



THE OHIO ASSEMBLY

OFFICIALS, OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

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1. Becoming an Official /Officer:

Our Jural Assembly has offices held by Officials and Officers. All of these positions are held in behalf of unincorporated business entities and are unincorporated Offices and include the local Town and County Sheriffs entrusted with enforcement of the Public Law, the land jurisdiction State Justices and the soil jurisdiction County Court Justices of the Peace. It also includes Court Clerks, Records, Bondsmen, Deputies, Public Notaries and Coroners.

All of these Offices are elected by members of the Jural Assembly who are the qualified Jurors making up the Jury Pool from which all Trial and Grand Juries are drawn by lot.

1.1 The Ohio Assembly is Not a Democracy,

we are Reconstructing a Republic, not a Democracy. With a “republican form of government” everyone in this country has both rights and responsibilities. Everyone has the right to own land and other property interests. Everyone has a duty to uphold the public law. Everyone has a duty to defend our country. Our nation extends down to the poorest and up to the richest among us. We are all equal in our political status, all enabled to elect fiduciary deputies to conduct our public business, all equally protected under the Public Law.

In our Republic, it is the Electors who choose Officials, not “voters.” There are no quorums, either. If only one Elector shows up, all the power has been left in the hands of one living soul. This is the People’s government. If everyone stands up and helps in their unique and important way, no one has to worry about a few powerful people making all the rules. When officers are elected to the Jural Assembly they will make a public affirmation declaring that he or she will serve the People of the State in Good Faith and Honor, protect the Court and the Public, and assist in providing and securing peace and justice for all. A similar simple Declaration (no Oaths, no “so help me God” - those are the for sea courts) applies to all Court Officials. A written copy of this Declaration is kept in the Court Clerk's Office available for view along with the similar Declarations of the Justices and other officials.

1.2 Electors:

The State General Assembly is composed of Electors. Both State Nationals* and State Citizens* who own land within the borders of Ohio can serve as Electors of the State General Assembly. They are chosen at the County level by people* who are qualified members of the soil jurisdiction states. Two (2) Electors act as Deputies (Fiduciary Officers) for each County. Ohio will hold its’ General Assembly per its schedule determined, adopted and published before the 1st of January each year.

Because the land and soil are inextricably combined, eligibility as a soil jurisdiction republican State National* or citizen automatically qualifies one to be a State National* or State Citizen, and for practical purposes people from the Ohio republic act as People representing Ohio in international jurisdiction, so that both land and soil are populated at the same time and by the same people of Ohio, only some of them are further tasked to do business for the State.

1.3 Volunteering, Nomination:

The candidate expresses interest, and proceeding, is nominated and seconded. A short description of who they are and why they are interested in and suited for the position is posted at www.myohioassembly.com for 30 days. If the position is a Public Office, then the Election procedure determined by the Election Committee is required to be followed

1.4 Eligibility:

Candidate is subject to a background check and is interviewed/vetted as outlined in each specific Officer/Official position listed below. Positions handling money will be subject to additional background checks and possible Vetting by The Continental Marshal Service.

1.5 Vetting:

We need to discuss vetting; what it is and what it is not, what the different levels of vetting are, who is in charge of vetting at the different levels. The specific vetting requirements of each officer are covered in the description of that particular office. The Vetting Committee(s) determines eligibility, and the Electors determine suitability. Each County shall have a Vetting Committee, consisting at its base of the County Treasurer, County Coordinator/Chairman, and a Committee Chair. The Committee may consist of a total of 9 committee members. The State Vetting Committee shall, at its base be comprised of the State Treasurer, General Assembly Chairman, and a Committee Chairman elected by the people.

Several positions will require Federation level vetting, ei Treasurers, Marshals etc.. This is for the overall protection of the Assembly during the reconstruction. Once The State is fully standing as a sovereign nation-state, The State will be able to qualify state level positions. National Background Checks will be performed as well.

1.6 Elections, Appointments:

Candidates may self nominate or be nominated. A move is made to accept the nomination with a second. Once a Candidate is nominated they will receive a

Nominations form from the Election Committee. They must accept the Nomination, completing the form and submitting a Biography Form for publication.

The candidate writes up a short description of why they want the position and it is published on MyOhioAssembly.com and distributed by link in the Agenda. The Candidate will be given an opportunity to tell about themselves and take questions from The Assembly body.

