

CASE NO. 12 cv 2987

ATTACHMENT NO. _____

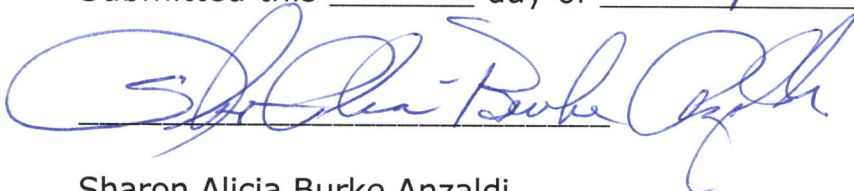
EXHIBIT _____

TAB (DESCRIPTION) _____

These are the laws as we know them—clear, precise and written by those with superior knowledge of the law “LAWYERS”, not the people. The people can not be held accountable if there is a failure to clarify or if its “incomprehensible, baseless assertions and citations to disjointed and/or irrelevant legal authority, grammatically, logically and legally incomprehensible, frivolous and unintelligible” or a conflict in the laws. This then goes back to those “LAWYERS” who created this conflict in law to be held accountable. Any failure for the judge to adhere is a violation under 18 USC 1001, 1346 1505, 2331 and 10 USC 333 This now violate the PATROIR ACT SECTION 800 HOMELAND SECUIRTY and other Departments now has to be notify of domestic terrorism.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED TO AMEND WITHOUT LEAVE OF COURT

Submitted this 17th day of July, 2012.

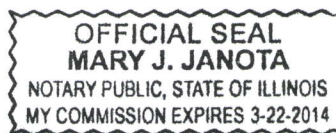


Sharon Alicia Burke Anzaldi
% 2406 North 76th Court
Elmwood Park, Illinois [60707]

Mary J. Janota

July 17th, 2012

my commission expires 3-22-2014



Sharon Alicia Burke Anzaldi

Petitioner

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE; IN THE NATURE OF WRIT OF ERROR
CORAM NOBIS & DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL OR
STATE THE PROPER JURISDICTION

**ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE;
IN THE NATURE OF WRIT OF ERROR CORAM NOBIS & A DE-
MAND FOR DISMISSAL OR STATE THE PROPER JURISDIC-
TION**

Now comes Petitioner Sharon Alicia Burke Anzaldi a non corporate entity with a **ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE ;IN THE NATURE OF WRIT OF ERROR CORAM NOBIS & A DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL OR STATE THE PROPER JURISDICTION**. Pursuant to **FRCP Rule 4 (j)** This Court is defined under FRCP Rule 4 (j) as a FOREIGN STATE as defined under 28 USC 1602 -1611 FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY ACT (FSIA) is being jurisdictionally challenge and full disclosure of the true jurisdiction of this Court is now being demand.

Any failure to disclose the true jurisdiction is a violation of **15 Statutes at Large, Chapter 249 (section 1), enacted July 27 1868** Chap. CCXLIX. ---An Act concerning the Rights of American Citizens in foreign States Whereas the rights of expatriation is a nature and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this principle this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the right of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their

descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the government thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed; Thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senator and the House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision, of any officers of is government which denies., restricts , impairs or questions the rights of expatriation , is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government.

As an America Citizen I hold the inherent right of the 11th amendment. The judicial power shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted by a Foreign State. If this FOREIGN STATE is misusing the name of this America Citizen by placing it in all caps or misusing the last name or using the term "person" as a CORPORATION all complaints and suit against such CORPORATION fall under the FSIA and the DEPT OF STATE OFFICES in Washington DC. DC now has to be notify pursuant to 22 CFR 93.1 -93.2. A copy of the FSIA has to be filed with the complaint to the defendant's chief executive officer of that CORPORATION.

MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, OR STATE COURT lacks jurisdiction to hear any case under the FOREIGN STATE definitions. This jurisdiction lies with the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT under the FSIA Statutes pursuant to 28 USC 1330. Because the Defendant is a non corporate entity and is not registered with any Secretary of State as a CORPORATION the Prosecution has **FAILED** to state a claim to which relief can be granted under 12(b) (6). Therefore this matter must be dismissed for lack of political, personam, and subject matter jurisdiction, Venue and under the 11th amendment. Definitions

Corpus Juris Secundum "The Body of Law" or Legal encyclopedia, Volume 7, Section 4: as quoted:"Attorney & client: An Attorney's "first" duty is to the Courts (1st) and the public (2nd) and not to the client (3rd), and wherever the duties to an attorney's client "conflict" with those interests that he/she owes his allegiance to, as an officer of the court in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the latter". The Biggest problem today is that People do not know their own rights & blindly entrust their rights to someone else. BLACK'S

LAW DICTIONARY FIFTH EDITION
Foreign CourtThe courts of a foreign state or nation. In the United States, this term is frequently applied to the courts of one of the states when their judgment or records are introduced in the courts of another.
Foreign jurisdictionAny jurisdiction foreign to that of the forum; e.g. a sister state or another country. Also the exercise by a state or nation jurisdiction beyond its own territory. Long-arm
Service of process is a form of such foreign or extraterritorial jurisdiction
Foreign lawsThe laws of a foreign country, or of a sister state. In conflict of law, the legal principle of jurisprudence which are part of the law of a sister state or nation. Foreign laws are additions to our own laws, and in that respect are called "jus receptum"
Foreign corporationA corporation doing business in one state though chartered or incorporated in another state is a foreign corporation as to the first state, and, as such, is required to consent to certain conditions and restriction in order to do business in such first state. Under federal tax laws, a foreign corporation is one which is not organized under the law of one of the states or territories of the United States. I.R.C. § 7701 (a) (5). Service of process on foreign corporation is governed by the Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 See also Corporation
TITLE 26 - INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, Subtitle F - Procedure and Administration ,CHAPTER 79 - DEFINITIONS Sec. **7701**. Definitions **(5)** Foreign The term "foreign" when applied to a corporation or partnership means a corporation or partnership which is not domestic."
Foreign service of processService of process for the acquisition of jurisdiction by a court in the United States upon a person in a foreign country is prescribed by Fed R. Civ. P. 4 (i) and 28 U.S.C.A. § 1608. Service of process on foreign corporation is governed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d) (3)
Foreign statesNations which are outside the United States. Term may also refer to another state; i.e. a sister state.
Foreign immunityWith respect to jurisdiction immunity of foreign nation, see 28 U.S.C.A 1602 et seq.
Profiteering- Taking advantage of unusual or exceptional circumstance to make excessive profit; e.g. selling of scarce or essential goods at inflated price during time of emergency or war.

Person In general usage, a human being (i.e. nature person) thought by statute term may include a firm, labor

organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, ,legal representative, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy ,or receivers. National Labor Relations act, §2(1).A corporation is a" person" within meaning of equal protection and due process provisions of United States Constitution.

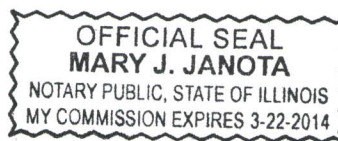
Writ of error coram nobisA common-law writ, the purpose of which is to correct a judgment in the same court in which it was rendered, on the ground of error of fact, for which it was statutes provides no other remedy, which fact did not appear of record, or was unknown to the court when judgment was pronounced, and which ,if known would have prevented the judgment, and which was unknown, and could of reasonable diligence in time to have been otherwise presented to the court, unless he was prevented from so presenting them by duress, fear, or other sufficient cause. At common law in England, it issued from the Court of Kings Bench to a judgment of that court. Its principal aim is to afford the court in which an action was tried and opportunity to correct it own record with reference to a vital fact not known when the judgment was rendered. It is also said that at common law it lay to correct purely ministerial errors of the officers of the court.



Sharon Alicia Burke Anzaldi

Mary J. Janota
July 17th 2012

My Commission Expires 3-22-2014



Form **COL**

**Violation Warning
Denial of Rights Under Color of Law**

▶ Violation Warning—18 U.S.C. §242; 18 U.S.C. §245; 42 U.S.C. §1983

Name and address of Citizen

Sharon Alicia Burke Anzald
American National Court
c/o 2406 North 76th
Elmwood Park, Illinois 60127

Name and address of Notice Recipient

Judge Milton L. Shadur
219 S. Dearborn Court Room 2303
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Citizen's statement

I have never expatriated from the country America. I have filed my status with the Hague and have repatriated within fact of state

I certify that the foregoing information stated here is true and correct.

