

House Finance Committee

Public Testimony

HB 234 – FY20 Supplemental

Emails received to

HouseFinance@akleg.gov

Feb. 14, 2020

From: Garrett Abbott <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday, February 14, 2020 3:19 PM
To: House Finance <House.Finance@akleg.gov>
Subject: Supplemental Budget and Medicaid

To the Members of the House Finance Committee,

My name is Ghert Abbott. I am a resident of Ketchikan and a lifelong Alaskan. I am writing to you today concerning the importance of fully funding the state's Medicaid system. Alaskan Medicaid is not only essential to providing healthcare for many Alaskan families, it is also essential for maintaining healthcare options across rural Alaska, where medical practitioners must contend with higher operating costs and fewer customers. Therefore, permanent reductions in Medicaid spending would not just harm those who personally rely upon the program, but significantly lower the quality of life for a broad spectrum of Alaskans. When the Governor vetoed the funding for Medicaid's dental coverage, Ketchikan saw a reduction in the number of practitioners offering dental coverage, as they simply could not afford to operate in our town without the broad base provided by their Medicaid customers. As Ketchikan is one of the larger rural communities, the impact elsewhere must have been truly savage.

I implore the committee to provide Alaska's medicaid system with all the funding it requires.

Ghert Abbott,

[REDACTED]
Ketchikan, AK
99901

From: Kelly Chapman [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, February 14, 2020 2:14 PM
To: House Finance <House.Finance@akleg.gov>
Subject: HB234 Public Testimony

Attached is my public comments on HB234.

Thank you-
Kelly Chapman

February 14, 2020
To: House Finance Committee Members
From: Kelly Chapman
RE: Public Comment HB234

Thank you all for your hard work on our State's budget. I would just like to see more done for the Alaska Marine Highway System. It's a shame the AMHS has been mismanaged for years, and the need for maintenance on the ferries was not presented clearly to Legislators. If you could make funds available for municipalities that are not receiving service, as either or reimbursement or paying for charter service.

I currently reside in Juneau, relocated from Pelican just a little over two years ago. I was the city clerk of Pelican for six years and am still a Pelican homeowner. The ferry service to Pelican is very important to me and the members of the community. Pelican does not have an airport. Pelican was a choice as a place to build a home. At the time that choice was made, it was with the knowledge ferry service was

available and had been in place for 35+ years. Pelican now has been receiving ferry service for 45 years. During the Spring, Summer, and Fall months the float plane service to Pelican is quite full moving lodge clients and their fish. Trying to fit just groceries that normally come on the ferry onto float planes is not going to work. Seaplanes does not have a cooler and this winter went to taking only frozen or dry goods. Families need a way to receive chill products too. The lack of service to Pelican during the busy time, will be devastating to the community. Given the current state of the septic tanks, it is also very much a health and sanitation issue. The septic trucks to pump out the tanks come and go on the ferry. If the tanks are not pumped they overflow into the inlet. The town's main road is a boardwalk. Boardwalk planks often need to be replaced. You cannot get a load of boardwalk planks on a float plane. You cannot transport oxygen bottles for the EMS/Fire Squad on a floatplane. The list goes on and on. I am in support of capping the PFD at \$1,000 to help fund state services. Thank you for your consideration.

-----Original Message-----

From: Francesca A <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Friday, February 14, 2020 1:11 PM
To: House Finance <House.Finance@akleg.gov>
Cc: Rep. Colleen Sullivan-Leonard <Rep.Colleen.Sullivan-Leonard@akleg.gov>
Subject: Public testimony HB 234

Dear House Finance Committee,

I am not in support of HB 234.

The PFD is not revenue for State Budget. We Alaskans own the PFD and it's resources. We are the source of government. Follow traditional statutory law. The PFD should not be included in the budgeting as revenue funds. No changes the PFD without a vote of the People. Enough is enough.

We should not have any bills that are going against the PFD traditional statutory law. If you want to change that put it up to a vote by the people who own it.

I do not consent to theft of our PFD royalties. Return our withheld royalties. Follow traditional statutory law. Law makers should not be law breakers.

I oppose HB 234
No deficit budget.
We want a vote.

Francesca Allegrezza

Sent from my iPhone

From: Johann Timmers <Johann.Timmers@akleg.gov>

Sent: Friday, February 14, 2020 3:40 PM

To: House Finance <House.Finance@akleg.gov>

Subject: Charles McKee HB 234 Testimony

I sent testimony earlier today and omitted to mention what house bill it was for.

Thank you,

Johann Timmers

3 attachments



R.C.A. - RECEIVED
20 JAN 22 AM 8:38

Declaration and Affidavit of Fact and Truth

"Indeed, no more than (an affidavit) is necessary to make the prima facie case." United States v. Kis, 658 F.2d, 526, 536 (7th Cir., 1981); Certiorari Denied, 50 U.S.L.W. 2169; S. Ct. March 22, 1982

"Truth is expressed in the form of an affidavit"

"An un rebutted affidavit stands as truth in commerce"

"An un rebutted affidavit becomes the Judgment in commerce"

"Nihil possumus contra veritatem. We can do nothing against truth. Doct. & Stu. Dial. 2. c. 6"

In an attempt to bring peace, understanding and harmony to the whole world.

1). Pursuant to, *John Bouvier. Published 1855.*

LICENSE, contracts. "A right given by some competent authority to do an act, which without such authority would be illegal. The instrument or writing which secures this right, is also called a license". Vide Ayl. Parerg, 353; 15 Vin. Ab. 92; Ang. Wat. Co. 61, 85.

2). It has been said "A license is permission to do something that otherwise would be illegal" and there for a 'privilege'. Therefor any "FREEMAN" needing to ask "Permission" to do a "Privilege" cannot be a "FREEMAN" as "FREEMEN" don't need to ask Permission of no one. Therefor only Slaves and Prisoners of War need a "LICENSE".

3). *John Bouvier 1856. "A right given by some competent authority to do an act, which without such authority would be illegal".* Maxim of Slave Law: *"The slave is the property of the Master and everything acquired by the slave belongs to the Master"*. Therefor a slave would need to have their Masters Permission or a "LICENSE" to do anything travel, carry a gun, marry, work for profit, fish or hunt on Masters Land, carry on business and would require the slave to hand over any and property, all titles to any acquired property or possession to the Master. But sense the Slavery Convention 1926 and subsequent amendments all forms of slavery is outlawed worldwide as well as all forms peonage and is an international crimes under the Rome Statutes and a crime. If the license is for a "SLAVE" the name of said "SLAVE" would be in all capital letters pursuant to capitis deminutio maxima. In Florida and most other states "Drivers License"/Identification cards states on the back, "The State of XXXXXXXX reserves all property rights herein" and it also states "This is a non-commercial license". there is no such thing as a 'non-commercial license' except as a "SLAVE" or "PRISONER OF WAR"

4). *John Bouvier 1856. LICENSE, International law. "An authority given by one of two belligerent parties, to the citizens or subjects of the other, to carry on a specified trade".*

Lieber Code Art. 86.

