

Roles of the County Jural Assembly

The roles of the Jural Assembly may be filled by deputies, or people deputized in for the Role.

Record Keeper	As many that want to do the position
Court Recorder	As many that want to do the position
Ombudsman	As many that want to do the position
Justice of The Peace	1 man or woman
Jural Secretary	1 man or woman
Court Venue	1 man or woman
Bondsman	1 man or woman
Sheriff's Office	Sheriff and deputies.
Jury Pool	13 or more people

2.1 Public Notary:

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/county of State/county Chief Justices. The State/county Public Notary holds a higher office than State/county of State/county Chief Justices. They are rigorously trained in due process.

Our Public Notaries;

Process, witness and transfer the Public Records

Provide a reliable and official Witness to business transactions and records County, the State/county, and the People,

Provide a reliable and official Witness to the business transactions upon which we depend to secure our identities and control our assets,

Invoke the Public and Organic Law.

They may not Witness our 1779 Declarations, though. That is done by Assembly Recording Secretaries.

Our Notaries use red stamps and red ink.

Our Public Notaries are members of our County and State/County Courts and hold a position of trust similar to that of a State/County Justice or County Justice of the Peace.

Declaratory Judgments

Properly oversee Due Process Proceedings subject to Declaratory Judgment by an elected Public Notary cannot be reviewed or overturned by any State/county of State/county Court or any private agency.

Stamps

Stamps should read State/County Notary, with Jural Assembly logo, and the term of office listed as i.e. "In office: June 1, 2025 to May 31, 2026."

Public Notary (continued)

A public notary or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

Public Notary Witness and Acknowledgement

California
_____ County

Today before me, (notary name) _____ a
Commissioned Notary, is the living man known to me to be John Henry Doe and he did issue
this Living Testimony In The Form Of An Affidavit as shown and he also affirmed his testimony
as shown before me
this _____ day of the 4th month in the year 2024, in Witness whereof I set my Signature and
Seal:

_____ Public Notary;

my commission expires on: _____

Current Advisement: (i do not use the satanic month names, or days of the week demon names; in my upper text body but the notaries are scared so i used the numbers digits in the public notary; if you want to change the dates to a different format example 6/18/2025 what ever format you use do not add commas between the month date year; i also write out the year; *Our Lord Our Righteousness twenty thousand and twenty five*; when i started doing that on Court presentments and using Anna's returned service in red etc the red tape policy Elohim influences bad actor enforcers to lose their minds and make big mistakes, if they do not just go away right away;

Current Advisement: i have a bunch more points; like God said only use the first-middle name is the christian name, given name; and the only proper name; all others are improper therefore legal names unlawful name, and is adding unto and taking away Revelations last chapter last verses curses apply;

Eligibility

The State/county Public Notary shall meet parameters as described below:

- ✓ a State/County people in good standing;
- ✓ a resident for (1) year of the County wherein he or she is elected;
- ✓ has completed 928 documentation package;
- ✓ has no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances; Qualifications:
- ✓ has completed rigorous training in Due Process Proceedings;
- ✓ has obtained a red ink Public Notary Stamp;

Vetting

- ✓ is vetted by the State/county Vetting Committee or if County, by the County Vetting Committee.

Responsibilities & Official Witness:

- For Business Transactions, records and People;
- Witness business transactions used to secure our identities, control of assets, and invoke the Public and Organic Law;
- Performs all duties as per Due Process;

Elected/Appointed:

- ✓ Is elected by the Jural Assembly. Term of Office: ✓ One Year

2.2 Marshal at Arms:

The Marshal at Arms is the highest ranking Peacekeeping Officer on State and he serves all four pillars of the Assembly - all meetings, all people. He or she can appoint and train others to assist with various duties, but the responsibility remains with the Marshal.

Federal Marshals are hired by the Federation and are called Peacekeeping Officers.

