

No. 19-8143

ORIGINAL

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Oliver Vaughn Dance Al Dey Sui Jun <sup>TAH</sup> PETITIONER  
(Your Name)

vs.

Broward County Tax Collector Office RESPONDENT(S)  
et al.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO  
United States Supreme Court from 5th District  
Court of Appeal FL

(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

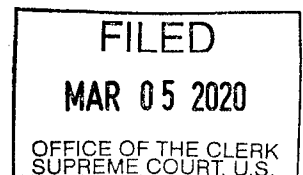
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

by: Oliver Vaughn Dance Al Dey Sui Jun  
(Your Name)

<sup>40</sup>  
1208 Clay Avenue Apartment 1 Suite  
(Address)

Broward New York 10456-9998  
(City, State, Zip Code)

321-507 0941  
(Phone Number)



No:

In Re The

**In re Supreme Court of The United States**

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**In Re :Oliver-Vaughn:Douce. Al-Dey Inpropia Persona Sui Juris**

**Heir Executor behalf Perelena-Blench:Douce decese Ex Rel**

**Consul. We The People,**

**V**

**Appellant**

**BREVARD COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR OFFICE et,al**

**Appellee(s),**

---

**In re Supreme Court of The United States Writ of Certiorari from**

**5d District Court of Florida. From 18th Circuit Court of Brevard County**

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**PETITION ON CERTIORARI TO SUPREME COURT OF UNITED STATES**

**:Oliver-Vaughn:Douce Al-Dey, Sui Juris**

**1208 Clay Avenue Apartment 1 Suite**

**Bronx in New York -10456-9998-**

**518-244-7971 Phone 321-507-9941**

**as own Consul.**

# QUESTION PRESENTED

whether appellees has authority without a statute law by Congress, may impose tax for private household good personal effect non-commercial?

whether proper procedural requirement by R. 6065 was followed, for allege avalorem tax, conflict stare decisis decision R.10?

whether court may deny discovery in bad faith to prevent seek out fraud, violated United States or State Constitution, for Quiet Title, for allege tax, for private property.?

Whether What showing necessary to support an order granting discovery?

Whether what discretion is vesting in the trial court in discovery matters and to what extent are the appellate courts bound by the exercise thereof?

## **PARTIES LIST**

**All Parties do not appear in Caption all appear in list**

**In Re :Oliver-Vaughn:Douce. Al-Dey Inpropia Persona Sui Juris**

**Heir Executor behalf Perelena-Blench:Douce decese Ex Rel**

**Consul. We The People,**

**Against**

**BREVARD COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR OFFICE LISA CULLEN,**

**JIM FORD,VICKIE NENDERSON, BRIAN HANLON,SCOTT ELLIS,**

**OCEAN TAX DEED INVESTMENT UNITED STATES,BREVARD**

**FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT, MURRAY ADRIAN & ANDREA.**

**18 Circuit Court of fl No:05-2018-CA-037614, Order4/26/19 dismiss 5/2/19 entered, and**

**Notice of appeal 5/14/19, 5D District court of appeal Florida 12/31/19 Per-Curium Affirmed.**

**1/13/20, rehearing denied enters 1/29/20.**

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IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

**OPINIONS BELOW**

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

- ☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

- ☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☐ is unpublished.

☒ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

- ☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the 5D and 18TH Circuit Court court appears at Appendix AB-C to the petition and is -E

- ☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☒ is unpublished.

1.

## JURISDICTION

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

*R.10*

☒ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was *12/31/19*.  
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix *B*.

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: *1/29/2020*, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix *A*.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a). *R.10*

*finality Rev. Union Brief Attack*

## OPINION

### OPINION ORDER 5<sup>th</sup> DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL FLORIDA

Orders 18 Circuit Court of fl No:05-2018-CA-037614, 4/26/19 dismiss case, never had any court appearances refuse to compel discovery R.37 on appellees in retaliation to prior quo warrant and objection, 5/2/19 entered, court action was to cover up fraud violate of other high R.10 and notice of appeal filed 5/14/19, 5D District court of appeal Florida 12/31/19 Per-Curium Affirmed 1/13/20, rehearing denied enter 1/29/20.

## JURISDICTION

The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court arise under 28 USC 1651

Rule 10 a, b.c. Writ of Certiorari

## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY

## PROVISION INVOLVED

The Constitutional issues involved violations of the Fifth Amendment, discriminant 31 USC 742,3124 tax on household goods infringement, violation of due process of law land patent statute. State and The Constitution for The United States of America is violated R.37 b.

## STATEMENT I AM NOT A LAWYER

### Nature of the Case

1/ Quiet Title Action at law, I Am Appellant Heir Oliver-Vaughn:Douce Al Dey status Sui Juris, retain reserved all rights under the republic as heir donor grantor executor beneficiary descend from decease mother Perelena-Blanch:Douce, for a private land purchase 1992, who build a private home, no debt owed, land was conveyed on forge deed by the appraiser, illegally classify, convert private land. As [real property]without knowledge, at the time, by a term define as allege business presume, by defendant to add a yearly ad valorem tax roll, See 7806. Which is illegal incorrect description, to defraud illegal taxes on their tax roll, plaintiff's was never liable for any taxes, tried to remove it off their tax roll.

