

Common Law courts FAQ

1. What is common law?

Common law is a set of laws that has not changed for over 2000 years. It is based on the 10 commandments. (Thou shall not steal, Thou shall not kill.....) Common Law is common sense law that our Founding Fathers thought of in the highest regard. One of the Founding Fathers, George Mason, would not sign the Constitution until the common law was adopted, saying, "The Judiciary of the United States is so constructed and extended as to absorb and destroy the Judiciarys of the several States, thereby rendering Law as tedious, intricate and expensive, and justice as unattainable, by a great part of the Community, as in England, and enabling the Rich to oppress and ruin the Poor."

Common Law puts a stop to injustice in all courts where the value in controversy exceeds \$20.00. (7th amendment of the Bill of Rights)

Common Law is not case law or statutory law but is Natural Law.

<http://www.friendsoffreedom.com/Writings/CommonLaw.html>

2. Are there any common law courts in the United States today?

No. Through deceit, our judicial system has been taken over by private, corporate interest designed to rob, (ruin) the people of their hard earned money.

3. When does common law take precedence?

According to the 7th amendment of the Bill of Rights, when the value of controversy is \$20.00 or more, (which includes fines), common law takes precedence.

Common law "trumps" all other laws.

4. How many laws are there in common law?

There are only two.

1. Do not encroach on other persons or their property..
2. Do all that you agreed to do.

These two laws encompass all criminal and civil

1. What does a common law court look like?

Common law court is a people's court. The jury determines everything from judging the person, law, fines, ect. In common law, there is restitution rather than retribution. For example, if a thief is caught, he has to pay back whatever the jury determines to the victim. The "judge" in the courtroom is called a jurist. He is there to make sure the trial is conducted smoothly and answers the jury's question concerning common law.

Credit Union FAQ.

1. Why should a credit union be started by the County?

Credit unions are owned by the depositors thereof and since the county is derived from the Citizens thereof, it just makes sense that the county should be the benefactors of a credit union.

2. Is a credit union a proper role of Government?

Yes. The Constitution of the United States of America in article 1 section 8 declares that congress (government) shall coin money and determine the value thereof.

Thomas Jefferson stated, **"If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their money, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them (around the banks), will deprive the people of their property until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered."**

The issuing of money should be in the hands of government.

3. Has it ever been tried in elsewhere in the United States?

Yes. The entire State of North Dakota has a State Bank owned by the people thereof. It is very successful putting millions of profits back in the State Treasury for the people reducing taxes and run a budget surplus every year. They have the lowest unemployment rate in the country and their incomes have risen 5.2% compared to the national level of decreasing incomes. Their unemployment rate is 3.3% compared to a national level of 9.1%. In all, the State Bank of North Dakota is a huge success!

4. Will this be open to the public?

Yes.

5. How much money will be generated back into our local treasury?

Millions. (Maybe we can get our roads paved.)

Fully Informed Jury FAQ

1. Why a fully informed Jury?

The primary function of the independent juror is not, as many think, to dispense punishment to fellow citizens accused of breaking various laws, but rather to protect fellow citizens from tyrannical abuses of power by government. The Constitution guarantees you the right to trial by jury. This means that government must bring its case before a jury to The People if government want to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property. Jurors can say no to government tyranny by refusing to convict.

2. Was the jury ever informed of this right?

Yes. Judges used to inform juries of their rights prior to 1895. The reason they stopped was so many laws were being nullified by jurors and government wanted more control over the people.

3. Can I get in trouble if I vote to nullify unjust laws?

No. You are exempt from prosecution and have impunity.

4. Is this been done anywhere else in the United States?

Yes. The whole State of New Hampshire passed a law about jury nullification, (HB 146).

Injured Party FAQ

1. Why must there be an injury before a court can commence?

This is a well established fact in not only common law, constitutional law, and case law that there has to be an injury in fact.

