Assemblies" via Anna

-- Excerpts p.134,135 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

The State Jural Assembly

The State Jural Assembly takes up judicial issues that affect the People of the State and the enforcement of the Public Law, including enforcement of the Constitutions and running the People's Court and elections related to the Courts and Peacekeeping functions and officials. Unlike the State General Assembly, the State Jural Assembly runs all year long and pretty much twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The State Jural Assembly, like the State General Assembly, is composed of qualified Jurors who are State Citizens and State Electors, that is, people of the republican states who have volunteered to serve the State Government in the capacity of Jurors. Jurors are typically not paid unless they are called to serve as part of a jury,

either a Grand Jury or a Trial Jury. Sheriffs and Justices, both State Justices and Justices of the Peace, Clerks, Bondsmen, Coroners, and other elected and hired members of the People's Court are paid either a monthly salary or on a case by case basis, or as agreed upon.

The State Executive Assembly

The State Executive Assembly is elected at the State General Assembly as one of the first acts of the State General Assembly each year. The State Executive Assembly continues to function throughout the year and is enabled to conduct routine business for the State, including issuing Public Notices, conducting Elections, overseeing use and sale of State resources such as timber sales and public land leases, preparing ballot initiatives for the General Assembly, and serving as an interface for communications with the Federal Government — including direction of the Federal State of State Corporation, once we get organized to complete the Reconstruction of the Federal States of State. The State Executive Assembly also has the power to call the State General Assembly into Special Session if needed. State Executive Assemblies are basically committees of astute businessmen who have a State Assembly Chairman and a State Treasurer and a State Secretary and State Executive Assembly Members from the land districts within the State. These are called Postal Areas today to delineate them from the sea-going Postal Districts.

Together the General Assembly, Jural Assembly, and State Executive Assembly conduct the international business of each State of the Union, and work together to enforce the Public Law, make decisions about land and natural resources, ensure protection of property rights, postal roads, free public elections and other business of the State.

"The Situation"

The Alaska Statehood Compact created a "National Trust" Alaska operated as the Alaska State. That National Trust contains the land and soil jurisdiction of Alaska, even if Alaska has not yet been formally enrolled as a State in the Union. Therefore, I, as one of the People of this country, can invoke and fill the empty Public Office of Alaska State Judge or Justice or Justice of the Peace (at the County level). When we realized the scam being played our research led us to the old Government Land Office and the discovery that although Counties were mapped out and designated in Alaska at the time of Statehood, the land and soil jurisdiction of the State were never occupied. In a sense, our State did not exist, except as a National Trust laid out on paper. It was up to us to choose to act in our unincorporated capacity as County and State Jural Assembly Members, to occupy our State and our County, to hold our elections and conduct our business as the lawful Inheritors of the National Trust and the land and soil jurisdiction owed to Alaska and Alaskans. There were only a dozen or so of us up to speed to begin with, so it was a matter of staring at each other in disbelief, going through the motions, and everyone electing each other to different land and soil jurisdiction Public Offices, all of us serving as State Citizens. Fortunately, it doesn't matter how many or how few qualified State Jural Assembly Members there are for the land and soil jurisdiction to be occupied. Even one (1) qualified Elector operating in their unincorporated capacity prevents the corporations from claiming

“exclusive legislative” control — a condition that would leave us with no land and soil jurisdiction to stand upon and result in the collapse of our country and our States. I filled the Public Office of Alaska State Superior Court Judge. See the difference? Alaska State Superior Court Judge — not “State of Alaska” Superior Court Judge. “Alaska” and the “Alaska State” Trust were not “abandoned” and no “exclusive legislative” hegemony was achieved by the usurping commercial corporations as a result. The actual State and People have survived by the skin of their teeth, much to the consternation and annoyance of the foreign commercial corporations that have labored so long and so hard to take over our country, steal our resources, and enslave our people for their profit.

– Excerpt p.62,63 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

... And thus also prevent us from restoring the government we are owed and keep us from acting in our natural capacities and seek to usurp our Public Offices and replace them with employees of their foreign, for-profit “governmental services corporations” instead. ... The ignorance we are surrounded with in the general populace is thick enough to cut with a knife. The guile and evil of the men actually “in the know” who are orchestrating all this is also not to be underestimated. Once you know who you are and how your actual government is supposed to operate — and in which jurisdiction your actual government exists, you will realize how we have all been played and what you have to do to correct it. Reclaim your natural unincorporated political status, re-populate your unincorporated land and soil jurisdiction State, and, as members of the State Jural Assembly, occupy your “vacated” actual Public Offices — including the County Justices of the Peace, the State Justices and the State Judges. I guarantee that the phonies working as Hired Jurists won’t have a word to say about it.