In the case of County elections and Assembly positions like Committee Chairs a period of 30 days must pass, then the counties on The State Assembly will vote. On the counties it is a simple raise of hands. It's not confidential. There are no secret ballots, no voting in abstentia or by proxy. A simple majority determines the county vote presented.

In the case of Publicly held Offices, nominations are organized and held by the Election Committee. Once nominations are held and published, nominations and Public Notice of Elections must be published in the State Capital newspaper (State Offices) or in the major County Newspaper (County Offices). They must be published for a minimum of 30 days. The date and venue of the elections must also be stated. Once the election is held, the results of the Election must be published in the appropriate newspaper at least twice in the first month preceding the election. Once per month for 3 months is highly advised.

The public election of County Electors, constitutes that each county presents only 1 vote to the state.

When officers are elected to the Jural Assembly they will make a public affirmation declaring that he or she will serve the People of the State in Good Faith and Honor, protect the Court and the Public, and assist in providing and securing peace and justice for all.

A similar simple Declaration (no Oaths, no "so help me God"-- those are the for sea courts) applies to all Court Officials.

A written copy of this Declaration is kept in the Court Clerk's Office available for view along with the similar Declarations of the Justices and other Officials/Officers.

2. Officials/Officers and Jurors:

Living men and women working within the Jural Assembly Pillar may be Elected to an Office, hired by an Official, or appointed. Officials are elected, and Officers are hired. Officials positions may be related to general Jural Assembly operations, Court operation, Land Office, Coroner's Office, or a combination. Certain positions are salaried, such as Justice. Others, such as Juror are paid per diem. Sheriffs may have irregular schedules, while the Court Clerk has more regular hours. All Jural Assembly State elected Officials have their backgrounds checked, and are then vetted by the State Vetting Committee, prior to election.

All positions as described above shall meet specific qualifications and responsibilities as are listed in their respective positions descriptions below:

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 of State Chief Justices. The Ohio Public Notary holds a higher office than State of Ohio Chief Justices. Our Public Notaries process, witness and transfer the Public Records and often provide a reliable and official Witness to business transactions and records County, the State, and the People.

They provide a reliable and official Witness to the business transactions upon which we depend to secure our identities and control our assets, and 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 Courts and hold a position of trust similar to that of a State Justice or County Justice of the Peace. Properly overseen Due Process Proceedings subject to Declaratory Judgment by an elected Public Notary cannot be reviewed or overturned by any State of Ohio Court or any private agency. Public Notaries should be rigorously trained in Due Process. Stamps should read Ohio Notary, with Jural Assembly logo, and the term of office listed as i.e. "In office: 1 September 2023 to 30 November 2028."

The Ohio Public Notary shall meet parameters as described below:

Eligibility:

- ✓ an Ohio State Citizen 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 Vetting Committee or if County, by the County Vetting Committee.

Responsibilities:

- ❖ official Witness to business transactions and records for the County, State, and the People;
- ❖ official Witness to the 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:

- ✓ serves a term of five (5) years.

2.2 Marshal at Arms:

The Marshal at Arms is the highest ranking Peacekeeping Officer on Ohio, 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 of States, 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 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 level Marshal-at-Arms receives training from Federation level Continental Marshals, and county level Marshals in turn receive training from State or Federation level Marshal.

Vetting:

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

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 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 level team or “committee of the Whole, Marshal at Arms” for which the State Marshal at Arms acts as “chair”.
- ❖ Marshals all work together, sometimes even with the Federation Marshals to handle larger security issues;

- ❖ Coordinates our State 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 [TOA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court.](#)

Elected/Appointed:

- ❖ The State Marshal-at-Arms is elected by the people of the State General Assembly.
- ❖ The County Marshal-at-Arms is elected by the county General Assembly.

Term of Office:

- ✓ serves a term of four (4) years.

2.3 Sheriff / Deputy Sheriff:

Sheriffs are the Peacekeeping Officers/Officials on the County.

A land 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.

Anyone working as a "Sheriff" for any incorporated entity is a lot farther down the totem pole. Peacekeeping Officials of the actual land and soil jurisdiction (unincorporated) Counties outrank Law Enforcement Officers hired by incorporated "Counties" by many orders of magnitude.