All intercourse (commerce) between the territories occupied by belligerent armies, whether by traffic, by letter, by travel, or in any other way, ceases. This is the general rule, to be observed without special proclamation. Exceptions to this rule, whether by safe-conduct, or permission to trade on a small or large scale, or by exchanging mails, or by travel from one territory into the other, can take place only according to agreement approved by the government, or by the highest military authority. Contraventions of this rule are highly punishable.

Lieber Code Art. 141

"It is incumbent upon the contracting parties of an armistice to stipulate what intercourse (commerce) of persons or traffic (traveling or driving) between the inhabitants of the territories occupied by the hostile armies shall be allowed, if any If nothing is stipulated the intercourse (commerce) remains suspended, as during actual hostilities. This would include everything that requires a "License" would therefore be "illegal"

⁷¹ Affiant's Affidavit of Status are filed & Recorded in Lamar County, Georgia Superior Court of Record under Court Seal on October 6, 2014 BPA BOOK 37 Pages 296 - 332, and January 8, 2015 BPA book 41 pages 39 - 56 herein incorporated by reference along with these 3PA book & pages filing & recording. 'Citizen' being corrected to 'Civilian' where applicable. Translations held by Affiant. Definition: "S" always means 'lawful private coin of the realm.' 'Authenticated by the Act of May 25 1790 & by Full Faith & Credit Clause, Art. 4 § 1'

under Martial law. This would place all American citizens, civilians and States are under Military occupation and Martial law as "PRISONERS OF WAR" under the Lieber code General Order 100 and Geneva, Hague, United Nations convention on the customary laws of War. And make all forms of commerce and traveling a "Privilege" and illegal without "permission" and a License. If the license or identification card is for a "PRISONER OF WAR" the name of said "PRISONER OF WAR" would then be in all capital letters pursuant to capitis deminutio maxima.

Revelations 13:17 'And that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name.'

13th Amendment - "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a **punishment for crime** whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

5). **John Bouvier 1856.** "A right given by some competent authority to do an act, which without such authority would be illegal". If the action being "LICENSED" is "ILLEGAL" and being "LICENSED" and or "SANCTIONED" for some sort revenue and not under "SLAVERY" or as a "Prisoner of War" it would constitute illegal and criminal activity and therefor would constitute RICO.

6). **Geneva Convention (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War; August 12, 1949 ARTICLE 17**
Conference held at Geneva from April 21 to August 12, 1949, for the purpose of revising the Convention concluded at Geneva on July 27, 1929 relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War,

"Every prisoner of war, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only his surname, first names and rank, date of birth, and army, regimental, personal or serial number, or failing this, equivalent information. If he wilfully infringes this rule, he may render himself liable to a restriction of the privileges accorded to his rank or status."

Each Party to a conflict is required to furnish the persons under its jurisdiction who are liable to become prisoners of war, with an identity card showing the owner's surname, first names, rank, army, regimental, personal or serial number or equivalent information, and date of birth. The identity card may, furthermore, bear the signature or the fingerprints, or both, of the owner, and may bear, as well, any other information the Party to the conflict may wish to add concerning persons belonging to its armed forces. As far as possible the card shall measure 6.5 x 10 cm. and shall be issued in duplicate. The identity card shall be shown by the prisoner of war upon demand, but may in no case be taken away from him." Is this why Police demand to see your license and take you to jail for not producing it?

See "Kolender v. Lawson (461 U.S. 352, 1983) in which the United States Supreme Court ruled that a police officer could not arrest a citizen merely for refusing to present identification." U.S. Constitution Amendment 4 - Search and Seizure. "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized". "Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act of 1998" PUBLIC LAW 105-318

7). **Lieber Code General Order 100**

Article 31,

A victorious army appropriates all public money, seizes all public movable property until further direction by its government, and sequesters for its own benefit or of that of its government all the revenues of real property belonging to the hostile government or nation. The title to such real property remains in abeyance during military occupation, and until the conquest is made complete.

Article 38

Private property, unless forfeited by crimes or by offenses of the owner, can be seized only by way of military necessity, for the support or other benefit of the army or of the United States.

If the owner has not fled, the commanding officer will cause receipts to be given, which may serve the spoliated owner to obtain indemnity. See civil forfeiture

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Eminent Domain. The power to take private property for public use by a state, municipality or private person or corporation authorized to exercise functions of public character, following the payment of just compensation to the owner of that property. Under the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1791 which reads: "... nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

Therefore if any private property is being "taken" 'without just compensation' such as your Manufactures Certificate of Origin, car title, title to real or personal property/ Certificate of live birth, it can only be seized under the Lieber Code General Order 100 article 31, 38. This is where they get authority over your alleged private property. According to **50 USCS § 2204 [Title 50. War and National Defense; Chapter 39. Spoils of War], spoils of war means enemy movable property lawfully captured, seized, confiscated, or found which has become United States property in accordance with the laws of war.** This is how they confiscate/seize the manufactures Certificate of Origin and force you to register yourself as the operator of their property (vehicle) and display a "LICENSE PLATE" signifying said vehicle as State Property.

8). United State Constitution Article. I The Legislative Branch Section 8 Powers of Congress, **"To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes";**

This does not give any power to Congress or any State, County or City the power to regulate commerce or travel between the people only States and Indian Tribes. And nowhere in the U.S. Constitution or State Constitution is the word "LICENSE" mentioned. And on the back of all most every State "Drivers License" it states **"THIS IS A NON COMMERCIAL LICENSE"** there is no such thing as a non-commercial license unless you're a "SLAVE" or "PRISONER OF WAR". And sense there is no "full faith and credit" between any states concerning any licenses what so ever the commerce clause would not apply any way.

9). Lieber Code General Order Art. 44.

All wanton violence committed against persons in the invaded country, all destruction of property not commanded by the authorized officer, all robbery, all pillage or sacking, even after taking a place by main force, all rape, wounding, maiming, or killing of such inhabitants, are prohibited under the penalty of death, or such other severe punishment as may seem adequate for the gravity of the offense.

A soldier, officer or private, in the act of committing such violence, and disobeying a superior ordering him to abstain from it, may be lawfully killed on the spot by such superior.

Lieber Code General Order Art. 47.

Crimes punishable by all penal codes, such as arson, murder, maiming, assaults, highway robbery, theft, burglary, fraud, forgery, and rape, if committed by an American soldier in a hostile country against its inhabitants, are not only punishable as at home, but in all cases in which death is not inflicted, the severer punishment shall be preferred.

10). The Hague Convention (II) with Respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land and its annex: Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land. The Hague, 29 July 1899.