The Marshal at Arms has a primary function to keep peace within any of our assemblies and protects members of the Assembly during meetings. Overall parameters for the Marshal at Arms shall be as listed below:

Eligibility:

- ✓ must be a State/County Citizen*;
- ✓ has completed 928 documentation package;
- ✓ has no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances; Qualifications:
- ✓ knowledge of public safety procedures;
- ✓ firearm competency, training updates,
- ✓ communication skills that include the ability to diffuse heated situations;
- ✓ the means to travel easily to areas requiring protection (i.e. a working car);

Training:

- ✓ State/County level Marshal-at-Arms receives training from Federation level Continental Marshals, and County level Marshals in turn receive training from State/County or Federation level Marshal.

Vetting:

- ✓ Marshall at Arms is vetted by a Federation level vetting team that includes one Continental Marshal.

General Responsibilities:

- ❖ ensures the safety and decorum at all meetings, events and all people* at those meetings;
- ❖ may remove disruptive people from any assembly meeting;
- ❖ trains others to handle the security of all the Assemblies and the people who work for the Assembly ;
- ❖ cares for the flag and works with the Elections Committee to secure ballots;
- ❖ A State/county level Marshal serves as a “committee chair” for all of the County Marshals at Arms as a collective. i.e. every county level Marshal at Arms becomes part of a state/county level team or “committee of the Whole, Marshal at Arms” for which the State/county Marshal at Arms acts as “chair”;
- ❖ Marshals all work together, sometimes even with the Federation Marshals to handle larger security issues;
- ❖ Coordinates our State/county Militia with our Counties.

Court Responsibilities:

- ❖ confirm evidence as recorded;
- ❖ identify and clear all people in Court;
- ❖ secure guns, the court room, Free Conference Call (FCC). Once secured the Court is locked;
- ❖ ensure decorum is maintained throughout Court proceedings;
- ❖ may remove disruptive people from the Court venue.
- ❖ May have additional Court responsibilities as outlined in TCCNVA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court. Elected/Appointed:
- ❖ The State/county Marshal-at-Arms is elected by the people of the State/county General Assembly.
- ❖ The County Marshal-at-Arms is elected by the county General Assembly.

Term of Office: One year

2.3 Sheriff / Under Sheriff/ Deputy Sheriff:

Sheriffs are the Peacekeeping Officers/Officials on the County. A soil jurisdiction Sheriff functioning in actual Public Office in one of the Counties, on his home turf is the highest ranking law official in the County, bar none. Nobody outranks them. Not the District Attorney or even the Governor of the State/county. Anyone working as a "Sheriff" for any incorporated entity is a lot farther down the totem pole. Peacekeeping Officials of the actual soil jurisdiction (unincorporated) Counties outrank Law Enforcement Officers hired by incorporated "Counties" by many orders of magnitude.

The County Sheriff is responsible for the enforcement of the Public and Organic Law, including the actual Constitution owed to our State/County and the protection of the property, persons, and guaranteed rights of the living people within the borders of his County. So those County Sheriffs who are Peacekeeping Officials serving the unincorporated soil jurisdiction County, 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. The State/County 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/County (State/County Nationals) need protection or assistance. These local State/County peacekeeping forces have traditionally gone by a variety of names, Troopers and Rangers, for example. Like their counterparts, these men and women derive their authority directly from the County Jural Assembly and while on County soil, they traditionally have absolute peacekeeping authority over everyone but the County Sheriff and our State Militia Commander and the County Militia Liaison. A Sheriff also has the

authority to hire/appoint Officers, UnderSheriff and Deputy Sheriffs, when a situation may require additional peacekeeping services. Deputy Sheriffs must meet the same Officer parameters as described below for the Sheriff with the exception of not having to be elected. A Sheriff not only acquires the powers outlined above when there is an active Assembly of at least three people. A qualified County Jural Assembly present in our county is helpful but unnecessary to qualify an authorized Sheriff.