2/ After inherited, I ask county to corrected as UCC 9-109.1 private household goods personal effects on private land patent history I found out after, abstract title search history show private land not own by government abdicate, statute at large 10 Stat. 701. in 2009 after investigation, I challenge defendant to provide the tax statute or law they relied on from that time 8 /15/2012 i told them if within 30 days its defaulted if not produce they will not get any more fund, because its private house, is noncommercial property, private sector. Not because taxing was illegally done for many years under his mother, its illegal tax deed, no connection with The People not liable see 26 USC 368 definition.

3/ Its unconstitutional on private land by state and U S constitution prohibits tax on private sector household goods permanent personal effects shelter can't be tax, not use for commercial purposes no income or profit gain no business. Floridian are all exempt from all taxes under Fl.Stat.196.181, refuse to produce the signed oath required assessment, on 7/23/15 defendants refuse, then auction sold, plaintiff private house without proof the allege tax. Appellant was deny 452 access from there court ever since that time, ongoing A Quiet title action filed No:05-2018-CA-037614, Fl.Const. Art 1 section 23, access to redress 1983-6 241,242, 6<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> amend violation by the agency is complicit with other courts arbitrary deny partial with prejudice on 4/26/19 without due process of law procedural. stuff like the homestead exemption start here in the Florida administration code 12 D dash 701 3 homestead exemptions the head of family. Court error refuse to conduct 34,36,37 discovery, lack status jurisdiction Venue credential and denied appellant Quo Warranto. All plaintiff's notice Affidavit filed never been answerd or rebutted. But defendants ignore the oath assessment, and the Statute.

#### **TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE R.201 OF FACTS**

When their own constitution is violated, The people are entitled to exemption from all taxation now we got the Florida Constitution Article 7 section 3 B taxes exemptions they also be exempt from all taxation excuse every head of family residing in the state household goods of personal effects valued as valued by general law. By fraudulent tax Faison v. Lewis Annotate this Case.

#### **RULE 10. STARE DECISE VIOLATED**

4/ In conflict See U.S. V. Lloyd R.Long #CR1-93-91, verdict not liable the income tax is actually an excise tax and only applies to certain classes of persons 7701.a14. Appellant house was taken away for allege \$5,500 dollars property tax nor, are they defendants **able to show a statute** that made any one liable for the tax on private house hold good shelter.

Brushaber v. Union Pacific Railroad wherein it was unanimous decision of the US Supreme Court that the 16 Amendments did not give Congress any new power to tax new subjects; it merely tried to simplify the way in which tax was imposed. It also show that the income tax was in fact an excise tax on corporate privileges and privileged on occupations.

Flint v. Stone Tracy Wherein an excise tax was defined as a tax being laid up on manufactory sales and consumption of commodities within the country, upon license to pursue certain occupation; and upon corporate privileges. Defendants should have known better.

5/ The court say in Redfield v. Fisher the court rule that the individual unlike the corporation for the mere privilege of existing, but that the individual's right to live and own property was a natural right upon which an excise tax cannot imposed. Of studies done by the Congressional Research Service that shows the income tax is an excise. Agency cannot tax private property not use in commerce . Simms v. Arehns wherein the court rule that the income tax was neither a property tax nor a tax upon occupation of common right, but was as excise tax. Miranda v Arizona no rule making over rights.

Tennessee Supreme Court case Jack Cole v. Commissioner the court ruled that the Citizen are entitled by right to income earning and that the right could not be taxed as a privilege. **28 USC 1738**. In a another Tennessee Supreme Court case Corn v Fort the court ruled that individuals have the right to combine their activities as partnership; and that is a natural right independently and antecedent of government. Appellees did not challenged refute any of these case cited or conclusions of the court. Appellees lack Standing. See Comm. Acker 2Am Jur 2d pge 129 (1963)Admin law Sec. 301.

**DEFENDANT** made up plural scheme without signed assessment statutes but to defraud The People  
6/ The defendants hiding, behind term real property retaliate used, the word terms vexation sham to label appellant by concealing flipping the case to cover up there fraud unclean hand to block access for redress. A question what was the use of the property here we have a controversy a jury. prejudicial error warranting reversal on appeal Schomig v. Kaiser, 189 Cal 596. An obvious and prejudicial error that affects the substantial rights of the parties and that results or probably results in a miscarriage of justice *NOTE: Plain error warrants reversal on appeal even in the absence of objection to the error at trial.*

U.S. Supreme Court Rose v. Himeley, 8 U.S. 4 Cranch 241 241 (1808) Rose v. Himeley. 8 U.S. (4 Cranch) 241. Syllabus. If a claim be set up under the sentence of condemnation of a foreign court, this Court will examine into the jurisdiction of that court, and if that court cannot, consistently with the law of nations, exercise the jurisdiction which it has assumed,