Art. 46. *Family honours and rights, individual lives and private property, as well as religious convictions and liberty, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated.*

Art. 47. *Pillage is formally prohibited.*

Laws and Customs of War on Land (Hague IV); October 18, 1907

Art. 46. *Family honour and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated.*

Art. 47. *Pillage is formally forbidden.*

The Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 explicitly prohibits the looting of civilian property during wartime. The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 (modified in 1954) obliges military forces not only to avoid destruction of enemy property, but to provide protection to it.

Rule 51. In occupied territory: (a) movable *public property* that can be used for military operations may be confiscated; (b) immovable *public property* must be administered according to the **rule of usufruct**; and (c) *private property must be respected and may not be confiscated; except where destruction or seizure of such property is required by imperative military necessity.* [IAC] Rule 52. Pillage is prohibited. [IAC/NIAC]

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11). Lieber Code General order 100 Art. 44.

All wanton violence committed against persons in the invaded country, all destruction of property not commanded by the authorized officer, all robbery, all pillage or sacking, even after taking a place by main force, all rape, wounding, maiming, or killing of such inhabitants, are prohibited under the penalty of death, or such other severe punishment as may seem adequate for the gravity of the offense.

A soldier, officer or private, in the act of committing such violence, and disobeying a superior ordering him to abstain from it, may be lawfully killed on the spot by such superior.

This is pretty much self-explanatory. If you loot your superior is surpassed to shoot you on the spot.

CONCLUSION

There is no such thing as a license or authority to create one in the U.S. Constitution or any state Constitution for private civilians and therefor no authority to create one exist except under the Lieber Code General Order 100 Art. 86, 141. And since there is also no "full Faith and credit" between any state concerning any license what so ever they do not fall under the commerce clause of the Constitution. "The "TAKING" of private property "without just consideration" can only be done lawfully under a state of war and only involve public citizens, and under rule 51 usufruct. The TAKING from private civilians "without just compensation" is looting, sacking, plundering, despoiling, despoliation, and pillaging under a state of war and is considered a war crime.

So the only three (3) ways you can be "LICENSED" for carrying on said illegal activity is if (1) you're a Slave (2) your Prisoner of War or (3) they are committing RICO. And the only three (3) ways they can TAKE the title or possession to your private property "without just consideration" under Eminent Domain is if you are (1) a Slave, (2) under the Lieber Code General Order 100 a state of war as the enemy of the State or (3) they stole it as common criminals.

The Federal and Supreme Courts of the United States have both continuously ruled that the "private civilian" need no license to travel upon free and public highways and to transport his property and or passengers. See EXHIBIT "A" below.

i, Charles McKee, a de jure Private Civilian American National, executed "Without the United States," (NOT a "resident of the State of Alaska nor U.S. citizen - 14th Amend." and NOT "pro se" or "representing myself" See: My Amicus Curiae.), I am, man, sole agent/grantee for the private business Trust

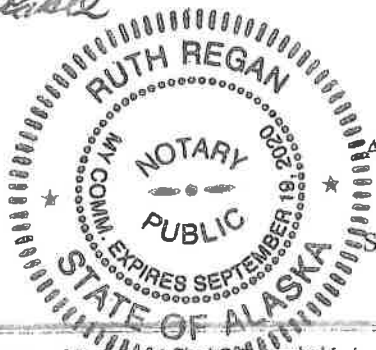
All references to "\$" always means "in lawful private coin of the realm." All translations are held by the Originator.

I affirm and verify under the penalty of perjury with full and unlimited commercial liability under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

"NOTICE to agent is NOTICE to principle; NOTICE to principle is NOTICE to agents, State federal & private."

Signed on this 22 day of July, 2019, by my hand by the undersigned authority:

by Charles McKee, private American National, cestui que
without prejudice/VCC1-308
nonnegotiable



All Rights Reserved -Without Prejudice;

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 22nd day of July, 2019.

^{fn1} Affiant's Affidavit of Status recorded in Lamar County, Georgia Superior Court of Record under Court Seal on October 6, 2014, BPA BOOK 37 Pages 296 - 332, and January. 8, 2015 BPA book 41 pages 39 - 56 herein incorporated by reference along with these BPA book & pages filing & recording. "Citizen" being corrected to "Civilian" where applicable. Translations held by Affiant. Definition: "\$" always means "lawful private coin of the realm." "Authenticated By the Act of May 26, 1790, & by Full Faith & Credit Clause, Art. 4 § 1."

Accepted by Drawee
by date
on your Birth Certificate "ie" B.C.
because of non-disclosure This
subrogation process by The Barr
Associations and its agents is
deemed VOID from the start of
The process "ie" LARCENY.

From Black Law 4th edition

LIE IN FRANCHISE. Property is said to "lie in franchise" when it is of such a nature that the persons entitled thereto may seize it without the aid of a court; e. g., wrecks, waifs, estrays.

R.C.A. - RECEIVED
20 JAN 22 AM 8:37

MORTMAIN ACTS. These acts had for their object to prevent lands getting into the possession or control of religious corporations, or, as the name indicates, *in mortua manu*. After numerous prior acts dating from the reign of Edward I., it was enacted by the statute 9 Geo. II. c. 36, (called the "Mortmain Act" *par excellence*), that no lands should be given to charities unless certain requisites should be observed. *Brown. Yates v. Yates*, 9 Barb., N.Y., 324.



This is an excerpt from 22 page Acts of Mortmain from the 16th page

The learned sergeant, Sir Francis Moore, who drew the statute of 43 Elizabeth, chapter 4, says, in his exposition of it: 'As in all other grants, so in a gift to a charitable use, four things are principally to be considered: 1. The ability of the donor. 2. The capacity of the donee. 3. The instrument or means whereby it is given. 4. The thing itself which is or may be given to a charitable use.' And then, by way of caution to donors, he says: 'There are five things which cannot be granted to such a use: 1. Things that yield no profit. 2. Things that are incident to others, and inseparable. 3. Possibilities of interest. 4. Conditions—meaning that such things are from their nature insusceptible of serving such a purpose;' and then he adds the 5th: 'Copyholds, if in any way prejudicial to the lord.' We shall not consider them numerically, but both seem to be the natural way to discuss such a gift, when its validity is disputed. We shall follow it in those particulars as briefly as we can.

ALASKA COURT SYSTEM
ANCHORAGE TRIAL COURT
825 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501-2004

Official Business
STATE OF ALASKA
State Penalty for
Private Use



U.S. POSTAGE >> PITNEY BOWES



ZIP 99501 \$ 000.50⁰
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*This is in "all Caps from the corporate COURT
NOT The Living man-estate/Trust/The MCKEE
CHARLES E MCKEE
[REDACTED]
ANCHORAGE AK 99524*

*So when you get soeven in, in their legal fiction, once you step in past
there little pony poop. That is their world get it, So when you speck
your name "it is" in "all Caps", you just E - - - VP. insted you hand
the judge a Notaised signed document as to who you are
saying on record that you are the beneficiary - here the clerk are now the trustees*

9952483053 8039

Applicable Law and Definitions

Due to the abdication of the original monumental seal, through **tacit dedication** (Of property for public use is dedication arising from silence or inactivity, without express contract or agreement.), (*Goree v. Midstates, Oil Corporation*, 205 LA, 988.1850, 2d 591.596) copyright holder in due course (TXU 545.416) claim it as a common law ruling.