Citizen's signature

[Handwritten signature]

Date ▶ July 17, 2012

Legal Notice and Warning

Federal law provides that it is a crime to violate the Rights of a citizen under the color-of-law. You can be arrested for this crime and you can also be held personally liable for civil damages.

Attempting to cause a person to do something by telling that person that such action is required by law, when it is not required by law, may be a felony.

18 USC §242 provides that whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

18 USC §245 provided that Whoever, whether or not acting under color of law, intimidates or interferes with any person from participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; [or] applying for or enjoying employment, or any perquisite thereof, by any agency of the United States; shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

42 USC §1983 provides that every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.

Warning, you may be in violation of Federal Law and persisting with your demand may lead to your arrest and/or civil damages! Also understand that the law provides that you can be held personally responsible and liable, as well as your company or agency.

You are advised to cease and desist with your demand and to seek *personal* legal counsel if you do not understand the law.

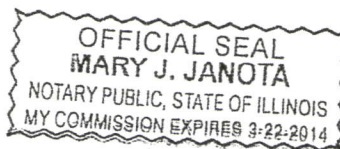
Notice of Service:

I, Sharon Alicia Burke Anzald certify that I personally delivered this notice to above named recipient and address on July 17, 2012 at 9:00am.

Public Domain—Privacy Form COL(01)

Mary J. Janota
July 17th, 2012

My Commission Expires 3-22-2014



III

Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act** (FSIA) of 1976 is a United States law, codified at Title 28, §§ 1330, 1332, 1391(f), 1441(d), and 1602-1611 of the United States Code, that establishes the limitations as to whether a foreign sovereign nation (or its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities) may be sued in U.S. courts—federal or state. It also establishes specific procedures for service of process and attachment of property for proceedings against a Foreign State. The FSIA provides the exclusive basis and means to bring a lawsuit against a foreign sovereign in the United States. It was signed into law by President Gerald Ford on October 21, 1976.^[1]

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- 3 Scope and Applicability of the FSIA
- 4 Definition of "foreign state"
- 5 Commercial Activity Exception
- 6 Notable legal cases
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History

Sovereign Immunity has long been the norm in U.S. courts. In an early case, the Supreme Court held that a private party could not sue the government of France. In that case, *The Schooner Exchange v. M'Faddon*, 11 U.S. 116 (1812), the Supreme Court concluded that a plaintiff cannot sue a foreign sovereign claiming ownership to a war ship which had taken refuge in Philadelphia. Relying on common law principles, U.S. courts routinely refused to hear claims against foreign governments, even where those claims related to commercial activities. In addition, courts generally relied on suggestions of immunity filed by the U.S. State Department in actions against foreign sovereigns. In 1952, the State Department, noting the development of immunity in other nations, adopted the Restrictive Theory of Sovereign Immunity according to which the Public Acts (*Jure Imperii*) of a Foreign State are entitled to immunity, while the Private Acts (*Jure Gestionis*) are not. In passing the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act in 1976, Congress largely codified the Restrictive Theory of Immunity, but, in an effort to de-politicize sovereign immunity determinations, it vested the courts (rather than the Executive) with authority to determine whether a Foreign State is entitled to immunity. Though the Act places the determination of sovereign immunity fully in the hands of the judiciary, many courts have expressed reluctance to find that a defendant is a sovereign if the "state" in question is one that the U.S. government has not officially recognized, even if the defendant may arguably satisfy the definition of statehood under international law.

Jurisdictional statute

The FSIA is in practice primarily a jurisdictional statute. For the most part, it indicates what conditions must be met in order for a lawsuit against a foreign state to be instituted, not what conduct by a foreign sovereign is actionable. If a foreign defendant qualifies as a "Foreign State" under the FSIA, the Act provides that it shall be immune to suit in any U.S. Court—federal or state—unless a statutory exception to immunity applies. The applicability of an exception to immunity is a matter of subject-matter jurisdiction, meaning if there is no exception to immunity, a court cannot hear the claim and must dismiss the suit. But technically, the law goes beyond a merely jurisdictional law. In *Verlinden B.V. v. Central Bank of Nigeria*, defendant challenged the jurisdiction of the district court, saying that FSIA could not give jurisdiction to the district court since it was not a case "arising under" federal law. The Supreme Court then found that since any invocation of jurisdiction under the FSIA would necessarily involve analysis of the exceptions to FSIA, FSIA cases by definition arise under federal law.