#### ISSUES: ARAISE

7/ This case involves a challenge to an Brevard County Tax Collector and Appraiser, tax sale of private property history, from abstract bounty land patent, modified deed, to mother Perelena-Blanch :Douce decease, descend to her son beneficiary Heir executor :Oliver-Vaughn:Douce Al Dey Sui Juris owned by plaintiffs. Real party brought action in law to quiet title following the sale and objection to transfer of the private property's title by defendants. Plaintiffs appeal as of right from the 18<sup>th</sup> Circuit local court's order granting defendant's motion for summary judgment disposition pursuant to **MCR 2.116(C)(10)**. appeal from Fl 5th District Court Per curium affirm now On Writ of Certiorari in Supreme Court of The United States, plaintiffs assert that, because the Brevard COUNTY Tax Collector Appraiser error failed to adhere to state and U.S Constitution and prohibition federal statutorily prescribed procedural notice provisions requirements R.6065 IRS, conflict with R.10 appellant have superior title to the private property household goods personal effects **UCC 9-109.1. 56 Cal. 2d 370**

8/ Base on the research performed by the Congressional research Services, there is no provision which specifically and unequivocally requires an individual to pay income taxes. discusses the unconstitutional and illegally applied property tax. The law not permit Sec. **301 2Am jur 2d pge 129. (1962)** Among other things ad valorem tax discusses are the blatant disregard and deliberate misapplication of the laws and statutes surrounding private property taxation by corporate municipal the Brevard county Tax Office Appraiser and Courts, for-profit, governments, enabling them to bypass these laws and literally steal hundreds of billions \$\$ from property owners each year and every year. See **Caha v. United States 152 U.S. 211, 215, 14 S.Ct 513(1884).**

9/ 26 USC Sec.6065 no Verification of return except as otherwise provided by the secretary any return declaration, statement, or other document required to be made under any provision of the internal revenue law or regulation shall contain or be by a written declaration that it is made under the penalty of perjury 90 Stat.1824.

**26 U.S. Code § 7206. Fraud and false statements by Appellees prevent discovery.** Aid or assistance Willfully aids or assists in, or procures, counsels, or advises the preparation or presentation under, or in connection with any matter arising under, the internal revenue laws, of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document, which is fraudulent or is false as to any material matter, whether or not such falsity or fraud is with the knowledge or consent of the person authorized or required to present such return.

affidavit, claim, or document; or 31 USC 333 FCA.

10/ Fraudulent bonds, permits, and entries. By Brevard County Appraiser and tax Officer County record. See unlawful conduct and likely to be redressed by the requested relief." Allen v. Wright, and Schulz v. IRS, 04-0196 refusing to enforce abusive summonses." 2 We realize that our holding today stands

#### person

The term "person" as used in this chapter includes an officer or employee of a corporation, or a member or employee of a partnership, who as such officer, employee, or member is under a duty to perform the act in respect of which the violation occurs. By the Courts. & Attorneys.

violate b,cjc2.s.a American Bar Association > Rule 2.5: Competence, Diligence, and Cooperation (A) A judge shall perform judicial and administrative duties, competently and diligently. (B) A judge duty...

**Due process** is the legal requirement that the state must respect all legal rights that are owed to a person. Due process balances the power of law of the land and protects the individual person from it. When a government harms a person without following the exact course of the law, this constitutes a due process violation, which offends the rule of law.

#### 11/ VIOLATION IN BAD FAITH UNDER STATUTE OF FRAUD

Local and Appeal Courts Tax Agency are in Conflict R.10 Supreme Ct U.S.

Comm Acker 2Am Jur 2d pge 129 (1963)Admin law Sec. 301 Holding.

herein the Supreme Court in this holding the law dose not permit the defendants action.

#### Section 301. -- Particular applications.

In application of the principles that the power of an administrative agency to make rules does not extend to the power to make legislation and that a regulation which is beyond the power of the agency to make is invalid, it has been held that an administrative agency may not create a criminal offense or any liability not sanctioned by the lawmaking authority, and specifically a liability for a tax [fn 2] or inspection fee. [bold emphasis added]

#### Footnote 2:

Commissioner of Internal Revenue v. Acker, 361 U.S. 87, 4 L.Ed.2d 127, 80 S.Ct. 144 (1959); Roberts v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 176 F.2d 221, 10 ALR.2d 186 (9th Cir. 1949) (... regulations "can add nothing to income as defined by Congress." citing M.E. Blatt Co. v. United States, 305 U.S. 267, 279, 59 S.Ct. 186, 190, 83 L.Ed. 167 (1938)); Independent Petroleum Corp. v. Fly, 141 F.2d 189, 152 ALR 928 (5th Cir. 1944) (... the power to make regulations does not extend to making taxpayers of those whom the Act, properly construed, does not tax); Indiana Dept. of State Revenue v. Colpaert Realty Corp., 231 Ind. 463, 109 NE.2d 415 (no power to render taxable a transaction which the statute did not make taxable); Morrison-Knudsen Co. v. State Tax Com., 242 Iowa 33, 44 NW.2d 449, 41 ALR.2d 523 (use tax).;-