(Tacit Law which means a law that derives its authority from the common consent of the people without any legislative enactment.)

(Source: TheLaw.com Law Dictionary & Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed.)

We are still on the subject of market share, and that a corporation – even public cannot make law, public law i.e. common law. “Public” in this case, would not be a corporate legal fiction, right!

Let us not “deny” the (secretive equitable enslavement) “offer” that has been handed out by the public corporations across the country, as a mass production for market share control. Are you still with me, this “is” what you are calling State Governments, which they have been fashioned by the Barr Association’s for market share control. First you must get rid of these rights that the Public own, setting them up to except a legal fiction status by separating them from those rights affectively denying you your inherent rights.

The “all caps NAME, or “nom de guerre” and “Capitis diminution maxima”: is “The highest or most comprehensive loss of status”. This occurred when a man’s condition was changed from one of freedom to one of bondage, when he became a slave. It swept away with it all rights of citizenship and all family rights”. (Source: TheLaw.com Law Dictionary & Black's Law Dictionary 2nd Ed.)

The all caps “name” on the Certification of Birth, _____ State File # _____ is in violation of Government Printing Office Styles Manual, Chicago manual of Styles, Oxford English Dictionary. This “all caps NAME” is NOT, and can NOT, ever be the lawful ‘name’ of a living man. This all caps NAME is an estate/trust ACCOUNT, held at 31 USC 1321, and “the owners whereabouts is unknown”, (at 31 USC 1322).

This unlawful conversion by a legal process without full disclosure changes the creditor into a debt slave for all intents and purpose. However, this was NOT disclosed and is therefore deemed VOID for non-disclosure.

Without Prejudice

By: Charles Edison-McKee

A/R W/R nonnegotiable Fed 10th, 2017.

Lawful Money is Equitable Title to Labor-Credit Asset

This explanation is proposing a much needed paradigm shift in our mind regarding the bills we receive in the mail from corporations, including the United States Corporation (8 USC 1101 (a) (22) a), and what lawful money is.

If everything commercial is a Trust since 1933 because lawful money was taken out of circulation, then a "Bill" cannot be a Bill. They cannot be charging anyone for anything since they know we have no money to pay for anything. Checks and all liability currency are promises to pay, and essentially are a dishonor because **payment is delayed**. However, in commerce, this **MIS-TAKE** can be forgiven.

So, then what is a "Bill"? Logically, it must be a request for us to authorize the release of assets held in trust by the Trustee as the payment (asset/credit – liability/debit = 0). This "payment by **EQUITABLE TITLE TRANSFER**" results in the extinguishment of debit. Notice that the amount on the bill is a positive number a **CREDIT**. It does not have parentheses around it, or a minus sign in front of it, which commonly indicates a negative number.

This **positive number** represents an asset that will offset a liability held by the corporation for a commercial transaction. They just need our authorization (indorsement on the back of the bill) to get ownership of that asset amount so that they can then apply it to discharge the liability on their books for that same amount. We have the equitable title to that amount. When we write "**lawful money is demanded for all transactions 12 USC 411**" on the FRONT of a Bill, and then indorse the back of a Bill, then the legal and equitable titles to the asset (credit) are now vested in that one piece of paper, and when that indorsed instrument is returned to the party that sent it, then that party is now the Holder in due course of the legal and equitable titles to both the asset and liability amounts for that account and must then **EXTINGUISH** the debt by operation of law.

The Corporation is already holding both **legal** and **equitable** titles to the **Liability**. They are also holding the **legal** title to the **Asset** as implied by them sending you the Bill (the US Corp (8 USC 1101 (a) (22) a) and all their sub-corps (A.S. 45.77.020) hold legal title to all assets since 1933 and are trustees, or agents thereof, per the purpose and intent of the HJR 192, June 5, 1933 **TRUST**, codified in 31 US 5118). The only thing they are missing is the Equitable title to the Asset so that they can easily do the discharge to balance the books and extinguish the debt. They have the charge (DEBIT/DEBT) amount – they just need the discharge (CREDIT/ASSET) amount to balance books to zero. Having both of the titles for the asset/credit amount now allows them to use that asset/credit amount to perform **their duty as Trustee** to extinguish (discharge) the Liability/Debit (debt) amount by operation of law – the trust laws that are involved when the legal and equitable titles are merged.

So **The Bill is NOT a BILL** – it is an **asset credit voucher** containing the **labor/asset/credit** amount (that is as good as gold and silver as real Substance as lawful money) that we must release to the Trustee (or agent thereof) by **indorsing the Back of the Bill** and writing "**lawful money is demanded for all transactions 12 USC 411**" on the Front of the Bill, and returning it. This is the duty that We the Beneficiaries (or agents thereof), have been failing to perform.

In this scenario, **Lawful Money is Equitable Title** to the people's Labor Credit asset value held in trust by the United States Treasury since April 5, 1933. And **PAYMENT is EQUITABLE TITLE TRANSFER**. Your Cestuique Estate/Trust is being held at 31 USC 1321 and "the owners whereabouts is unknown", (at 31 USC 1322). Now since the "M.O.A. is a sovereign city", and they have a working agreement with the Alaska District Court System. The Alaska Bar Discharge credit from all the Cestuique accounts though the M.O.A. Treasury = remember now, They are unclaimed.

In care of:
Charles McKee
[REDACTED]
Anchorage, Ak

AWCB#

Speaker of the house is he speaking to us: We the People. Or the United States Corporation 8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(22) a. and its subsidiaries (A.S. 45. 77.020) State of Alaska 1 to 100, ect al.

I didn't know it was necessary condition to procure a business license in all caps in session with my given name and then pay a fee with same to record it, in all caps as well – making a pimp of myself – just to do business with this (A.S. 45. 77.020) a public corporation.

The reason I am compelled to do this is to avoid being conceived as a legal fiction!

It begins with the birth of this Nation, that is your right of inheritance – you = We The People of this Great Nation. Without an inheritance tax or clouded title.

Until which time, that we go back to United States of America currency so that we own the growth of it, I am compelled to procure a business license in all caps fashion as with (A.S. 45. 77.020) and to avoid a sales tax in the M.O.A.