Overall parameters for the Sheriff / UnderSheriff/ Deputy Sheriff shall be as listed below:

Eligibility:

- ✓ must be an American State/county Citizen*;
- ✓ has completed 928 documentation package;
- ✓ has no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances;

Qualifications:

- ✓ strength, honor, integrity, trustworthiness;
- ✓ reliability, patience, tact, humility;
- ✓ respect for all others;
- ✓ knowledge of Common Law;
- ✓ firearm competency, training updates,
- ✓ communication skills that include the ability to diffuse heated situations;
- ✓ the means to travel easily to areas requiring protection (i.e. a working car);

Training:

- ✓ receives training as determined by the Sheriff's Committee based on experience, education and knowledge base; Vetting:

Vetting

- ✓ Sheriff is vetted by The County Vetting Committee that includes the County Marshal-At-Arms

General Responsibilities:

- ❖ enforce the Public Law and Organic Laws of the Federation and County;

- ❖ enforce the right and duty to claim jurisdiction for anyone who maintains their identity as a living American;
- ❖ enforce the Public Law, including the provisions of the Constitution owed to Americans, the Unrevised United State/Countyies Statutes-at-Large, and the General Session Laws;
- ❖ does not enforce de facto Statutes, Codes, or Regulations of any kind;
- ❖ works exclusively for and with Public Courts operating under American Common Law and under the supervision of Justices and Justices of the Peace. Court Responsibilities:
- ❖ May have additional Court responsibilities as outlined in TCCNVA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court.

Elected/Appointed:

- ✓ the Sheriff is elected by people of the County Jural Assembly Members.

Term of Office:

- ✓ serves a term of one year.

2.4 Justice of The Peace:

The Jural Assembly Official position of Justice is a man/ woman who functions as our soil jurisdiction for County Justice. The Justice works within our soil jurisdiction County Courts doing business simply as, The County Court and will referee or moderate cases and issues enforcing the Public and Organic Laws of County including the provisions of “The Constitution for the united State/County of America”.

The Justice presides, asks questions and generally keeps Court cases moving in the right direction.

Eligibility:

- ✓ must be a State/County Citizen and Jural Assembly Member Agreement*;
- ✓ has completed 928 documentation package;
- ✓ has no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances;

Qualifications:

- ✓ must have good understanding of common law;
- ✓ must have a good understanding of TCCNVA Common Law Courts Protocol;
- ✓ ability to understand and work with people;

Vetting:

- ✓ is vetted by the County Vetting Committee.

General Responsibilities:

- ❖ may moderate an Impartial Review Committee (IRC) event;

Court Responsibilities:

- ❖ verifies that Recorder, Clerk, Bondsman and Notary are present in Court;
- ❖ verifies with Marshall at Arms that all participants have been identified and cleared to be in Court;
- ❖ verifies with Court Clerk that

Step 2: IRC has been conducted and IRC Requests Jury Decision (Forms xxxx, xxxx) have been submitted;

- ❖ oversees Court decorum and order, may request Marshall at Arms to remove anyone who is not in order;

- ❖ oversees any inquiries to evidence, facts, testimony presented;

- ❖ keeps an active case moving forward with fairness;

- ❖ provides referee services to our Courts;

❖ May have additional Court responsibilities as outlined in TCCNVA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court.

Elected/Appointed:

- ✓ Is elected by the Jural Assembly Membership.

Term of Office:

- ✓ serves a term of one year.

2.6 Bondsman:

Bondsmen are the soil counterparts to the Bailiffs in land and sea jurisdiction courts. This peacekeeping Officer, which can be a Marshal, a Sheriff, or other Officer, is appointed to a court room to take charge of prisoners and ensure their safety and good conduct while in court. 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.

The Bondsman in a court is meant to be a reassuring figure for those participating in or witnessing the proceedings, as well as a stalwart protector of everyone concerned, including those accused of crimes. 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. 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 outside of Court.

Overall parameters for the Bondsman be as listed below:

Eligibility:

- ✓ must be a State/county Citizen*;
- ✓ has completed 928 documentation package;
- ✓ has no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances;

Qualifications:

- ✓ knowledge of public safety procedures;
- ✓ firearm competency, training updates,
- ✓ communication skills that include the ability to diffuse heated situations;
- ✓ the means to travel easily to areas requiring protection (i.e. a working car);

Training:

- ✓ as Bondsman are peacekeeping officers they shall receive the same training as the Marshalls at Arms: County level Marshal-at-Arms receives training from Federation level Continental Marshals only.