The Authority Pyramid:

The Authority Pyramid in the actual American States:

1. County Sheriff (Peacekeeper- Public)
2. State Marshal-at-Arms (Peacekeeper - Public)
3. State Militia Commander (Peacekeeper- Public)
4. State Troopers or Rangers (Peacekeeper - Public)
5. LEO's - Private Pinkertons, "Sheriffs" (Law Enforcement - Private)
6. Private Detectives, Bailiffs, etc. (Can be State or State of State)

And on the Federal (International) side:

1. Federal, also known as Continental, Marshals (Peacekeeper-Public)
2. U.S. Marshals (Law Enforcement - Private)
3. Agency Personnel (Law Enforcement- Private)
4. Provost Marshal (Should be a Peacekeeping Officer, but isn't currently.)

Standing:

It must be understood that the authority these officials and officers have **depends upon "where they stand"**. On the land and soil of the States, actual County Sheriffs and State Troopers and Federal Continental Marshals outrank all LEO's and Agency Personnel.

The County Sheriff is responsible for the enforcement of the Public and Organic Law, including the actual Constitution owed to our States and the protection of the property, persons, and guaranteed rights of the people living within the borders of his County. So those County Sheriffs who are Peacekeeping Officials serving the unincorporated land and soil jurisdiction Counties, 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 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 (State Nationals) need protection or assistance.

These local State 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 State Jural Assembly and while on State land, they traditionally have absolute peacekeeping authority over everyone but the County Sheriff and our State Militia Commander.

A Sheriff also has the authority to hire/appoint Officers, **Deputy Sheriffs**, when a situation may 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 only acquires the powers outlined above when there is an active, qualified State Jural Assembly present in our State.

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

Eligibility:

- ✓ must be an American State 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:

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

General Responsibilities:

- ❖ enforce the Public Law of this country, state and his or her 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 States 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 [TOA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court.](#)

Elected/Appointed:

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

Term of Office:

- ✓ serves a term of four (4) years.

2.4 Justice:

The Jural Assembly Official position of Justice is a man* or woman* who functions as our land jurisdiction State Justice.

The Justice works within our land jurisdiction State Courts doing business simply as, The Ohio State Court and will referee or moderate cases and issues enforcing the Public and Organic Laws of Ohio including the provisions of “The Constitution for the united States of America”.

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

Eligibility:

- ✓ must be a State Citizen*;
- ✓ 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 [TOA Common Law Courts Protocol](#);
- ✓ ability to understand and work with people;

Vetting:

- ✓ is vetted by the State Vetting Committee.

General Responsibilities:

- ❖ may be asked to be 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 in Court;
- ❖ verifies with Court Clerk that Step 2: IRC has been conducted and IRC Requests Jury Decision (**Forms IRC-07, IRC-08**) 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 [TOA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court](#).

Elected/Appointed:

- ✓ Is elected by the Jural Assembly.

Term of Office:

- ✓ serves a term of six (6) years.

2.5 Justice of the Peace:

The Jural Assembly Official position of Justice of the Peace is a man* or woman* who functions as our **soil jurisdiction County Justice of the Peace**.

The Justice of the Peace works within our soil jurisdiction County Courts doing business simply as, i.e. The Trumbull County Court and will moderate, referee cases and issues enforcing the Public and Organic Laws of Ohio including the provisions of “The Constitution for the united States of America”.

The Justice of the Peace and the County Courts enforce the same laws as the State Courts but must oversee issues dealing with particular, even peculiar, local laws pertaining to soil, water and security issues of their soil jurisdiction.

The Justice of the Peace presides, asks questions and generally keeps County Court cases moving in the right direction and is more like a referee or moderator than a judge.

Eligibility:

- ✓ must be a State Citizen*;
- ✓ 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 [TOA Common Law Courts Protocol](#);
- ✓ ability to understand and work with people;

Vetting:

- ✓ is vetted by the County Vetting Committee.

General Responsibilities:

- ❖ may be asked to be 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 in Court;
- ❖ verifies with Court Clerk that Step 2: IRC has been conducted and IRC Requests Jury Decision (**Forms IRC-07, IRC-08**) 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 [TOA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court.](#)

Elected/Appointed:

- ✓ Is elected by the Jural Assembly.

Term of Office:

- ✓ serves a term of four (4) years.

2.6 Bondsman:

Bondsmen are the land counterparts to the Bailiffs in 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 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: State level Marshal-at-Arms receives training from Federation level Continental Marshals, and county level Marshals in turn receive training form State or Federation level Marshal.

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 TOA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court.