**12/ The maxim that vitiates every proceeding must be taken U.S Supreme Court. United States V. Throckmorton 98 US 61 (1878).**

**STATUS Federal Style Manual 5.23 private person State Citizen in Floridian Freeholder.**

**COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS**

Appellant filed notice Affidavit to compel discovery and Jurisdiction challenge in quiet title action was deny, 4/26/19, no evidential hearing, appellant was discriminated inviolate 31 USC 742,3124, against by the courts and agency unfairly treated i am requesting a R.10.a Writ Certiorari in U S Supreme court review Article 3 Sec.2, violation 5<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment. the quiet title action common law, was dismiss in retaliation because the lower court lack status, quo warranto for judge, conspired with allege attorney was challenge prior to April 25,2019. While going through LaGuardia Airport plaintiff entry was deny, prior did, call court to adjourn object but was refuse, the following day, court held exparte, it was there intention any way to prevent discovery because of the challenge affidavit was to strike defendants motion, and to compel, compliance which no discovery preform or proof the court dismiss the action, also on appeal at 5D-191398, they too by Per-Curiam Affirm, rehearing was deny. to protect themself from there fraud on court. See RUFF v. ISAAC Docket No. 192615. 573 N.W.2d 55 (1997)226 Mich. App. 1 invoke judicial court. This court reveres same issue.

**13/ See Trinsey v. Pagliaro 229, 647 this court reverse, argument by an allege attorney are not facts before a court, there was no signed statement, affidavit, testimony witness tax Statues presented in lower or the appeal court or before any court or proved to granting a summery judgment is insufficient null and void, not final, court denial of due process of law as no discovery R.34 36,37 deprive impartial jury the right to trail Article 3 Sec.2 Cl. 3 state violation of 6 and 7<sup>th</sup> amend.**

**NOTICE AND AFFIDAVIT FACTS Judicial Notice R. 201.**

**ALL Judicial powers of inferior courts come from the Judicial Act of 1789 as the Attorney General position. Judicial power" come from Article iii Section 2 of the Constitution. The Eleventh Amendment removed All Judicial powers in law and equity Treaty contracts and the right of the State to bring suit against the people, there are no judicial Courts in America and there has not been since 1789 Judge do not enforce Statute and codes Executive,**

administrator enforce statutes and code, there have not been any judge in America since 1789 there have just been administrators FRC. v. GE 281, US 464, Keller v PE 261 US 428 1 Stat. 138 -178., the position of the Attorney General and prosecutor. the position of the Attorney General and prosecutor, of both the United States and several States comes under the judicial branch not the executive branch of the government all Attorney comes under the judicial branch and are judicial officers under the Supreme Court, not under the secretary of State as license professionals which means they can only represent the courts not the people or,

**2: footnote Liability for the payment of the sales tax is controlled by statute; it cannot be controlled by rulings or regulations of the board. Acorn Iron Works v. State Board of Tax Administration, 295 Mich. 143, 294 NW 126, 139 ALR 368. Annotation: 139 ALR 380 ("retail sale").**

14/ the state the eleventh amendment removed all judicial power from inferior court and the prosecutor's office as well as from all court officer in law equity and both the eleventh amendment makes a foreign State separation from the position of the public office position to throw off the people the people have eleventh amendment immunity because there is no judicial power of the inferior court and the people have foreign Sovereign immunity Article iii Section 2 diversity U S Constitution, the judicial powers shall extend to all case in law and equity arising under this constitution the laws of the united states and treaty made or which shall be under their authority to all case in affecting Ambassadors other public minister and Consul ; - to all cases of Amorality and maritime jurisdiction ; - to controversies to which the united States shall be a party;-to controversies between two or more States Court in conflict with other courts, Point.

Redfield v. Parks illegal tax Deed says when a tax deed on its face that it is illegal deed when disclose upon its face that it is executed in violation of law, the law will cannot assist it, a tax FL. Const. Art 7 Sec. 4 f Tax assessment required[ 6065] FL. Const. the tax appraiser have to carry you in within the Statute code, but that never happen because they have no statute to apply, Constitution situs, falsify record for financial private gain tax is illegal act to covert is conspiracy have no authority. Excise tax is avalorem, license is commerce on property doing business for return. if not happening is fraud inducement, constructive fraud. See case U.S. V. Lloyd R. Long #CR-1-93-91 the verdict came on October 15th,1993 income tax is excise tax on corporation same as in Flint v. Stone. See 28 USC 1738.

15/ There is no allege tax liability under 26 USC. There is no law under the 16th Amend to tax the private sector there no Statue act by congress to tax the private People home there is no Tax IRC 3403 Subsection title A. But there is a Tax under 3403 subsection C employer employees for the corporation entity and government tax act. But such a tax could not be imposed because the Supreme Court had ruled in Pollock v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company (1895) that a direct tax on income was unconstitutional, On private sector.

its seems as Roberts lower court does not know the force of patent paramount of positive law 10 Stat. at Large 701 is the organic law superior to all laws stop fraud it extinguish forge deeds cannot convey private property, this is serious problem for appellees, to overcome have no standing MONNING V GREGOIRE.