Without Prejudice, Jan 9th, 2017

By: Charles Edison – McKee

A/R W/R nonnegotiable

The term strawman or all caps NAME, or Nomme De Gerre (French for a war name) is a fiction, which goes away and shows up as a Cestuique Estate/ Trust Account, (you are now legally missing), the public corporations, the U.S. Corp and the one you are currently living in start applying claims for credit from your U.S. Treasury Account, to hide this, the 300 million people have been combined into what is called Chirs & Clapper Accounts and they know where you were born at and your file # on your Birth Certificate

A O 20016-159 To: M.O.A. Six Pages
Received Office of Municipal Clerk Jan 10, 2017
DOL/WC Anchorage Jan 10, 2017

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS (front and back) CAREFULLY

A. NAME & PHONE OF CONTACT AT FILER (optional)

Mckee, Charles Edison

B. SEND ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO: (Name and Address)

CHARLES EDISON MCKEE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99524

THE ABOVE SPACE IS FOR FILING OFFICE USE ONLY

1. DEBTOR'S EXACT FULL LEGAL NAME - insert only one debtor name (1a or 1b) - do not abbreviate or combine names

1a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

CHARLES EDISON MCKEE

OR

1b. INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

SUFFIX

1c

CITY

STATE

POSTAL CODE

COUNTRY

Anchorage

AK

99524

US

1d

ORGANIZATION
DEBTOR

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

1f. JURISDICTION OF ORGANIZATION

1g. ORGANIZATIONAL ID #, if any

NONE

2. ADDITIONAL DEBTOR'S EXACT FULL LEGAL NAME - insert only one debtor name (2a or 2b) - do not abbreviate or combine names

2a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

CHARLES E MCKEE

OR

2b. INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

SUFFIX

CITY

STATE

POSTAL CODE

COUNTRY

Anchorage

AK

99524

US

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

2f. JURISDICTION OF ORGANIZATION

2g. ORGANIZATIONAL ID #, if any

NONE

3. SECURED PARTY'S NAME (or NAME of TOTAL ASSIGNEE of ASSIGNOR S/P) - insert only one secured party name (3a or 3b)

3a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR

3b. INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME

Mckee

FIRST NAME

Charles

MIDDLE NAME

Edison

SUFFIX

CITY

STATE

POSTAL CODE

COUNTRY

Anchorage

Alaska

99524

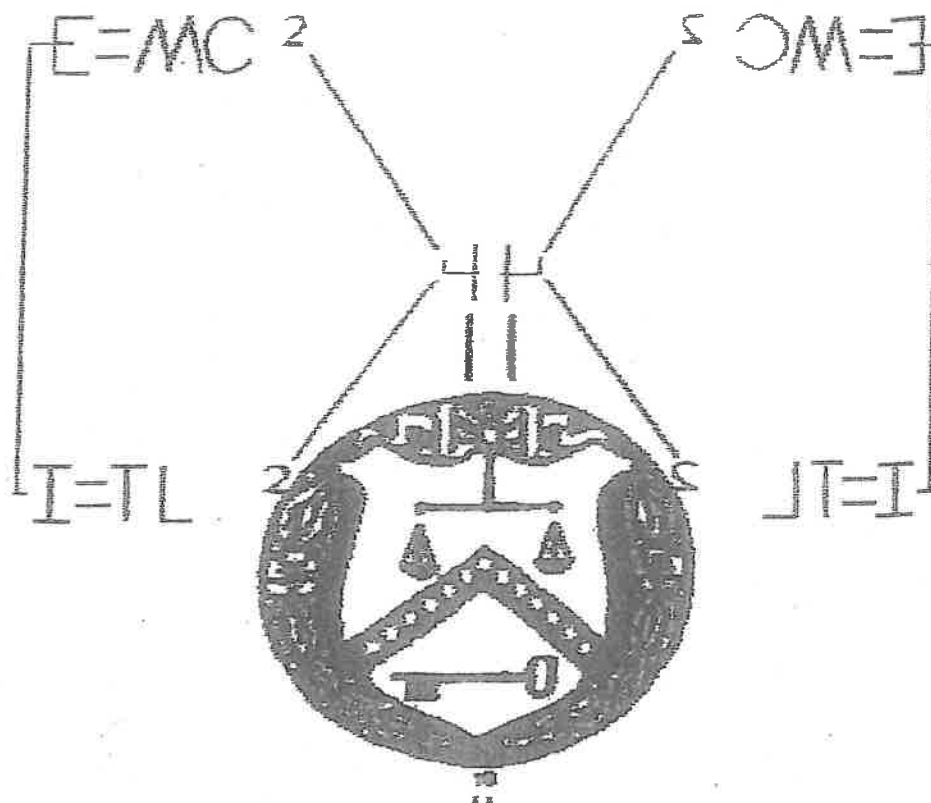
USA

- All property belonging to Debtor was conveyed by private execution of Deed of Conveyance to Secured Party.
- Debtor is a Transmitting Utility.
- Debtor is a Trust.
- Secured Party is the Beneficiary of this cestui que Trust and beneficiary of the foreign cestui Trust. CHARLES E MCKEE, account #
- The living body, man, Mckee, Charles Edison's superior claim of ownership of the body valued priceless!!
- Certificate of Live Birth, Birth
- CONF. Certification of Birth.

5. ALTERNATIVE DESIGNATION (if applicable) ☐ LESSOR/LESSOR ☐ CONSIGNEE/CONSIGNOR ☐ BAILEE/BAILOR ☐ SELLER/BUYER ☐ AG. LIEN ☐ NON-UCC FILING

6. ☐ This FINANCING STATEMENT is to be filed (or recorded) (or recorded) in the REAL ESTATE RECORDS ☐ 7. Debtor(s) REQUEST SEARCH REPORT(S) on Debtor(s) ☐ All Debtors ☐ Debtor 1 ☐ Debtor 2

8. OPTIONAL FILER REFERENCE DATA



I=Inspired
 T=Thought
 L=Light

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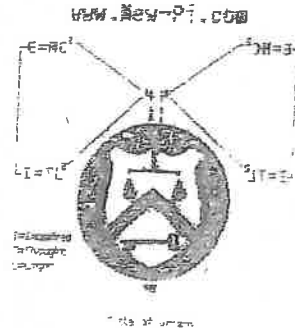
TXU 545,416
 In Care of