Elected/Appointed:

- ✓ shall be Elected (State)/Appointed (County) from one of the elected Officials, i.e. Marshall, Sheriff, other officer.

Term of Office:

- ✓ 4 years for State Bondsman and no term of office n appointed for a County Bondsman position.

2.7 Court Recorder:

This Elected Official is primarily concerned with keeping Records of the Jural Assembly and its members in order and secure. 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.

During court, this position is responsible for making accurate transcripts of the proceedings, and safeguarding those records not only 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 Recorders maintain a duplicate copy of all records from all counties on their state. There are two copies of everything!

Eligibility:

- ✓ State or County level, must be a State 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:

- ✓ State Recorder is vetted by the State Vetting Committee.
- ✓ County Recorder is vetted by the County Vetting Committee, if there is one.

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 Recorders maintain duplicate copies from all counties, as well as from State 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 [TOA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court.](#)

Elected/Appointed:

- ✓ Is elected by the JA.

Term of Office:

- ✓ serves a term of four (4) years.

2.8 Court Clerk:

The Court Clerk operating a lawful Court as one of the People* and a member of the Ohio 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 Judge, a Justice, or a 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 (State Citizens) of our State

Eligibility:

- ✓ State or County level, must be a State 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 TOA 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:

- ✓ State Court Clerk is vetted by the State Vetting Committee.
- ✓ County Court Clerk is vetted by the County Vetting Committee, if there is one.

General Responsibilities:

- ❖ assigns case numbers;
- ❖ assigns, schedules the Court venue;
- ❖ assigns Case to a specific Justice/Justice of the Peace to "shepherd" the proceedings;

- ❖ collects, organizes all evidence, facts, testimony in a Case;
- ❖ processes all paperwork as outlined in TOA 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 TOA Common Law Courts Protocol-Officials, Jurors Required for Court.

Elected/Appointed:

- ✓ Is elected by the JA.

Term of Office:

- ✓ serves a term of six (6) years.

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 State 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 [TOA Coroner's Handbook](#).

Vetting:

- ✓ State Coroner is vetted by the State 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 State 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 four (4) years.

2.10 Jurors:

A Juror is a Member of the Ohio Jural Assembly. All Ohio State Nationals (OSN) and Ohio State Citizens (OSC) 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 OSCs while serving on a jury.

Court officers who are serving the court may not be Jurors, nor can any ASN/ASC with conflicting interests, such as being related to someone in the case or being a witness in the case.

For international cases, only ASCs may participate.

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 State Trial Jurors listen to the unique cases presented and decide the Law and the Facts. This is fundamentally different than the duties of “State of State” Juries, which cannot consider the Law or the Facts, but only the statutes, codes, and regulations that govern the various federal- based corporations, and their franchises, and their employees.

“If we have a twelve man jury and even one of them can still be mis-characterized as a British Territorial or Municipal “Citizen” the deliberations and validity of the jury as a whole can be questioned, as our States do not allow Dual Citizenship”

“The State Jural Assembly, like the State General Assembly, is composed of qualified Jurors who are State Citizens and State Electors, that is, people of the republican states who have volunteered to serve the State Government in the capacity of Jurors.”

Our State Jural Assemblies enforce the Public and Organic Law. They are enabled to address the Public Law and the Facts of individual cases, both.

Our State 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 foreign citizens (including federal citizens) or in “presentments” being issued against State Nationals or State Citizens.

The most important function beyond fair deliberation and enforcement of the Public and Organic Law that our State Jural Assemblies and Jurors perform is Jury Nullification.

Our State 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 States 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 and County Courts.¹

Eligibility:

- ✓ 21 years of age;
- ✓ an Ohio State Citizen in good standing;
- ✓ a resident for (1) year + (1) day on Ohio;
- ✓ 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 [TOA 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.

¹ Jural Assembly Handbook CalJAHSPR2 Version 2.7 2022 0426.docs

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 Nationals or State 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 TOA 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. Ohio 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 Handbook

References Used In Developing This Document:

(references below are general references not listed in the document foot notes)

- **How to Build an Assembly**
Section 1 – Section 13
- **The Jural Assembly Handbook**
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Acknowledgements:

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Much of the body of this document has been composed and formatted in conjunction with information, policies and procedures found in these resources.

Others time spent securing their position as American/State Nationals and the information they have shared has greatly helped Ohioans in Standing Up our Pillars.

**We Thank You,
The Ohio Assembly**