– Excerpt p.64 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

Together the General Assembly, Jural Assembly, and State Executive Assembly conduct the international business of each State of the Union, and work together to enforce the Public Law, make decisions about land and natural resources, ensure protection of property rights, postal roads, free public elections and other business of the State.

– Excerpt p.135 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

The division between Lawful Persons and Legal Persons also results in the necessity of two court systems and two completely different sets of law. Our Lawful Persons are owed American Common Law, Public Land Law, and Organic Law. We are now in the process of fully restoring our Courts to provide the services we need for ourselves and to enforce the Public Law, including the Constitutions. Legal Persons function solely under Statutes, Codes, and Regulations, all forming a type of private law based on private contracts with other Legal Persons, including commercial corporations. Legal Persons are limited to functioning in the jurisdiction of the sea and the air, with the result that such legal fiction entities can only create more legal fiction entities as franchises owned by the same foreign sovereignty that claims ownership of the Legal Persons. Lawful Persons can issue charters to both corporate and incorporated entities. To overcome the legal presumption that you are voluntarily choosing to act and live as a Legal Person and to regain protections owed to your Lawful Person and to assert your identity as one of the People and to operate as such, it is necessary to create superior evidence rebutting their evidence to the contrary. Creating the superior evidence that you are choosing to act as a Lawful Person is the entire purpose of creating and recording the paperwork which The Living Law Firm has developed.

– Excerpt p.155 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

The rest of us, especially members of the State Jural Assemblies, are stuck in the middle playing the role of a Performance Review and Oversight Committee and taking the necessary steps to enforce the contracts we have with these service providers — the Constitutions, as well as addressing the more fundamental issues of finally reconstructing our own Federal States of States and ultimately, preparing for a Continental (Land Jurisdiction) Congress.

– Excerpt p.53 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

When Abraham Lincoln was forced to declare the Northern States of States bankrupt in 1863, he issued the Lieber Code to the military leaders of the Grand Army of the Republic. The British Territorial United States Government has continued to operate under the Lieber Code (also known as General Order 100) ever since. The Code has since been adopted as the Hague Conventions. Lincoln also began operating exclusively as the **Commander-in-Chief of the US Military**, and **exercising this power via the issuance of Executive Orders**, a practice which is the basis of Territorial Presidential executive powers to this day. Thus, at the Territorial level, we have **a military junta and “Presidents” of foreign commercial corporations** acting as dictators and at the Municipal level we have members of the **Territorial Congress grossly usurping powers intended for the Federal Congress** and attempting to extend the hegemony of their largely illegal oligarchy far, far beyond the borders of the District of Columbia.

– Excerpt p.144 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*

Since it was not an actual war according to the definition of “war”, there was never any Declaration of War issued by any Congress related to the American Civil War, nor was the surrender of Lee’s Army at Appomattox a peace treaty. The corporations and those backing them simply decided to stop fighting and went home, leaving the Federal Government in chaos that has persisted and been capitalized upon until this day. The Federal States of States are separate entities though they were all chartered by the actual States. The Confederation of States founded in 1781 was in ruins. It would require a concerted effort to “Reconstruct” the Federal States of States and form new commercial corporations to service their obligations under The Constitution for the united States of America. **That job of reconstruction of the Federal States of States has never been accomplished, and it can only be done by the actual States and People.** So the People must assemble and the States must assemble and they have to take care of long-overdue business. As we shall see, certain parties who owed us better service left us unaware of this urgent necessity and deliberately lulled us into the assumption that the Reconstruction Era was long over, and that we had no work to do. Until this long overdue process of reconstruction is undertaken, the entire Federal Branch of the Federal Government is out of commission, moth-balled, and the assets of the original Federal States of States that came through the ruination and bankruptcies have been rolled into **“land trusts” — meaning that these trusts belong to the land jurisdiction States and People.**

– Excerpt p.209,210 *The Jural Assembly Handbook*