#### ARGUEMENT CLOUD ON TITLE

16/ evidence of title land patent, you must have one to show that you are the actual owner of the land. It is now evidence that all prerequisites have been complied with, and cannot be questioned either in a court of law or equity, unless it be on the grounds of fraud or mistake. CARTER vs. SPENCER, 5 MISS (4 HOW) 42,56, 34 A.M.DEC 106. U.S. Supreme Court in Wilcox v. Jackson, 38 U.S.13 Pet. 498,(1839)

#### ORIGINAL JURISDICTION WAS DEMANDED

No tax law exhibit in the lower courts judge complicit in Conspired with the allege Attorney for defendant TRIZA G. EAVENSON fail attempt in trying to cover up this massive conspiracy fraud against the Floridian People of great inportance, the Allege JUDGE ROBERTS who lack 5 USC 3331 oath, was repeatedly told by appellant affidavit to recuse pursuant to Caperton v. A. T. Massey Coal Co., 556 U.S. 868 (2009),[1] himself R.170.3.6, conflict interest. An as tax payer, and the attorney who has also been challenge to produce her



license BPC 6002 and power of attorney to practice law and to file any documents for a corporation in court to prove standing refuse to now. See the 9th Cir rightfully in U.S. V. HIGH COUNTRY BROADCASTING Co. A corporation can only appear in court by license BPC. 6002 attorney on April 26, Bar cord is not License, is association, misleading the court about confusion court Exparte record trying to flipping the case, without any proof evidence affidavit testimony witness trying to avoid discovery R.34 ,36.in See Transey v. Pagliaro 229,647. In Hickman v. Taylor, supra, (1947), 329 U.S. 495, 501, 507, that court had said The various instruments of discovery now serve (1) as a device ... to narrow and clarify

#### ARGUMENT and DIVERSITY

17/ QUIET TITLE CLAIM IN LAW NO SIGNED ASSESSMENT COURT DENY DISCOVERY AS RESULT IN BAD FAITH RETALIATE ABDICATE DISMISS TO BLOCK PUNISH PLAINTIFF from SEEK OUT FRAUD ON COURT their exists two jurisdictions at this level the first is the constitutional republic then there is the territorial jurisdiction of the national government. Appellee claim it can impose tax on household goods

In order for a property to be tax first it has to be doing some business for profit gain or Situs. William H. Taff page 34,35, the 27 president. This tax Act is a municipal law of the District of Columbia for taxing all federal and state government employees and those who live and work in any "Federal area 3121e"

William H. Taff page 34,35, the 27 president of the united states decision of the supreme court in the income tax case deprive the national government of the power which by reason of previous decision of the court it was general suppose government had 1909-3 I therefore recommend to congress that both house by 2-3 vote shall propose an amendment to the constitution to give congress the power to levy tax upon government tax for the national government without apportionment among the states unproportioned to population, private sector cannot be tax. Only D.C. Territory 26 USC 7701 a14. Federal income tax without the word unapportion is unconstitutional. 4/26/19 reason Roberts order are null and void. 18 USC 73 obstruction of justice,

18/ by a word tax which was not exhibit or define to see what it apply to, land was taken sole by person who does not own or have title to it refuse to produce a procedural required R.6065 assessment Sign under oath with all required element Attach, because of fraud over look by the court. 1895 in a case Pollack v Farmer. and Economy Plumbing & Heating v. U.S. 1972 See 90 Stat.1824. deed Fl. Stat. 197.443b. over look in reply. 26 USC 6065 . (6) AMENDMENTS OF SECTION 6065 (relatIng to verification of returns) is amended by striking out subsection (b) (relating to verification by oath), and by striking out in subsection (a) the following : " (a) PENALTIES OF PERJURY.-"

United States Supreme Court COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE v. ACKER(1959) No. 13 Argued: October 19, 1959 Decided: November 16, 1959. Appellees and courts are in conflict R.10.

We are here concerned with a taxing Act which imposes a penalty. The law is settled that "penal statutes are to be construed strictly," *Federal Communications Comm'n v. American Broadcasting Co.*, 347 U.S. 284, 296, and that one "is not to be subjected to a penalty unless the words of the statute plainly impose it," *Keppel v. Tiffin Savings Bank*, 197 U.S. 356, 362. See, e. g., *Tiffany v. National Bank of Missouri*, 18 Wall. 409, 410; *Elliott v. Railroad Co.*, 99 U.S. 573, 576.

Household goods

"The term household goods" ... includes everything about the house that is usually held and enjoyed therewith and that tends to the comfort and accommodation of the household. *Lawwill v. Lawwill*, 515 P. 2d 900, 903, 21 Ariz. App. 75" 19A Words and Phrases - Permanent Edition (West) pocket part 94. Cites Mitchell's.