Charles Edison McKee



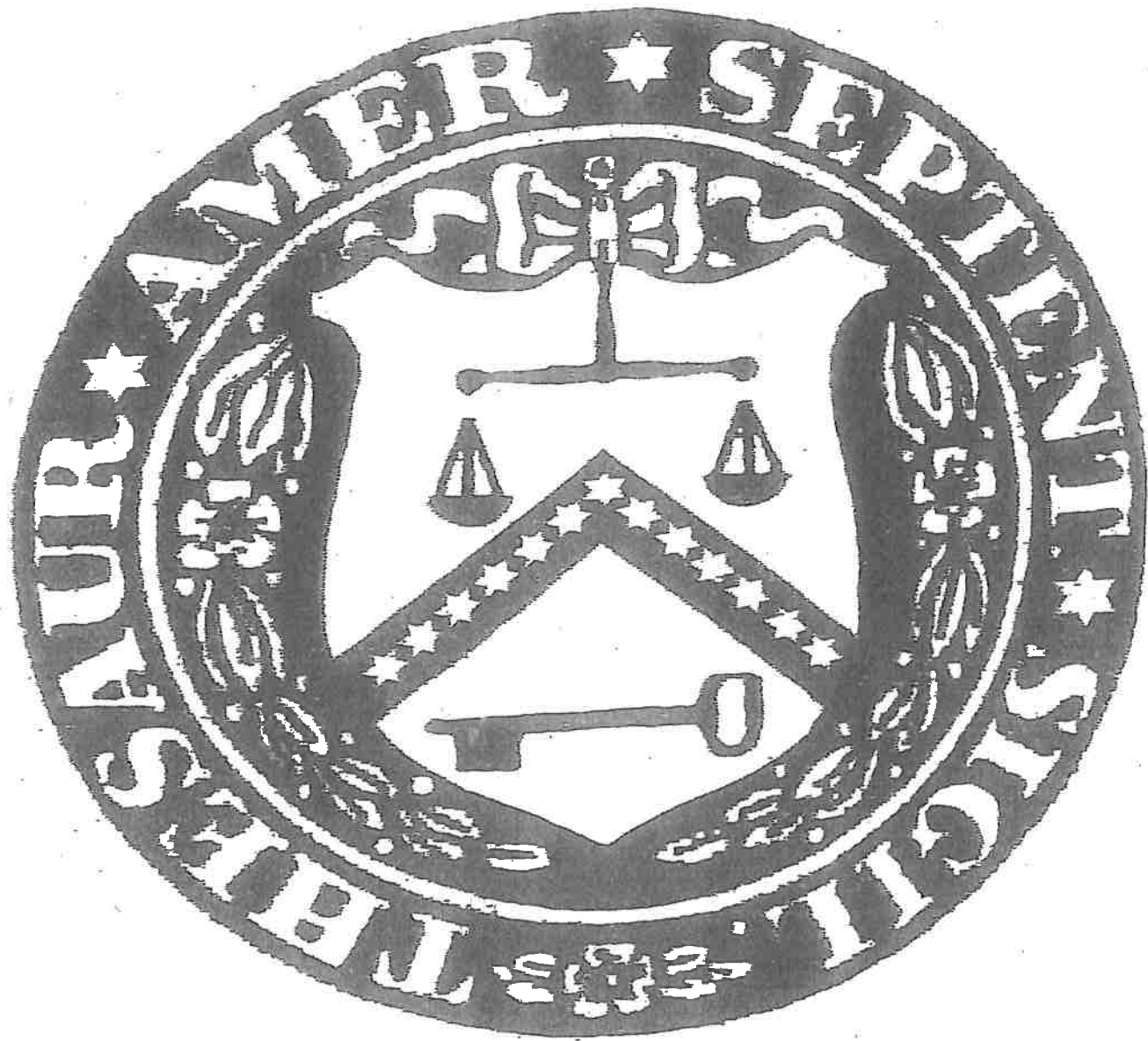
Anchorage, AK 99524

Title of Origin



Make money through
 Collective Marketing





1766

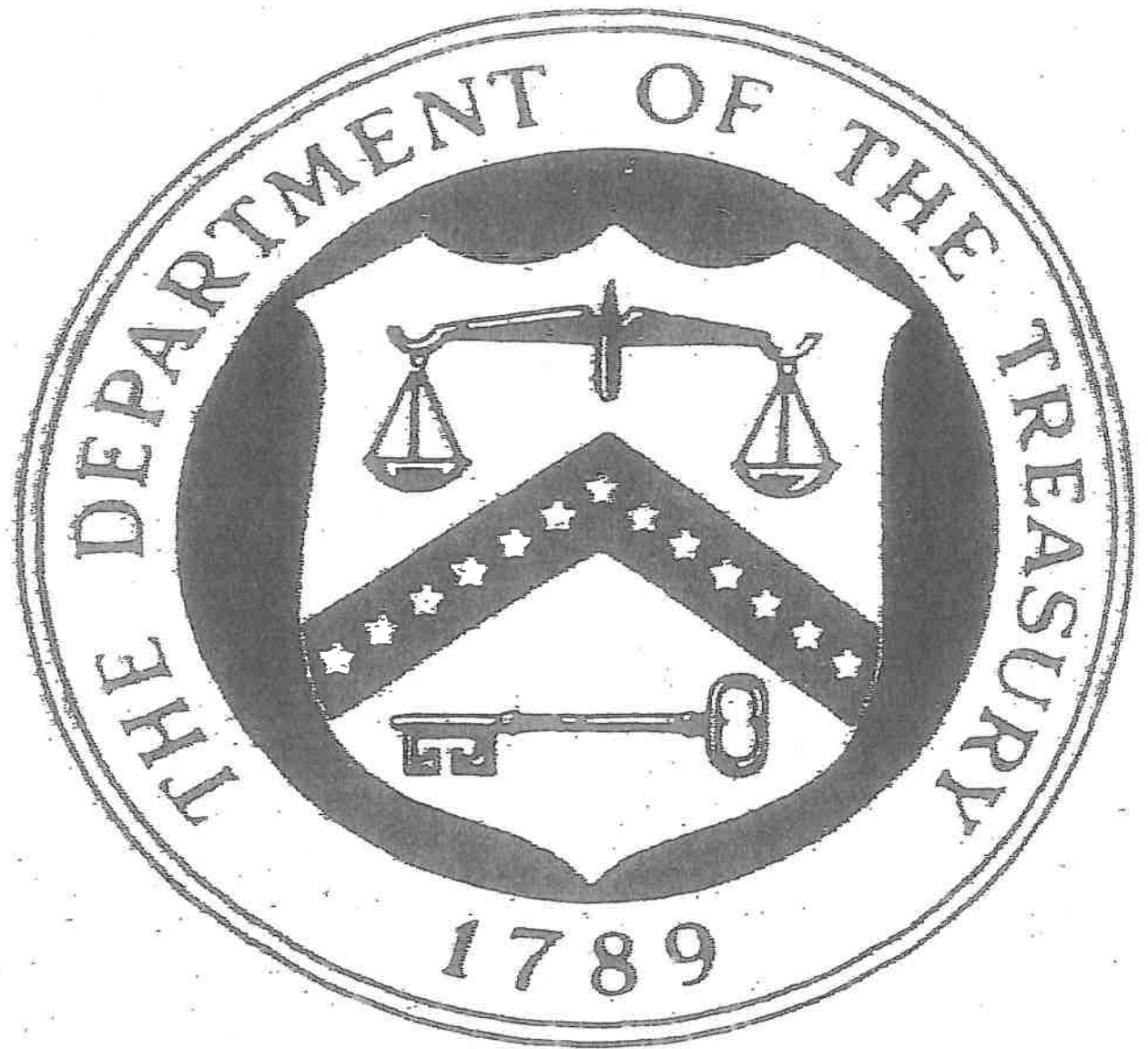
TREASURY

*The original organic
"the only one with any legality"*

EXHIBIT C

Some one changed it to reflect Ceasar
rather than the Holy Bible.