Under the FSIA, the burden of proof is initially on the defendant to establish that it is a "Foreign State," under the FSIA and therefore entitled to sovereign immunity. "Foreign State" is defined at 28 U.S.C. § 1603(a),(b). Once the defendant establishes that it is a Foreign State, for the lawsuit to proceed, the plaintiff must prove that one of the Act's exceptions to immunity apply. The exceptions are listed at 28 U.S.C. §§ 1605, 1605A, and 1607. The most common exceptions are when the Foreign State waives immunity (§ 1605(a)(1)) or agrees to submit a dispute to arbitration (§ 1605(a)(6)), engages in a commercial activity (§ 1605(a)(2)), commits a tort in the United States (such as a common traffic accident case) (§ 1605(a)(5)) or expropriates property in violation of international law (§ 1605(a)(3)). The FSIA also excludes immunity in cases involving certain counterclaims (§ 1607) and admiralty claims (§ 1605(b)). In addition, exceptions for torture, extrajudicial killing, aircraft sabotage and hostage-taking were added by amendment to the FSIA in connection with anti-terrorism law and updated again in 2008.

Scope and Applicability of the FSIA

Retroactive Application. In 2004, the Supreme Court held in *Republic of Austria v. Altmann*, 541 U.S. 677 (2004) that the FSIA applies retroactively. That case involved a claim by the descendants of owners of famous paintings against the Austrian government for return of those paintings, which were allegedly seized during the Nazi era. As a consequence of *Altmann*, for lawsuits filed after the enactment of the FSIA (1976), FSIA standards of immunity and its exceptions apply, even where the conduct that took place prior to enactment of the FSIA. See Note, 79 Tul. L. Rev. 1113 (2005) (discussing history of FSIA).

Exclusive Basis for Suit. In *Argentine Republic v. Amerasia Shipping Corp.*, 488 U.S. 428 (1989), the Supreme Court held that the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act provides the "sole basis for obtaining jurisdiction over a foreign state." In that case, a Liberian-owned oil tanker which was traveling outside of the "war zones" designated by the English and Argentinians during the Falklands War in 1982 was struck by an air to surface rocket fired by an Argentine jet. The shipping company sued Argentina in federal court claiming that Argentina's actions violated the Alien Tort Statute 28 U.S.C. § 1350 and general admiralty law. Because the Court found that the FSIA provided the exclusive means of suing the foreign sovereign, the Court determined that the plaintiffs were not permitted to bring suit under the Alien Tort Statute or general admiralty law.

Definition of "foreign state"

The FSIA only applies to lawsuits involving a "foreign state." The FSIA defines "foreign state" to include three entities:

1. Foreign State
2. A political subdivision of a foreign state
3. An "agency or instrumentality" of a foreign state

28 U.S.C. § 1603(a)

"Agency or Instrumentality" is then defined as any entity which:

1. Has a separate legal identity and
2. Is either (a) an "organ of a foreign state or political subdivision" or (b) a "majority of whose shares or other ownership interest" is owned by a foreign state or political subdivision. 28 U.S.C. § 1603(b).
Although it is unclear precisely what entities qualify as an agency or instrumentality, case law has demonstrated the foreign government agencies (particularly to the extent they perform governmental functions) and foreign government-owned corporations are generally considered to be "Foreign States" on whom the FSIA applies.

In *Dole Food Co. v. Patrickson*, 538 U.S. 468 (2003), the Supreme Court determined that in order for a government owned corporation to qualify as a Foreign State under the FSIA because a majority of its "shares or other ownership interest" are owned by a foreign state or political subdivision, the Foreign State must directly own a majority of the corporation's shares. In *Dole*, two chemical corporations indirectly owned by the Israeli government sought to remove a case from Hawaii State Court to Hawaii Federal Court on the basis that the FSIA applied. The Supreme Court concluded that because the Israeli government did not directly own a majority of the companies shares, the corporations could not be considered "Foreign States" and the FSIA therefore did not apply. The Court specifically rejected the companies' argument that Israel's majority interest in the companies through indirect ownership qualified as an "other ownership interest" under the FSIA or that Israel's actual control over the corporations would qualify. In reaching its conclusion the Court also held that the determination as to whether a defendant qualifies as a Foreign State is made at the time the plaintiff files the complaint.