Private Sector not liable for Tax no Statute

19/ Appellant Floridian rights as private house hold goods personal effect classified as UCC 9-109.1 is not a place of business profit, or gain not in commerce NO income of any kind no license or permit, is a place for shelter sleeping living family only. State Fl Art 1 Sec 2 violated,

Federal Civil Judicial Procedures and Rules, Rule 81(f) DEFINITION, OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES. "Under any rule in which reference is made to an officer or agency of the United States, the term "officer" includes a district director of internal revenue, a former district director or collector of internal revenue, or the personal representative of a deceased district director or collector of internal revenue." This Rule is now missing from published Court Rules. I wonder why!

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 14, US Constitution (This clause provided that the congress, not the president, would make the rules and regulations for both land and naval forces) "The people of the states empower the Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land (army) and naval forces."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14:

[The Congress shall have Power . . .] To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces; . . .

Article 1, Section 8 Clause 1. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution grants the U.S. Congress 17 specifically "enumerated" powers, along with unspecified "implied" powers considered "necessary and proper" to carry out the enumerated powers. Congress also assumes additional lawmaking powers through the "Commerce Clause" of Article I, Section 8,

Here, by footnote, the [56 Cal. 2d 386] opinion points out that a valid argument against the objection to fishing expeditions is the mutuality of the procedure whereby a party who must disclose his case to the "fisher" may also require his opponent to do likewise.

20/ which grants Congress the power to regulate interstate commerce—business activities “among the states.” Under the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, all powers not granted to Congress are reserved for the states or the people.

The IRS created the income tax liability in the Code of Federal Regulations. See 26 CFR 1.1-1. Congress did not enact any liability statutes for income taxes imposed by subtitle A of the IRC. Our fundamental Right to Separation of Powers means that only Congress can make law: Congress made no law to tax private person State Citizen freeholder private the Sector,

At footnote 23 in the case of Chrysler Corp. v. Brown, 441 U.S. 281 (1979), the U.S. Supreme Court admitted that no organic Act for the IRS could be found, after they searched for such an Act all the way back to the Civil War, which ended in the year 1865 A.D. The Guarantee Clause in the U.S. Constitution guarantees the Rule of Law to all Americans (we are to be governed by Law and not by arbitrary bureaucrats). See Article IV, Section 4. Since there was no organic Act creating it, IRS is not a lawful organization.

In re the Marriage of JOELLA and RUSSELL H. SARGENT.

21/ JOELLA SARGENT, Appellant, v. RUSSELL H. SARGENT, Respondent. No. F057141. Court of Appeals of California, Fifth District. is an invented quotation attributed to an 18th-century Supreme Court decision, Penhallow v. Doane's Administrators (1795) 3 U.S. 54. The quotation says, “Inasmuch as every government is an artificial person, an abstraction, and a creature of the mind only, a government can interface only with other artificial persons.” It goes on to state that governments, including their courts, can only be concerned with corporations, not natural persons, because governments and corporations are both imaginary; governments are “foreclosed from creating and attaining parity with the tangible.”

members lawyers conversations with friends reading about the law and so on we'll take a closer look at those who are US taxpayers and then address the matter of jurisdiction because they are definitely linked in the federal tax law a tax payer is defined at 26 USC Section 7701 a 14 to be any persons subject to any Internal Revenue tax perhaps you noted that definition does not tell the full story those who are identified as US taxpayers within the special laws contained in 26 USC and 26 CFR fall under six categories one those who elect to work for the national government in one of its public offices they derive their income from that statutory trader business they receive,

22/ income from the performance of the functions of that public office this fact was established by the legislative intent of the sixteenth amendment to the US Constitution this is an area that we will address in more detail as it pertains to understanding the jurisdiction of the application of the federal territorial income tax to those who are identified as a statutory US person most of the identified statutory u. s. persons are legal fictions such as domestic partnerships domestic corporation remember that American nationals are not subject

to the national government as is stated in 8 USC Section 1401 a if they were then the Constitution could not exist as it is currently written the founding fathers knew that for freedom to exist, the constitution is a restraint on government, the charter is restrain on all entity corporations.

23/ Orlando power duty Ch 13 Sec 604 .01 make it clear ordinances and codes only apply to City charter Lease own properties of their own, Fl Constitution apply to Government seen Fl.Stat. 1-Sec 23 only the title owner of the private property can sell there land, county falsify report trespass with municipal law, to steel convert private property on their tax roll in violation Fl Stat.196.181 exemption discrimination inviolate title 31 USC 742 Section 3124 all stock band are exempt from taxation 12 USC 411.

Further stunning proof that these taxes are truly voluntary can be found at IRC section 3402(n). Here, Congress has authorized a form called the "withholding exemption certificate" abbreviated "WEC". The term "withholding exemption certificate" occurs a total of seventeen (17) times in that one statute alone. However, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has never created an official form for the WEC.

#### PRIVATE SECTOR

No Liability Statue to tax right private property 31 USC742 Sec.3124 discrimination violation.