“The sources of the standing rule are important. The first requirement—that the plaintiff demonstrate an “injury in fact”—finds its roots in the [Colorado Constitution, Article III](#) of the constitution has been interpreted as restricting the exercise of judicial power by Colorado courts to those cases in which an actual controversy exists.^[2] Absent an injury in fact, then, no controversy exists, and the court will not have jurisdiction over the claim. Because a plaintiff’s failure to allege an injury in fact is thereby a jurisdictional defect, challenges to standing may be made at any time during a proceeding and cannot be waived by the parties.^[3]”

The second requirement—that the injury be one to a legally protected right or interest—has been described as “grounded on prudential considerations of judicial self restraint.”^[4]

Standing is one of the most elusive of legal concepts, in part because it is often confused with the concept of “capacity.” As explained by the court in [Public Service Company v. Barnhill](#),^[5]

A sometimes fine but always critical distinction must be drawn between assertions that a plaintiff lacks standing to sue and assertions that a plaintiff is not able to sue because of some medical or physical impairment. In the former circumstance, no case or controversy exists for the exercise of judicial authority. In the latter situation, however, there is indeed a case or controversy, in the sense that the plaintiff has asserted injury to a legally protected interest, ... , but the plaintiff is for some reason disabled from effectively representing that interest.^[6]”

2. **Does this mean that all fines that doesn’t have an injury will be nullified such as traffic?**

Yes. The traffic laws are there to determine who is at fault in case of an injured party. They have morphed into a revenue stream for the state.

3. Does this mean that someone can go 60mph in a 30mph zone?

Yes. But it is a principle of common law of reckless endangerment. If you put someone else’s life in danger through a careless act, they can bring suit. Another example is if someone comes into town and starts shooting their gun in the air. The bullets can fall and harm someone, thus a reckless endangerment suit can be brought forward by the person that was endangered.

Judges Shall be Elected FAQ

1. I thought judges were already elected. Don't we vote to retain them?

When there is a judicial vacancy, interested attorneys may apply for the position. Their names and applications are sent to a nominating commission in their district. The commission is composed of four laypeople and three attorneys with no more than four members in one political party. Members of the commission are chosen by the Governor, Attorney General and Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court. The commission sends two or three recommendations to the Governor and, after interviews and investigation, he appoints one of the nominees to fill the vacancy.

Once chosen, a judge serves a provisional term of two years and then his or her name is on the next general election ballot. After that first time before the voters, County Court judges are up for retention every four years, District Court judges are up every six years, Court of Appeals judges every eight years and Supreme Court judges every ten years.

So, judges are selected by a handful of people from the State. We think that is a conflict of interest where a judge will rule for the interest of the State rather than the people.

2. Why have a judge that is not a member of the bar?

The bar is a union of lawyers. It's the buddy system. They protect their profession by having state legislatures only allow bar members to represent people or even advise them in a court at law. If lawyers don't tote the status quo line, they could be disbarred and lose their license. Judges have been known to state, "Don't bring that constitution into my courtroom." With judges that have total disregard of the constitution and no way to get them off the bench, It should be the people's choice as to who they want to have for a judge in their county not some bureaucrat sitting in a government office.

Oath of office accountability FAQ

1. There is no accountability for people to hold office to follow their oath of office?

In a practical sense, no. However, you can go up to Denver, file a title 18 ss 2385, spend hundreds if not thousands of dollars in time and money only to have other government officials rule in favor of the accused. Or we can have a trial here locally.

Reinstatement of Grand Jury FAQ

1. What is the purpose of the Grand Jury?

SUMMARY: The Common Law Grand Jury is an unalienable right of the people a forth branch of government created and administered directly by and on behalf of the people. It is separate from the courts functioning by its "own will" above the government serving as a referee between the Government and the people". It is an investigative body acting independently with unhindered power to investigate and indict criminal wrongdoing merely on suspicion that the law is being violated, or even because it wants assurance that it is not. It needs not identify the offender it suspects, or even the precise nature of the offense it is investigating. It swears in its own witnesses, deliberates in total secrecy and Its indictment cannot be challenged. In short, it has a duty to seek out injustice and rectify it.

2. **We don't have Grand Juries now?**

No. Not in our county. Have you ever heard of a Grand Jury in Archuleta County?