

Here is some information to keep Public Servants in check.

The Uniform Bonding Code – (UBC) Go Get'm--->>

5.2 — Bonding of District Attorneys

A city, county, state or federal district attorney (including a U.S. district attorney called a “U.S. Attorney”) shall lose his bonding and shall not be bonded:

1. if he refuses to properly identify himself to the citizen when asked to do so, including giving the citizen the name and address (or telephone number) of his bonding company and his bond policy number (bond number),
2. if he fails or refuses to receive, for filing, a criminal complaint from a citizen against a citizen or an official,
3. if he refused to mark or stamp the citizen’s confirmed (compare with original) copy of the citizen’s complaint with any of the following
 - A. “Received”
 - B. name of receiving office
 - C. date
 - D. time
 - E. signature or initial of receiving clerk or official, so that the citizen can have an official receipt for delivery of his complaint;
4. if he fails or refuses to make a reasonably diligent effort to process the citizen’s complaint (42 USC 1986),
5. if he fails or refuses to see to it that the citizen’s complaint is placed in the right hands for processing and/or answering, (return)
6. if he does not make every effort to make sure that the complaining party knows of the status or location of the complaint in the legal system, and does not give the complainant written notice of the same when it is possible.

5.3 – The Bonding of Prosecuting Attorneys

A prosecuting attorney shall lose his bonding, shall not be bonded, and shall be deemed unbondable:

1. if he refuses to prosecute a complaint when it is possible to do so, regardless of whom the complaint is against,
2. if he resorts to “selective prosecution,” i.e., any excuse of immunity for an official in order to protect a malfeasant official from prosecution,
3. if he resorts to “selective prosecution,” i.e., false or malicious prosecution of a citizen, in order to punish or destroy a citizen for attempting to have a malfeasant official prosecuted.

5.4 – Bonding of Judges

A judge shall lose his bonding, shall not be bonded, and shall be deemed unbondable:

1. if he fails to protect the U.S. national constitutionally guaranteed remedies of due process and the equal protection of the laws of any citizen appearing in his court of law, or of any citizen appearing in any court of the county in which he works whose case may come to his attention 12y a means.

5.5 – Bonding of Attorneys

A lawyer or an attorney shall lose his bonding, shall not be bonded, and shall be deemed unbondable,:

if he fails to protect the remedies of due process and the equal protection of the law of either his client or of the adverse party in an action. In an adversary system of law, each lawyer or attorney

shall protect the representation of fact not only for their own party, but shall protect the legal process for both parties without, exception.

7.6 – Bonding Municipal Corporations

Many municipal corporations (city, county, state) have quietly chosen to operate without malpractice bonding in violation of state corporate public hazard bonding laws because their bonding is expensive. Often municipal corporations claim to be “self bonded,” but because civil rights suit claims are often, and properly, astronomically large, such in-house bonding is actually fraud, and passes liability on to the officials, officers and clerks of the municipal corporation. Municipal corporations have had to resort to lies and deceptions concerning the bonding of their officers in order to get their officers to put on a uniform and go out to fight for the corporation. The officers are not told that their public hazard bond is not adequate, and they are not told that if their on-the-job activities involve them in a situation where the face value of the bond is not sufficient to cover an injury (physical, mental, emotional, legal, etc.) to a public citizen, that then the citizen will have the right to sue the officer for a sufficient amount of the officer’s personal property (real and/or movable) in order to be paid the difference between the amount of the damage claim and the face value of the bond.

A municipal corporation will lose its executive enforcement bond or be rendered unbondable:

1. if it hires an enforcement officer and sends him out into the public to do official enforcement duties without bonding his enforcement processes and actions. The officer must be provided with a written notarized declaration of his job description;
2. if it fails to tell an officer or clerk that he is not adequately bonded, the officer must be provided with a written notarized declaration of his bonding status;
3. if it fails to issue an identification card to an enforcement officer declaring:
 1. that the officer is bonded,
 2. the name of the officer,
 3. the officer’s enforcement classification,
 4. the name of the municipal corporation for which he works,
 5. the name of the bonding company which is bonding his enforcement,
 6. the bond (policy) number of the officer,
 7. the address and/or telephone number of the bonding company (bonding companies may want to know who is cheating them. Many municipal corporations are not adequately bonded and never tell their employees about it),
 8. a picture of the officer.
4. if it does not provide a law enforcement officer with a sufficient education in law and process so that the officer can properly carry out his law enforcement duties as agreed to in his job description,
5. if it engages an enforcement officer to enforce an unbonded “statute” which by its hazardous nature must be bonded, or
6. if it engages an enforcement officer to violate a citizen’s U.S. constitutional rights or equal protection of the laws.