Art 1 Sec. 9 fl. State due process denied fl Stat 119 ad valorem Appraiser have to carry the berding sink hole case error case 194.011, 220.03 ad valorem tax on license doing business 220.182 exercise of equipment 80 on tax roll, the private sector house don't belong there,

#### 24/ Post-Per-Curiam Affirm Review no Written Opinion now U.S. Supreme Court has Jurisdiction

The Florida Supreme Court has made clear that while a party on appeal may submit a request for a written opinion to a district court of appeal, the PCA retains the inherent discretion to issue a written opinion when in its reasoned judgment, a written opinion is required.[18] Significantly, the Florida Supreme Court lacks jurisdiction to review a PCA.[19] Although rarely exercised. The U.S. Supreme Court has jurisdiction to review a PCA rendered by a Florida district court of appeal[20] as well as by the Florida Supreme Court.[21] Notably, the Florida Supreme Court may review a PCA with a citation to a case that is pending review at the Supreme Court.[22] The Florida Supreme Court also lacks jurisdiction to review a PCA that contains nothing more than mere case citations to cases not pending review before the Supreme Court.[23] Indeed, the Florida Supreme Court has expressly provided that: question was for a jury to answer Art 3 Sec 2 Cl 3, 7<sup>th</sup> amend violated, both local and Appeal court block discovery. with unclean hands prevent.

Supremacy Clause United States says that, **Marbury v. Madison** Art 6 Cl 2 is the Law of the land.

26 USC 7806(b) says that Title 26 is not the law. In other words, "No inference, implication or presumption of legislative construction shall be drawn or made by reason of the location Aug 15, 2014 · According to United States Code Title 26, Section 7806, Title 26 is not law.

The contract should be rescinded because the County does not provide full disclosure, in bad faith the contract is extremely deceptive and unconscionable, VIOLATION affects private persons 5<sup>th</sup> - amendment constitutional protected rights In re **Pearl Maxwell, 281 B.R. 101** it prohibits States from

interfering in the work or laws or proceedings of the federal government as well as the separation of powers says that they cannot exercise right and that's article 6 paragraph 2 of the constitution of United States so how is it that the state of Florida allege wrote a law that basically circumvent the Constitutional republic. violated State Fl Art 1 Sec 2 in one respect **LEYVO V. DENNO U.S. SUPREME COURT** intervene on the same question from State court.

## **REBUTTING THE PRESUMPTION**

**25/** this whole deal with property taxes is rebutting the presumption, are for commercial use we are not using our property for commercial use because this is where we eat sleep be and play we eat sleep live and play you cannot handle that well technically it's a substantive right to have some place to live and you can't tax rights pretty much what it boils down to live in the dream there this

information needs to get out to stop the oppression in the tyranny so the elite team, man I ain't a teacher or a lawyer I'm not an instructor at this issues I'm just an everyday freeholder Floridian Sui juris 1986-8 Consul natural person who realized that something was really wrong the socialist communist fiction state of Florida was somehow being able to steal private properties people's homes by" conversion, escheat, term use pural "realproperty" and avalorum to tax", deception to steeling land from them and about six,

seven years ago I had a friend of mine that people like kids I grew up with basically with kids I guess and their mother had to sell this lakefront home that they grew up on and,

lived on because you couldn't afford to pay the property taxes, that tax is for business, we will get to that soon follow please, and kind of got me going in so there's something wrong with this doesn't make any sense that's not the way it works in land of the free and home of the brave so I started doing some research here and

**26/** looking through the Florida Statutes Florida Constitution I got turned on to the Florida administrative code which was a great help that's the keys the government code in your state that usually lays out the procedures 6065 a must and how the details of who's got to signed under oath, and who's got to do everything in order to have these so-called assessments, "none of this took place, a serious violation in "bad faith", and, the local court and DCA is in Conflict with higher Court Stare decis knowledge 42 USC 1986

When failure by Brevard county Tax office to comply with state federal tax code required R.6065, provide no assessment signed under Oath the court rule **In Re Western Trading Company 340 F.Supp. 1130 D. Nev. 1972.** makes it clear If not done no tax deem to be owing. No jurisdiction on private land patent when foreclose on private property pursuant to allege lien. 90 Stat.1824 . 28 USC Sec.1738 in every States and, a verified,

returns and everything must all be done correctly to get them on the assessment roll so I took several years to go through all this stuff to try to figure out put heads on tails together and what, the court, agent defendants are violating there state constitution to prove the tax statute,

27/ I came up with here was a lot of really great law mainly in the state constitution but as why I did I just kind of write out some notes here know some case laws and things I found herein Florida when I was doing the research here it has the big key here to understand his first thing is your property in order for it to be taxable must be exercising a taxable privilege

in other words you must be conducting some type of business upon it or making some kind of profit that'd be considered to come under what would be considered to be a calling privilege what's the other words " Situs" they use on and then it's only under license right there that's only under license because you don't really get confused, and say oh I am, household,

that's not taxable, that's not commercial only importing a license well or basically have to sign up and you're incorporated is under thing you know to me right then there would be a what excise license is for occupational license, and then if you have employees over 100 and things you're going to be caught up in the IRS official 7701.14 and 1361 as far as the withholding all that liability they do to persons that are incorporated technically even the define 3121E,

definition of tax payer in the Florida Statute are for corporation 1361 or a legal entities, is or they use which I will go through this a little, I laid out to give you pretty good idea what the court systems said about this and how it has to be conducted and with the Florida,