There had been disagreement among the courts as to whether an individual government official is covered by the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, and therefore immune to suit according to its provisions or whether traditional (pre-FSIA) common law rules of immunity apply. The majority of Federal Courts of Appeals had concluded that individuals are covered under § 1603(b) as "agents or instrumentalities" of foreign states. See *In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001*, 538 F.3d 71 (2d Cir. 2008) (finding Saudi government officials to be entitled to immunity under the FSIA). Other courts however, noting that the language and structure of the FSIA and particularly § 1603(b) appear to contemplate that entities and not individuals are covered by the "agency or instrumentality" definition, had concluded that individuals are not entitled to immunity under the FSIA. See *Yousuf v. Samantar*, 552 F.3d 371 (4th Cir. 2009) (holding that former Somalian government official is not covered by, and therefore entitled to immunity under the FSIA and remanding to District Court to determine whether defendant is entitled to common law immunity).

However, the Supreme Court in 2010 decided that the Act does not extend immunity to a government official acting on behalf of a state. In the case of *Samantar v. Yousuf* decided in June 2010, the Supreme Court found that there is nothing to suggest that "foreign state" within the FSIA should be read to include an official acting on behalf of that state.^[2]

Moreover, the potential of the FSIA to undermine foreign policy goals of the Executive branch has been an ongoing concern.^[3]

Commercial Activity Exception

The most important exception to sovereign immunity is the commercial activity exception, 28 U.S.C. § 1605(a) (2). That section provides three bases on which a plaintiff can sue a foreign state:

1. When the plaintiff's claim is based upon a commercial activity carried on in the U.S. by the foreign state.
2. When the plaintiff's claim is based upon an act by the foreign state which is performed in the U.S. in connection with commercial activity outside the U.S.
3. When the plaintiff's claim is based upon an act by the foreign state which is performed outside the U.S. in connection with commercial activity outside the U.S. and which causes a direct effect in the U.S.

In determining whether the Foreign State's activities are commercial, the FSIA requires that courts look to the nature of the act itself, rather than the purpose for which the foreign sovereign engaged in the act. 28 U.S.C. 1603(d). For example, the operation of a fee-based transportation system would likely be a commercial act, while imposing fines for parking tickets would be a public act, even if the former was undertaken to provide a public service, and the latter was initiated to raise revenue.

Republic of Argentina v. Weltover, 504 U.S. 607 (1992), concerned a breach of contract claim asserted by bondholder (two Panamanian corporations and a Swiss bank) against the government (Argentina) that issued the bonds arising from Argentina's default on the bond payments. Under the terms of the bonds, the bond-holders were given the option of having the bonds paid in London, Frankfurt, Zurich, or New York. Because the case concerned a default in Argentina on bonds issued in Argentina (i.e. an act performed outside the U.S in connection with activity outside the U.S.), in order to establish jurisdiction, the plaintiff's could only rely on the third basis to sue Argentina under the commercial activity exception. Argentina made two primary arguments as to why the FSIA commercial activity exception should not apply: (1) the issuance of sovereign debt to investors was not a "commercial" activity and (2) the alleged default could not be considered to have had a "direct effect" in the United States. In a unanimous opinion, written by Justice Antonin Scalia, the Supreme Court held that Argentina was not entitled to sovereign immunity. Reasoning that "when foreign government acts, not as regulator of a market, but in the manner of a private player within it, the foreign sovereign's actions are 'commercial,'" the Court concluded that Argentina's issuance of the bonds was of a commercial character. As for the "direct effect" in the U.S., the Court rejected the suggestion that under the FSIA the effect in the U.S. necessarily needed to be "substantial" or "foreseeable" and instead concluded that in order to be "direct," the effect need only "follow as an immediate consequence" of the defendant's activity. Because New York was the place where payment was supposed to be made, the Court concluded that the effect was direct, notwithstanding the fact that none of the plaintiffs were situated in New York.

