
NOTICE OF CLAIM, OF RIGHT TO REPRESENT ONE'S SELF IN COURT:

NOTE TO ALL PUBLIC SERVANTS:

1) Failure to Disprove the claims (of rights and duties) herein, within the reasonable time limit given, and proper manner[*], amounts to 'tacit consent' by 'acquiescence', by 'failure to deny', according to U.S. and Arizona Civil Court Procedure Rule 8, 'the common law', Court Case Precedents, etc..

[*]= 'proper manner' of response, means an 'Affidavit' which is signed 'under penalty of perjury', reliant ONLY upon FACTS and actual, valid 'Law of the Land', to dispute any claims herein, and 'served' with proof of Receipt (i.e. by Certified or Registered mail, Process Server, etc.). All the same requirements as for THIS 'Notice of Claim'.

2) **All Public Office holders in the United States of America are REQUIRED by 'the supreme Law of the Land' (Art.6) to voluntarily swear an oath (and to sign a contract) 'to support' the Constitution (U.S. first, and then State Constitution(s) 2nd, subordinate to the U.S. Constitution and 'Laws made in Pursuance thereof') but NOT 'any Thing...to the Contrary'!. THEREFORE, ALL U.S. Public Servants are PERSONALLY LIABLE for even 'neglect to prevent' 'any Thing' they 'reasonably should know' IS 'to the Contrary' to the 'fundamental principles' of 'the supreme Law of the Land' in this document!**

'Sources of Authority' for this 'Notice of Claim'...

1) "**Faretta v. California**, 422 U.S. 806 (1975),^[1] was a case in which the [Supreme Court of the United States](https://www.supremecourt.gov/) held that criminal defendants have a constitutional right to refuse counsel and represent themselves in state criminal proceedings.";

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faretta_v._California

"Most U.S. states have a constitutional provision that either expressly or by interpretation allows an individual to represent one's own cause in the courts of that state. In many instances, state constitutional provisions regarding the right to petition the government for redress of grievances have been so interpreted.

The U.S. Judiciary Act, the Code of Conduct for United States Judges,^[8] the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Federal Rules of Evidence and the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure **address the rights of the self-represented litigant in several places.**

28 U.S.C. § 1654 provides: "In all courts of the United States the parties may plead and conduct their own cases personally or by counsel as, by the rules of such courts, respectively, are permitted to manage and conduct causes therein."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pro_se_legal_representation_in_the_United_States

Syllabus

"The Sixth Amendment as made applicable to the States by the Fourteenth guarantees that a defendant in a state criminal trial has an independent constitutional right of self-representation and that he may proceed to defend himself without counsel when he voluntarily and intelligently elects to do so, and, in this case, the state courts erred in forcing petitioner against his will to accept a state-appointed public defender and in denying his request to conduct his own defense."

Faretta v. California, 422 U.S. 806 (1975) <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/422/806/>

"This Constitution, and the Laws... made in Pursuance thereof... shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing... to the Contrary notwithstanding. ...Senators and Representatives...

Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution...and...

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." -Article 6 & Amendment 14; <https://constitutionus.com/> ;

<https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution>

IN CONCLUSION: ANY PUBLIC SERVANT RECEIVING THIS NOTICE IS PERSONALLY LIABLE IF THEY 'MAKE OR ENFORCE' OR EVEN 'NEGLECT TO PREVENT' 'ANY THING' THEY 'REASONABLY SHOULD KNOW' IS 'TO THE CONTRARY' OF THE 'FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES' OF 'THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND' HEREIN!

FEDERAL LAWS PUBLIC SERVANTS ARE PERSONALLY LIABLE UNDER:

42 U.S. Code § 1983. Civil action for deprivation of rights: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1983>

42 U.S. Code § 1985. Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1985>

42 U.S. Code § 1986. Action for neglect to prevent: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1986>

18 U.S. Code § 241. Conspiracy against rights: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/241>

18 U.S. Code § 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/242>

"Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done... and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses so to do, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured... for all damages caused by such wrongful act, which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in the action;..."

I hereby declare under penalty of perjury the foregoing statements and claims are true to the best of my knowledge,

_____,
(Signature, Printed Name, Date)

_____,
(State)

_____,
(County)