This is defacto



P.S. please see
LUKE 20, 23-26

NTC 2

LAPSE — LARCENY

Black Law
4th edition

contingency. *Wilmington Trust Co. v. Wilmington Trust Co.*, 25 Del.Ch. 204, 15 A.2d 830, 834.

In criminal proceedings. "Lapse" is used, in England, in the same sense as "abate" in ordinary procedure; i. e., to signify that the proceedings came to an end by the death of one of the parties or some other event.

In ecclesiastical law. The transfer, by forfeiture of a right to present or collate to a vacant benefice from a person vested with such right to another, in consequence of some act of negligence by the former. *Ayl.Par.* 331.

In the law of wills. The failure of a testamentary gift. *Wilmington Trust Co. v. Wilmington Trust Co.*, 25 Del.Ch. 204, 15 A.2d 830, 834; *Gredig v. Sterling*, C.C.A.Tex., 47 F.2d 832, 834.

LAPSE PATENT. A patent for land issued in substitution for an earlier patent to the same land, which was issued to another party, but has lapsed in consequence of his neglect to avail himself of it. *Wilcox v. Calloway*, 1 Wash., Va., 39.

LAPSED DEVISE. See *Devise*.

LAPSED LEGACY. See *Legacy*.

LAPSED POLICY. A policy on which there has been default in payment of premiums; policy remaining in force according to statutory provisions after such default. *Metcalf v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.*, 1 Cal.App.2d 481, 37 P.2d 115.

LARBOARD. The left side of a ship or boat when one stands with his face towards the bow.

The opposite term is starboard, which is the right-hand side looking forward. The word is now, however, no longer used, the term port having been substituted for it. The change was made by order of the English admiralty, for the very obvious reason that larboard was apt to be confused with the opposite term.

LARCENOUS. Having the character of larceny; as a "larcenous taking." Contemplating or intending larceny; as a "larcenous purpose."

LARCENOUS INTENT. A larcenous intent exists where a man knowingly takes and carries away the goods of another without any claim or pretense of right, with intent wholly to deprive the owner of them or convert them to his own use. *Wilson v. State*, 18 Tex.App. 274, 51 Am.Rep. 309.

LARCENY. Felonious stealing, taking and carrying, leading, riding, or driving away another's personalty, 4 Bl.Comm. 229; *People v. Brickey*, 346 Ill. 273, 178 N.E. 483, 485; *State v. Miller*, 170 La. 51, 127 So. 361, 362; with intent to convert it or to deprive owner thereof, *Ledbetter v. State*, 24 Ala.App. 447, 136 So. 430; *Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. v. House*, 163 Tenn. 585, 45 S.W.2d 55, 56; *Commonwealth v. Estes*, 265 Ky. 186, 96 S.W. 2d 578, 580.

Larceny is fraudulent taking and carrying away of a thing without claim of right, with intention of converting it to a use other than that of the owner, without his consent. *Thomas v. Kessler*, 334 Pa. 7, 5 A.2d 187, 188; *Fitch v. State*, 135 Fla. 361, 185 So. 435, 437, 439, 440, 125 A.L.R. 360; *Hanes Funeral Home v. Dixie Fire Ins. Co.*, 216 N.C. 362, 5 S.E.2d 820, 821, 822; receiving possession of personalty with intent to convert it to own use, and with intent

of person parting with it to part merely with his possession, *Hagan v. State*, 76 Okl.Cr. 127, 134 P.2d 1042, 1047, 1048, 1050; taking and removing, by trespass, of personal property which trespasser knows to belong either generally or specially to another, with intent to deprive him of his ownership, *State v. Broom*, 135 Or. 641, 297 P. 340, 342; *State v. Levy*, 113 Vt. 459, 35 A.2d 853, 854, and, perhaps it should be added, for the sake of some advantage to the trespasser,—a proposition on which the decisions are not harmonious, 2 Bish.Crim.Law, §§ 757, 758; taking of personalty by fraud or stealth, and with intent to deprive another thereof, *Pen. Code Dak.* § 580 (*Comp.Laws N.D.* 1913, § 9913; *Rev. Code S.D.* 1919, § 4210); *Hughes v. State*, 61 Okl.Cr. 40, 65 P.2d 544, 546; *Bussart v. State*, 128 Fla. 891, 176 So. 32, 33; unlawful acquisition of property with intent to convert to taker's use and appropriation by taker, *State v. Smith*, 2 Wash.2d 118, 98 P.2d 647, 648, 649; unlawful or felonious taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive rightful owner of it, 4 Steph.Comm. 152; *Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. v. House*, 163 Tenn. 585, 45 S.W.2d 55, 56; *Bowling v. Hamblen County Motor Co.*, 16 Tenn.App. 52, 66 S.W.2d 229; wrongful and fraudulent taking and carrying away by one of personal goods of another with felonious intent to convert them to his own use and make them his own property, or to deprive the owner permanently of his property, without owner's consent, *Commonwealth v. Estes*, 265 Ky. 186, 96 S.W.2d 578, 580; *State v. Savage*, Del., 7 W.W.Harr. 509, 186 A. 738, 739; *State v. Delk*, 212 N.C. 631, 194 S.E. 94; *Hickman v. State*, 25 Ala.App. 279, 145 So. 167, 168; wrongful or felonious taking property of another, without his consent and against his will, with intent to convert it to use of the taker, *Hammon's Case*, 2 Leach, 1089, *State v. Boswell*, 195 N.C. 498, 142 S.E. 583, 584; *State v. Fulk*, 114 W.Va. 785, 173 S.E. 888, 889.

Obtaining possession of property by fraud, trick or device with preconceived design or intent to appropriate, convert or steal is "larceny." *John v. United States*, 65 App.D.C. 11, 79 F.2d 136, *Peble v. Cook*, 10 Cal.App.2d 54, 51 P.2d 169, 170; *State v. Wisman*, 111 W.Va. 183, 161 S.E. 437, 438; *Nugent v. Union Automobile Ins. Co.*, 140 Or. 61, 13 P.2d 343, 344.

Common-law distinctions between obtaining money under false pretenses, embezzlement, and larceny no longer exist in New York, but all such crimes are embraced within definition of "larceny." *People v. Krumme*, 161 Misc. 278, 292 N.Y.S. 657, 660.