Notable legal cases

- In 2008, the FSIA was invoked by Saudi Arabia to preclude a lawsuit filed by families and victims of the September 11 attacks who alleged that the Saudi leaders had indirectly financed al-Qaeda.^[4]
- The Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act was invoked in *John V. Doe v. Holy See*, a lawsuit against the Holy See in cases related to child abuse incidents in various U.S. churches.^[5]

References

1. ^ "http://archive.usun.state.gov/hc_docs/hc_law_94_583.html" (http://archive.usun.state.gov/hc_docs/hc_law_94_583.html) . http://archive.usun.state.gov/hc_docs/hc_law_94_583.html. Retrieved August 3, 2010.
2. ^ Oyez US Supreme Court Media, http://www.oyez.org/cases/2000-2009/2009/2009_08_1555
3. ^ Tim Wafa (J.D.) (2010). "Foreign Sovereign Immunity in a Hyper-Globalized World" (http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1547442) . SSRN. http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1547442.
4. ^ Honan, Edith (2008-08-14). "U.S. court rules Saudi Arabia immune in 9/11 case" (http://www.reuters.com/article/newsOne/idUSN1448612320080814) . *Reuters*. http://www.reuters.com/article/newsOne/idUSN1448612320080814.
5. ^ U.S. Case Against Holy See May Go Forward, Court Rules (http://www.ncregister.com/site/article/16786)

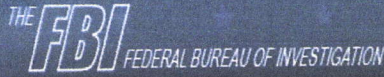
External links

- http://archive.usun.state.gov/hc_docs/hc_law_94_583.html U.S. State Department text.
- Foreign Sovereign Immunities act from Cornell LII (http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode28/usc_sup_01_28_10_IV_20_97.html)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Foreign_Sovereign_Immunities_Act&oldid=502319055"

Categories: United States federal judiciary legislation | 1976 in law | 1976 in the United States | 1976 in international relations | Foreign sovereign immunity in the United States

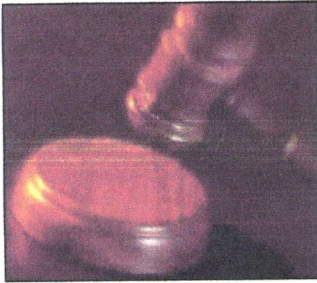
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Civil Rights

Home • About Us • What We Investigate • Civil Rights • Color of Law

Color of Law Abuses



U.S. law enforcement officers and other officials like judges, prosecutors, and security guards have been given tremendous power by local, state, and federal government agencies— authority they must have to enforce the law and ensure justice in our country. These powers include the authority to detain and arrest suspects, to search and seize property, to bring criminal charges, to make rulings in court, and to use deadly force in certain situations.

Preventing abuse of this authority, however, is equally necessary to the health of our nation's democracy. That's why it's a federal crime for anyone acting under "color of law" willfully

to deprive or conspire to deprive a person of a right protected by the Constitution or U.S. law. "Color of law" simply means that the person is using authority given to him or her by a local, state, or federal government agency.

The FBI is the lead federal agency for investigating color of law abuses, which include acts carried out by government officials operating both within and beyond the limits of their lawful authority. Off-duty conduct may be covered if the perpetrator asserted his or her official status in some way.

During 2009, the FBI investigated 385 color of law cases. Most of these crimes fall into five broad areas:

- Excessive force;
- Sexual assaults;
- False arrest and fabrication of evidence;
- Deprivation of property; and
- Failure to keep from harm.

Excessive force: In making arrests, maintaining order, and defending life, law enforcement officers are allowed to use whatever force is "reasonably" necessary. The breadth and scope of the use of force is vast—from just the physical presence of the officer...to the use of deadly force. Violations of federal law occur when it can be shown that the force used was willfully "unreasonable" or "excessive."

Sexual assaults by officials acting under color of law can happen in jails, during traffic stops, or in other settings where officials might use their position of authority to coerce an individual into sexual compliance. The compliance is generally gained because of a threat of an official action against the person if he or she doesn't comply.

False arrest and fabrication of evidence: The Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees the right against unreasonable searches or seizures. A law enforcement official using authority provided under the color of law is allowed to stop individuals and, under certain circumstances, to search them and retain their property. It is in the abuse of that discretionary power—such as an unlawful detention or illegal confiscation of property—that a violation of a person's civil rights may occur.

Fabricating evidence against or falsely arresting an individual also violates the color of law statute, taking away the person's rights of due process and unreasonable seizure. In the case of deprivation of property, the color of law statute would be violated by unlawfully obtaining or maintaining a person's property, which oversteps or misapplies the official's authority.

The Fourteenth Amendment secures the right to due process; the Eighth Amendment prohibits the use of cruel and unusual punishment. During an arrest or detention, these rights can be violated by the use of force amounting to punishment (summary judgment). The person accused of a crime must be allowed the opportunity to have a trial and should not be subjected to punishment without having been afforded the opportunity of the legal process.