Vetting:

- ✓ no vetting is required of the Bondsman as this position is an appointment using a previously vetted

Officer Responsibilities:

- ❖ takes charge of prisoners and ensures their safety and good conduct while in court;
- ❖ maintains security of the actual court room and directs traffic within it;

- ❖ seats people in the gallery (if one exists), assists disabled or physically injured people;
- ❖ distributes educational information to members of the Jural Assembly;
- ❖ instructs people on how to post bonds;
- ❖ confirms the Bond Register for each day of the Court session;
- ❖ confirms receipt of bonding fees (in conjunction with the Court Clerk) at the close of each day;
- ❖ secures and locks the safe containing the Bond fees;
- ❖ provides safety and security of the Court venue and all people* attending.
- ❖ May have additional Court responsibilities as outlined in TCCNVA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court.

Elected/Appointed:

✓ shall be County Elected /Appointed (County) from one of the elected Officials, i.e. Marshall, Sheriff, other officer and or by Jural Assembly Members.

Term of Office:

- ✓ 1 year for County Bondsman

2.7 Court Recorder:

This Elected Official is primarily concerned with keeping Records of the Jural Assembly and its members in secure order. These records include all of the paperwork associated with actual land, actual soil, and actual people. Our Recorder works along with Recording Secretaries and Public Notaries, to create and preserve the Public and Private Records. Records must be kept secure in multiple locations and on secure servers. During court, this position is responsible for making accurate transcripts of the proceedings, and safeguarding those records not only for our own use, but for the benefit of all historians of the future. It is important that everything be documented and saved. The Recorder needs to be very trustworthy because they will have direct access to all members personal information. County Recorders maintain the records for their county. State/county Recorders maintain a duplicate copy of all records from all counties on their state/county. There are physical and private server stored copies of everything!

Eligibility:

- ✓ County jurisdiction, must be a State/County Citizen*;
- ✓ has completed 928 documentation package;
- ✓ has no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances;

Qualifications:

- ✓ very organized, doesn't mind paperwork; easy to work with;
- ✓ trustworthy because they will have direct access to all members' personal information
- ✓ ability to take accurate notes of all key discussions, actions while being part of an active meeting;
- ✓ has good word processing knowledge and skills;
- ✓ has or has access to a computer, Word software and printer;

Vetting:

- ✓ County Recorder is vetted by the County Vetting Committee.

General Responsibilities:

- ❖ creates and preserves the Public and Private records upon which the legitimacy and proof of the proper functioning of the Jural Assembly and our Courts depend;
- ❖ County Recorders keep their own County records, and State/county Recorders maintain duplicate copies from all counties, as well as from State/county business;
- ❖ records to be kept include: paper copies of all status correction documents including baby deeds, paper copies of all meeting minutes, and digital copies of all meeting recordings or their transcripts;
- ❖ records and or files shall be kept in a fireproof locked location.

Court Responsibilities:

- ❖ maintains transcripts and records all Case proceedings;
- ❖ stops recording when Jury exits Court to deliberate;
- ❖ maintains transcripts and records Jury proceedings;
- ❖ may have additional Court responsibilities as outlined in TCCNVA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court.

Elected/Appointed:

- ✓ Is elected by the JA

Term of Office:

- ✓ serves a term of one year

2.8 Court Clerk:

The Court Clerk operating a lawful Court as one of the People* and a member of the County Jural Assembly can "observe the facts" though not offer "legal advice" since our lawful system is foreign to the de facto legal system. Clerks set the venue of court cases by determining where a case belongs, in which court and jurisdiction, and they assign it to a specific Justice of the Peace.

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. 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.

