



TESTIMONY IN THE FORM OF FOREIGN AFFIDAVIT:

*Basic Fee Schedule...*



*“Is It Not Written In Man’s Law?”*

The AUTHORITY FOR FINES “DAMAGES” CAUSED BY CRIMES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS<sup>i</sup> These Damages were DETERMINED by Foreign Occupant Belligerent Military Government: The Act of 1871 United States 28 U.S. Code 3002.15(A)(B)(C), for VIOLATIONS Listed

BREACH	PENALTY	AUTHORITY
VIOLATION of Oath of Office	\$250,000.00	18 USC 3571
DENIED Proper Warrant(s)	\$250,000.00	18 USC 3571
DENIED Right of Reasonable Defense Arguments	\$250,000.00	18 USC 3571
Defense Evidence (Records)	\$250,000.00	18 USC 3571
DENIED Right to Truth in Evidence	\$250,000.00	18 USC 3571
SLAVERY (Forced Compliance to Contracts NOT Held)	\$250,000.00	18 USC 3571
DENIED Provisions in the Constitution.	\$250,000.00	18 USC 3571
TREASON (COMBINED Above Actions)	\$250,000.00	18 USC 3571
GENOCIDE	\$1,000,000.00	18 USC 1091
MISPRISON of Felony	\$500.00	18 USC 4
CONSPIRACY	\$10,000.00	18 USC 241
EXTORTION	\$5,000.00	18 USC 872
MAIL THREATS	\$5,000.00	18 USC 872
FRAUD	\$10,000.00	18 USC 1001
FALSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS	\$10,000.00	18 USC 1001
PERJURY	\$2,000.00	18 USC 1621
SUBORNATION OF PERJURY	\$2,000.00	18 USC 1622
GRAND THEFT (18 USC 2112) each to DETERMINE Multiply Number of Counts by DAMAGE	\$250,000.00	18 USC 3571
RACKETERRING (Criminal)	\$25,000.00	18 USC 1963
RACKETERRING (Civil)		18 USC 1964 (c)

Wages Taken \$x3=

Sustained Damages [TOTAL] x 3)

Thirty-seven (37) Constitutional VIOLATIONS from Count 1: = \$9,250,000.00 Damages



SHAYKORI AYELUDOTLVSV YI'SRAEL  
 A KINGDOM OF AHAYAH KINGDOM COMMONWEALTH IN EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN  
 OFFICE OF ROYAL REGISTRAR FOR



MEṬOAC MONATON JUREZ AZARETH IBAR YATH ABAR'RISHONI AMARUKHAN INDIOS TERRITORY

MISNOMER NEW YORK, et al, ALL OTHERS, ACT OF 1871 UNITED STATES 28 U.S. CODE 3002.15(A)(B)(C), et al., ALL OTHERS  
 TRAVIS COUNTY TEXAS CLERK STATE REG NO. 2020015471 | BORDERS REG. NO. 2020015472

## Dealing with Claims of “Immunity.”



Any claim of “immunity” is FRAUD because, if valid, it would prevent removal from office for crimes against the people, which REM;  
 OVAL is AUTHORIZED or even MANDATED under U.S. Constitution Article 2, Section IV, as well as 18 USC 241, 42 USC 1983, 42 USC 1985, 42 USC 1986, and other state Constitutions;

PRECEDENTS of Law ESTABLISHED by COURT cases, which are in violation of law, render violations of law legally unassailable. Such a situation violates several specifically stated intents and purposes of the Constitution set forth in the Preamble; to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty. For JUDGES OR ANYONE IN ANY BRANCH GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE: THIS ABOVE FEE SCHEDULE IS DEVOID OF THE LAW OF IBARYATH ABAR'RISHONI AMARUKHAN INDIOS REPATRIATED LANDS; AS WELL. FM 27-10 LAW OF LAND WARFARE, ET AL., ALL OTHERS, NON DEROGABLE PENALTIES FOR UNWAVERING BELLIGERENT BREACH OF AN ORIGINAL SOVEREIGN SO-CALLED “AMERICAN INDIAN” GOVERNMENT

LAWFUL TZA'RTER YI'SRAEL JURAT

SHA'KORI IBAR YATH ABAR'RISHONI AMARUKHAN INDIOS TERRITORY

SHA'KORI IBAR YATH ABAR'RISHONI AMARUKHAN INDIOS TERRITORY )

MISNOMER ) SS

NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK )



AUTOGRAPH GUARANTEED  
 FNAP-E CERTIFIED ROYAL NOTARY  
 2021/01/01  
 :ROSE STONEFORT :YASHARAL  
 SHA'KORI AYELUDOTLVSV YI'SRAEL  
 TX RECORDED NO. 2019118061 | IINWIML RULE 902




*Signature*

:SHABAĪ-CHAZAH :YASHARAL  
 KISSEH KASIKATZEDAKAH/JAG  
 SHA'KORI AYELUDOTLVSV YI'SRAEL

The term government official means an individual who at the time of the act of self-dealing holds any of the following offices or positions:

- An elective public office in the executive or legislative branch of the United States Government,
  - An office in the executive or judicial branch of the U.S. Government, appointment to which was made by the President,
  - A position in the executive, legislative or judicial branch of the U.S. Government—
    - a. Which is listed in Schedule C of Rule VI of the Civil Service Rules, or
    - b. The compensation for which is at least equal to the lowest rate prescribed for GS-16 of the General Schedule under 5 U.S.C. 5332,
  - A position under either the U.S. House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate, held by an individual who receives gross annual pay of at least \$15,000 (including expense allowances for which no accounting need be made),
  - An elective or appointive public office in any branch of the government of any state, possession of the United States, or any subdivision of the foregoing, or the District of Columbia, held by an individual who receives gross annual pay of at least \$20,000, or
  - A position as personal or executive assistant or secretary to any individual already described.
- Public office. For the purpose of (5), a holder of public office must be distinguished from a public employee. Although the determination depends on the facts and circumstances of each case, the essential element is whether a significant part of the activities of the individual is the independent performance of policymaking functions. Factors to be considered include that the office is created by the Congress, a state constitution, or state legislature, or by a municipality or other governmental body under powers created in it, and the duties to be discharged by the office are defined either directly or indirectly by the body that created it or through legislative authority.

Examples. The following illustrate positions of public employment that do not involve policymaking functions and are not a public office:

- The chancellor, president, provost, dean and other officers of a state university who are appointed, elected or otherwise hired by a State Board of Regents or equivalent public body and who are subject to the direction and supervision of that body,
- The superintendent of public schools and other public-school officials who are appointed, elected or otherwise hired by a Board of Education or equivalent public body and who are subject to the direction and supervision of that body, or
- Members of police and fire departments, except for department heads who, under the facts and circumstances of the case, independently perform policymaking functions as a significant part of their activities.