Failure to keep from harm: The public counts on its law enforcement officials to protect local communities. If it's shown that an official willfully failed to keep an individual from harm, that official could be in violation of the color of law statute.

Filing a Complaint

http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/civilrights/color_of_law

Key Civil Rights Links

Civil Rights Home

Priority Issues

- Hate Crime
- Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude
- "Color of Law" Abuses
- Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances

Report Civil Rights Violations

- File a Report with Your Local FBI Office
- File a Report on Our Internet Tip Line

EXHIBIT II

Felony for Violating Civil Rights Or Interfering With Providing Evidence of Major Crimes

Title 42 USC § 1985 Conspiracy to interfere with civil rights

(2) Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness, or juror. If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to deter, by force, intimidation, or threat, any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully, or to injure such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified—

Or to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any grand or petit juror in any such court, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or of his being or having been such juror; or if two or more persons conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the law, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing, or attempting to enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the equal protection of the laws.

Felony For Failure to Prevent Such Violations

Title 42 U.S.C. § 1986. Action for neglect to prevent conspiracy

Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in the preceding section [42 USCS § 1985], are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses to do so, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, 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, and if the death of any party be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of the deceased shall have such action therefore, and may recover not exceeding five thousand dollars damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of the deceased, if there be one, and if there be no widow, then for the benefit of the next of kin of the deceased. But no action under the provisions of this section shall be sustained which is not commenced within one year after the cause of action has accrued.

Purpose of the Violations

As it relates to this Internet site, the purpose for a continuing series of major civil rights violations was to halt

State of Minnesota

SECRETARY OF STATE

APOSTILLE

(Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. Country: United States of America

This Public Document: Act of State

2. has been signed by Robert S McMinn Jr

3. acting in the capacity of Notary Public, State of Minnesota

4. bears the seal/stamp of Robert S McMinn Jr, Notary Public, State of Minnesota

CERTIFIED

5. at St. Paul, Minnesota

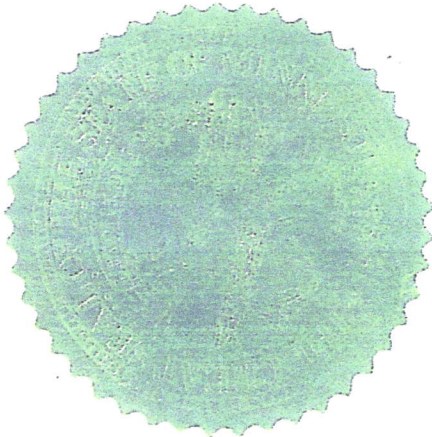
6. Date: October 29, 2009

7. by Secretary of State, State of Minnesota

8. File No: KB20091029004

9. Seal/Stamp:

10. Signature

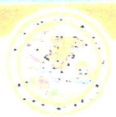


Mark Ritchie
Mark Ritchie

EXHIBIT V



SECRETARY OF STATE



CORP/LLC - CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING

Your search for **SHARON ANZALDI**, did not match any records in the Corporation/LLC-GS Search database.

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EXHIBIT VI

JURAT

State of Illinois)
) SS
County of Cook)

PROOF OF SERVICE

Now comes Sharon Alicia Burke Anzaldi within the Admiralty an, ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE ; IN THE NATURE OF WRIT OF ERROR CORAM NOBIS & A DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL OR STATE THE PROPER VENUE AND JURISDICTION.

To be placed before the Clerk of Court

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

On this 18th day of July in the year of our Lord 2012 AD month in the year of our Lord 2010

Sharon Alicia Burke Anzaldi [LS]

The Plaintiff, Sharon Alicia Burke Anzaldi personally appeared before me, a Notary and proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence and identification to be a woman whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and by her signature on this document presented to the United States District Court. Sharon Alicia Burke Anzaldi does affirm by her signature hereon, the facts and allege therein and further affirm said facts and allegations to be true and correct to the best of her knowledge and belief so help me God.

Sharon Alicia Burke Anzaldi
Sharon Alicia Burke Anzaldi, All Rights Reserved without recourse

Under Oath this 17th day of April, A.D. 2012

ANDREW FIL

Notary name PRINTED

Notary Signature Andrew Fil

My Commission expires April 02-2016

My Commission expires _____