8.0 – EXECUTIVE CONTROL

The control/enforcement process of an executive/enforcement officer will be bonded only if the bonding company finds that:

1. before executing an order of execution the officer had in his possession:
 1. a faithful recap (recapitulation) of the case representing both sides of the argument, hand-signed by the author of the recap (who is liable for his recap),

2. an original hand-signed verified bonding check list of the complete court process,
3. an original hand-signed copy of the judgment and the order of execution of judgment,
4. a proper personal identification card including:
 1. that the officer is bonded,
 2. the name of the officer,
 3. the officer's enforcement classification,
 4. the name of the municipal corporation for which he works,
 5. the name of the bonding company which is bonding his enforcement,
 6. the bond (policy) number of the officer,
 7. the address and/or telephone number of the bonding company, and
 8. a picture of the officer,
5. a proper personal business card which the officer could hand out to the public and to the person(s) arrested, containing all of the same information as given in Part (1) (D) except for the picture, because of the expense of picture cards.

9.0 – EXECUTIVE OUTPUT

The output/enforcement act of an executive/enforcement officer will be bonded only if the bonding company finds to its satisfaction that, taking into consideration the urgency and hazard of the situation, the officer while enforcing the paper process acted in a reasonable manner as regards:

1. the reading and understanding of the recap,
2. the reading and understanding of the verified bonding list,
3. the reading and understanding of the judgement, and
4. the reading and understanding of the order of execution of judgment, And when enforcing→
5. properly identifying himself,
6. properly serving necessary papers, and
7. properly notifying people of their rights.

9.1 – Bonding Jail. Procedure

A government, or an official, officer or clerk of a government, will lose its/his bond, will not be bonded and will not be bondable if a person, hereinafter referred to as the "prisoner," which it/he handles, who has been charged and arrested but who has not been convicted:

1. has been denied or delayed anything, or any right, or the equal protection of the law necessary for the prisoner's defense which an uncharged and unarrested citizen would have at his use, service and disposal,
2. has been denied or delayed legal paperwork in the prisoner's case, including but not limited to affidavits of accusation, police reports, arrest warrants, mailing addresses for the delivery of all leg paperwork, etc.,
3. has been denied or delayed. the assistant counsel of, or communication with any lawyer, attorney, spouse, relative, friend, non-union paralegal, non-union lawyer, etc., needed for his personal safety and legal defense,
4. has been denied or delayed necessary appearances and opportunity to speak before a judge in court and on the court record ("necessary" as defined by the prisoner, not as defined by the jail. Ear, the judge or the court), and/or consideration from the jailer, the judge of the court, and/or a hand-signed record of the proceedings before the judge and the court,
5. has been denied or delayed a copy of anything:
 1. (A) the prisoner has signed while entering or dwelling in the jail, or

2. (B) the prisoner has been required to sign while entering or dwelling in the jail ("It is best not to sign anything."),
6. has been denied or delayed the physical basics; namely, light, heat, simple comforts, rest, writing materials or any other obvious physical means necessary to compose, write and perfect the prisoner's defense, said basics to be provided at no cost to the prisoner,
7. has been denied or delayed the opportunity to effectively file counter complaints against the prisoner's accusers, and those who have handled and processed the prisoner's case (see also 4.0 Judicative Input, specifically),
8. has been denied or delayed a readable copy of the Holy Bible printed in a language in which the prisoner is educated or fluent,
9. has been denied or delayed access to law books of the prisoner's choice,
10. has been denied or delayed medical needs. NOTE: The county shall provide all of the above services immediately to the unconvicted prisoner at no cost to the prisoner. Any county which fails to meet the above criteria will itself be totally liable for its own acts. It is not inconceivable that a county violating the above criteria could accumulate over one hundred million dollars worth of civil damages in one day's time involving only one prisoner, and no credible bonding company wants anything to do with that kind of obligation.

9.2 – Escalation

Further:

A law enforcement officer will lose his bond if he oppresses a citizen to the point of civil rebellion when that citizen attempts to obtain redress of grievances (U.S. constitutional 1st so-called amendment).

When a state, by and through its officials and agents, deprives a citizen of all of his remedies by the due process of law and deprives the citizen of the equal protection of the law, the state commits an act of mixed war against the citizen, and, by its behavior, the state declares war on the citizen. The citizen has the right to recognize this act by the publication of a solemn recognition of mixed war. This writing has the same force as the Declaration of Independence. It invokes the citizen's U.S. constitutional 9th and 10th so-called amend guarantees of the right to create an effective remedy where otherwise none exists.