Generally, one who unlawfully takes another's personal property, not intending to steal, and afterwards converts it, intending to steal, is guilty of "larceny." *Calhoun v. State*, 191 Miss. 82, 2 So.2d 802, 804, 805.

Every act of thief in the removal of property is in itself a complete "larceny." *Schultz v. Lainson*, 234 Iowa 606, 13 N.W.2d 326, 327, 156 A.L.R. 858.

Common Law Larceny

Felonious taking and carrying away of personal goods of another, *Fowler v. Firth*, 163 Misc. 942, 298 N.Y.S. 723, 726, with intent to convert it to taker's use. *United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. v. Peoples Bank & Trust Co. of Westfield*, C.C.A.N.J., 79 F.2d 642, 644.

It is obtaining possession of another's property by fraudulent trick or device, with intent to convert it to own use. *Powers v. State*, 31 Ala.App. 614, 21 So.2d 282, 285; removal of personalty which trespasser knows to belong to another, with felonious intent to deprive him of his ownership, *U. S. v. Patton*, C.C.A.Pa., 120 F.2d 73, 75, 76; *Austin v. State*, 65 Ga.App. 733, 16 S.E.2d 497, 499; taking and carrying away personal property of another without his consent, feloniously, with intent to deprive owner of his property permanently, and to convert it to use of taker, or of some person other than the owner, *Fowler v. Firth*, 163 Misc. 942, 298 N.Y.S. 723, 726; trespassory taking and asportation, *Crabb v. Zerbst*, C.C.A.Ga., 99 F.2d 562, 564; unpermitted obtaining of possession of another's chattel and removal thereof, *Crabb v. Zerbst*, C.C.A.Ga., 99 F.2d 562, 564; wrongful or fraudulent taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another with felonious intent to convert them to the taker's own use and make them his own property without owner's consent. *Riley v. State*, 64

Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

Division of Corporations, Business, and Professional Licensing

PO Box 110806, Juneau, AK 99811-0806

This is to certify that

CHARLES EDISON MCKEE

[REDACTED] ANCHORAGE, AK 99524

owned by

CHARLES EDISON MCKEE

is licensed by the department to conduct business for the period

October 25, 2019 to December 31, 2021
for the following line(s) of business:

21 - Mining

*The Beneficiarie
by: charles-edison-mckee
this needs to be small
lettering not all cap again!
without prejudice vcc 1908*



This license shall not be taken as permission to do business in the state without having complied with the other requirements of the laws of the State or of the United States.

This license must be posted in a conspicuous place at the business location.
It is not transferable or assignable.

Julie Anderson
Commissioner



Fax Cover Sheet

Date 11, 14, 2020

Number of pages 3 (including cover page)

To: Secretary of State
Mr Pompeo

From: Charles, McKee
by: charles-edison-mckee
Name without prejudice / 1007-308
https://www.new-pi.com
Company [Redacted] Anch, AK
99524

Name _____

Company _____

Telephone _____

Fax [Redacted]

Comments Sir; the Rare earth metals in the mudd of
the mining claim's that are part of the sale are
of National Security concern- with extreme clarity
please for the U.S.A Beneficiaries re their credit



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Fax - Domestic Send



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fedex.com 1.800.GoFedEx 1.800.463.3339

Aubrey Wieber
Anchorage Daily News

The city of Anchorage and Chugach Electric Association have reached an agreement on the sale of Municipal Light & Power, the city's electric utility.

The agreement was struck Friday, and sent to state regulators Monday. It includes a \$10 million reduction in price, bringing it to just under \$1 billion. The hope is that the deal to sell ML&P to Chugach Electric will limit rate increases and stabilize the electric grid in the long run, while giving the city an immediate flow of cash.

"I think this is an important step for the city," said Bill Popp, CEO of Anchorage Economic Development Corp., which paid for a study on the idea and has long advocated for a joining of the two utilities.

Under the terms of the deal, the city can avoid near-term property tax increases, said city attorney Rebecca Windt Pearson. The city will set aside \$36 million to protect customers in the existing ML&P footprint from rate increases due to the sale for the first three years, and overall rate increases are projected to be less sharp under one large utility.

Also in the agreement, the city will use \$15 million of non-earmarked funds in ML&P's account to fund an addiction services facility. That was something Providence Health and Services lobbied for, Windt Pearson said.

"I think we reached a good deal that benefits all members of the community," Windt Pearson said.

The Regulatory Commission of Alaska has until Feb. 17 to approve the sale.

Parties to the agreement include Providence Health and Services, Matanuska Electric Association, Federal Executive Agencies representing Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson and the Alaska attorney general's division of regulatory affairs and public advocacy.

Chugach Electric declined to comment for this story. Providence did not return a request for comment.

Anchorage voters approved the sale through a ballot proposition last year.

The attorney general's regulatory affairs and public advocacy division is the only party yet to approve of the deal. The division advocates for individual ratepayers to make sure the sale doesn't adversely affect the public.

Jeff Waller, chief assistant attorney general, said the office sent questions to the city and Chugach Electric and is waiting for a response.



MARC LESTER / ADN

ML&P's plant 2 and 2A power generation facilities are located near the Glenn Highway in northeast Anchorage.

He declined to comment on how close the office is to signing off.

"We're still analyzing it," Waller said of the agreement.

Upon the sale, the city will get \$715 million up front from Chugach Electric. It will immediately pay off the roughly \$530 million in bond debt held by ML&P. That debt relief prevents the city from having to increase property taxes in the short-term, according to Windt Pearson.

The Anchorage Assembly can then decide to use the remaining money to pay off further debt, or put the money in a city trust account.

The city will also absorb the unrestricted cash the utility has on hand. Under Monday's agreement, the city will use \$36 million of that for immediate rate relief for customers in the existing ML&P footprint for the next three years.

"We're going to end up with a more reliable electric grid, and I think we're going to see rate growth flatten out, comparatively speaking, to what it would have been if we continued down the path of two separate utilities," Popp said.

The city will also use \$15 million to start building the Alaska Center for Treatment, a

city-owned substance abuse prevention facility. The facility will be operated by a third party.

Funding social services from a sale like this is fairly common, Windt Pearson said.

In August, the parties started three weeks of hearings before the RCA. Commissioners — tasked with making sure the deal benefits ratepayers — identified several areas of concern.

Chief among them were whether the sale would lead to increased efficiency, whether the price reflected ML&P's actual value and whether Chugach Electric is equipped to absorb the increased territory, according to RCA spokeswoman Grace Salazar.

Supplemental documents submitted to RCA show there was also concern with how the debt-funded sale would impact Chugach Electric's credit rating. Representatives for Chugach Electric and the municipality testified that analysis from credit rating agencies found the sale to be a safe move for the utility, and will provide it with more leverage.

The parties say that the new agreement addresses the concerns.

Hearings to assess the sale will resume Tuesday morning.