Declarations made by all Jural Officers are also kept in the Court Clerk's Office available for review. Many Paralegals can readily fulfill the duties of Court Clerk once they are brought up to speed and understand the reopening Public Courts to serve the people State Nationals and People

Eligibility:

County level County Citizen*;

- ✓ has completed 928 documentation package;
- ✓ has no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances;

Qualifications:

- ✓ very organized, doesn't mind paperwork;
- ✓ easy to work with;
- ✓ trustworthy because they will have direct access to all members' personal information;
- ✓ must have a thorough understanding of Common Law as well as TCCNVA Common Law Courts Protocol;
- ✓ extensive knowledge of jurisdiction;

✓ has good word processing knowledge and skills;

✓ has or has access to a computer, Word software and printer; Vetting:

Vetting ✓ County Court Clerk is vetted by the County Vetting Committee.

General Responsibilities:

- ❖ assigns case numbers;
- ❖ assigns, schedules the Court venue;
- ❖ assigns Case to a specific Justice of the Peace to “shepherd” the proceedings;
- ❖ collects, organizes all evidence, facts, testimony in a Case;
- ❖ processes all paperwork as outlined in TCCNVA Common Law Courts Protocol.
- ❖ maintains meticulous records of all paperwork involved in a Case;

Court Responsibilities:

- ❖ presents all evidence, facts, testimony that is the history of the case.
- ❖ calls to order for the Case Number;
- ❖ announces the man* or the woman* who the Claimant and the Accused;
- ❖ announces testimony from both the Claimant and the Accused, Claimant proceeds first, Accused follows;
- ❖ May have additional Court responsibilities as outlined in TCCNVA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court.

Elected/Appointed:

- ✓ Is elected by the JA.

Term of Office: ✓ serves a term of one year.

2.9 Coroner:

The Coroner position is the office of greater trust. The Coroner may also arrest a Sheriff on his own County and is the only one who can remove a Governor, basically by declaring the Office dead. The main

responsibility is to provide a reasonable explanation of why someone has died. He (or she) will also certify all births and deaths and have them recorded by the County Jural Assembly Recorder. Once this has been recorded, Coroner will send a copy to the Territorial government.

Eligibility:

- ✓ an American State National in good standing;
- ✓ a resident for (1) year of the County wherein he or she is elected;
- ✓ has completed 928 documentation package;
- ✓ has no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances;

Qualifications:

✓ should possess sufficient medical training or other similar training and experience in pre-medicine, healthcare, peacekeeping, forensic science, criminal science, or mortuary science, etc., so as to be able to determine the cause and manner of an individual's death. ?

✓ be fully appraised of all functions, policies and procedures as outlined in TCCNVA Coroner's Handbook. Vetting:

- ✓ County Coroner is vetted by the County Vetting Committee.
- ✓ County Coroner is vetted by the County Vetting Committee

Responsibilities:

- ❖ Notification of the Coroner;
- ❖ record of births of babies born into the families of County Nationals;
- ❖ investigate and report the cause and manner of death;
- ❖ identify the deceased;
- ❖ disposition of physical remains, forensic evidence and personal items found with a body;
- ❖ completion of death report;
- ❖ order the removal of the body to a funeral home or other facility;
- ❖ release evidence related to an ongoing criminal investigation by Peace Officers.

Elected/Appointed: ✓ Is elected by the Jural Assembly.

Term of Office: ✓ serves a term of one year.

2.10 Jurors:

A Juror is a Member of the County and signs a Jural Assembly Member Agreement. All County and /or County National (CCN) and Clark County Citizens (CCS) are automatically a member of the Jury Pool. Anyone in the Jury Pool may be contacted and asked to serve on a jury. This work is considered a duty, and is not elected. During their vetting, it is determined if there is a conflict. Jurors are temporarily CSC while serving on a jury. Court officers who are serving the court may not be Jurors, nor can any CCN/CCS with conflicting interests, such as being related to someone in the case or being a witness in the case. There are no international cases, only living people are served in county courts.

Jurors 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. Jurors 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 County Trial Jurors listen to the unique cases presented and decide the Law and the Facts regarding defacto cases. This is fundamentally different than the duties of Clark County Juries, which consider the Law and Facts of only living people Clark County Nationals. If we have a twelve man jury and even one of them can still be mischaracterized as a British Territorial or Municipal "Citizen" the deliberations and validity of the jury as a whole can be questioned, as our County do not allow Dual Citizenship" "The County Jural Assembly, like the County Regular Assembly, is composed of qualified Jurors who are County Citizens and County Electors, that is, people of the republican county who have volunteered to serve the County Government in the capacity of Jurors." Our County Jural Assemblies enforce the Public and Organic Law. They are enabled to address the Public Law and the Facts of individual cases, both. Our County 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 can result in "indictments" being issued against living people or in "presentments" being issued against County Nationals or County Citizens.

Jury Nullification

The most important function beyond fair deliberation and enforcement of the Public and Organic Law that our State/county Jural Assemblies and Jurors perform is Jury Nullification. Our State/county 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 State/countys 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. It is our Jurors who decide all matters in our State/county and County Courts.¹ _____

Eligibility:

- ✓ 21 years of age;
- ✓ an State/county State/county Citizen in good standing;
- ✓ a resident for (1) year + (1) day on State/county;
- ✓ has completed 928 documentation package;
- ✓ has no dual citizenships and no licenses that create divided allegiances;
- ✓ CDL Licensee's, Doctors, Nurses, Dual Citizens from other countries (not U.S. Citizens) are eligible to serve as jurors as long as there is no conflict of interest.

✓ Talesman (a man or woman who is living their lives as an American but haven't necessarily publicly declared) are eligible. There must be no conflict of interest. They must affirm to uphold the Public Law Qualifications:

- ✓ understands origins and implementation of American Common Law;
- ✓ is fully appraised of all functions, policies and procedures as outlined in TCCNVA Common Law Courts Protocol. Vetting:

✓ is selected through a vetting process at the time of a trial. Questions appropriate for that particular trial will be asked in order to determine if there is a conflict of interest that would disqualify someone from participating on the jury.

Responsibilities:

- ❖ become part of the Jury Pool;
- ❖ deciding the Law and the Facts of court cases;
- ❖ holding the operations of the Court to established and accepted standards of evidence;
- ❖ enforcing the Public and Organic Law via their decisions;
- ❖ issues "indictments" against foreign citizens;
- ❖ issues "presentments" against State/county Nationals or State/county Citizens, Jury Nullification;

- ❖ can pass judgment on all acts of legislation from the Federal Congress, any Territorial Congress, and any Municipal Congress;

- ❖ are enabled to hear cross-jurisdictional cases.

Elected/Appointed:

- ✓ the Office of Juror is “accepted” as a “duty” and is not elected.

Term of Office: ✓ Six (6) months.

3. Other Positions:

Within the structure and function of our Assemblies and our Courts systems there will be occasion to call on others outside our Officials/Officers roster. These “Other Positions”, people*, shall complete tasks requiring assistance not available from TCCNVA Officials/Officers. One specific area that may require “Other Positions” being filled would be in our Common Law Courts:.

- Counselors at Law: Would be hired, available to assist and would be paid per diem. State/county does not license Counselors, and any qualified and knowledgeable living man or woman can assist another in court.

- Private Attorney General: Any man or woman who mixes Private and Public features in the adjudicative area can be called Private Attorney General. In common law jurisdictions, this Official will bring lawsuits that benefit the General Public, on behalf of one or more men or women. This position may be appointed or hired.

Definitions: (words, terms, phrases used in this document) man*/men*: a living man, living women people*: living men, living women person*: a living man, living woman State Citizen*: those State Nationals* who additionally choose to serve the State Government in some capacity such as Jurors, Militia Members, elected officials, or hired officers, are State Citizens. These are “We The People,” the only ones who can enforce the Constitutions to protect all ASNs. State National*: everyone born within the physical geographical borders of a State, on the land and soil, is ASN. This woman or man has no particular duty to serve the State, other than to obey the Public Law and keep the peace.

woman*/women*: a living woman, living women Definitions Sources: ➤ Bouvier’s Dictionary (1856) ➤ The South Carolina Assembly Mattermost-Committees: The Way We Work ➤ North Carolina Jural Assembly Ha