28/ Constitution the for Administrative Code enforced a choose with support but the Constitution of the state say what is allowed to be taxed what the property appraiser is supposed to be taxing how you supposed to derive most be to derive, at let's say just value of the property that's being used for the taxable privilege sure so because this sort of run down the list here I got here I have a case here from Gray vs. Winthrop I went through this a case out of there own 4th District Court of Appeals from the 1975 and it makes a perfect,

Clear that a state may not tax persons property renters which are not within its territorial jurisdiction and subject only to applicable and controlling federal law state taxation is authorized limited and regulated by the state constitution by state statutes and acts there under that comes from case Gray versus winthrop 4D 115 Florida 721 comes 156 southern directory which would be 270 at page 94 and IT would be the 1970.

I got another case here it comes from the Department of Revenue versus Burke wood associates the Florida District Court of Appeals which is out of the Southern directory section 184 and it states clearly that since the state can levy a property tax only on,

29/ property have any Situs in the state provisions requiring all property within the state define as 26USC 3121.e to be subject to taxation will not be construed to include property which has no situs, format for no license for taxation within the state so now that we're going to cover Situs here when you look up the word, situs in the Black's Law Dictionary six edition it states a location or place for,

'TAX 'a crime or business', or the right or power to tax it citizen property for tax purposes is determined by whether the taxing state has sufficient contract with personal property sought to be taxed to justify in fairness the particular tax and that is case law from Town of Caddy,-D versus Alexander Construction Company out of Wisconsin you can look it up in Black's Law Dictionary side situs it's a Latin word means business basically

the State constitution now I have another definition of situs is called business situs which is even more explicit to really give you, idea what this is all about the Situs acquired for tax purposes by one who carries on business in the state more or less permanent in its nature citizen right is when notes mortgages tax sell certificates and the like are brought into the state for something more than a temporary purpose and are devoted to some business use there and thus become,

30/ incorporated with the property of the state for revenue purposes a citizen's where possession and control of property right has been localized in some independent business or investment away from the owner's domicile so that it is substantially used and the value primarily attached to it and becomes an asset of the outside business and that's

a state case State versus Atlantic Oil Production Company out of Oklahoma now Florida Statutes the two to 1203 one to on rental or license fee for use of real property 1 it is declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in this business of renting leasing letting granting or license for the use of any plural use word vague must define "real property" unless such property is used exclusively for dwelling units, now we have the private property household goods. No real property at Hays st .

definition of taxpayer out of Florida Statutes to 2003 means 1361 any corporation subject to the tax imposed by this code and includes all corporations for which a consolidated return is filed under Florida Statutes to 2131 then there's another definition of taxpayer out of Florida Statutes 190-200 one taxpayer means the person or other IRC 3121E legal entity in whose name and a half says an asset included in the agent of a timeshare,

31/ period, taxpayer means the person or other legal entity and whose name property is assessed including an agent of a timeshare period time holder now we have before the state constitution out of this is the 1885 Constitution was really clear during the section 16 out of article of 16 that property of all corporations whether hereto are there to incorporate it shall be subject to taxation 1361 let such properties held and is exclusively for religious scientific municipal educational literary or charitable purposes then I got a nice case here that even makes it more clear that taxing statutes and statutes conferring authority to impose taxes are

to be strictly construed that's Department of Revenue versus a Brooklyn Association out of Florida District Court of Appeals first District suits, so good case and another case called Loeb now we're back into the florida statutes again this comes under the exemption chapter is which is within Fl. Stat. chapter one ninety six 196 . one eighty one, violated by court and appellees UCC3-305-6 UCC9-210 statement of accounting for.

#### EXEMPTION

32/ Exemption of household goods and personal effects it should there shall be exempt from all taxation to every person residing and making his or her permanent home in this state household goods and personal effects now let me make this clear they'll she'll be exempt from taxation to every person residing or making his or her permanent home in this state

household goods and personal effects title to such household goods and personal effects shall be held into the can be held individually or by entities jointly or in common with others now we get to the florida administrative code twelve d 70 two two exemption of household goods and personal effects here's this

defines what household goods and personal effects are only household goods and personal effects of the taxpayer now remember we talked about taxpayers now which are actually employed in the use of the serving of the creature comforts above the owner and not held for commercial purposes are,

33/ entitled to the exemptions provided in section one ninety six. 181 for two statutes creature comforts are things which give bodily comforts such as food clothing and shelter common. Commercial purposes include owning household goods and personal effects as sonken traders and furnishing and rental units so household goods the personal effects are,

exempt from taxation and the for administrative code defines that as being creature comforts which is defined as shelter now we go to the Black's Law Dictionary six edition and we look up the definition of shelter and statutes relating to the provisions of food clothing the shelter for one's children the term refers to a home with proper environments as well as protection from the weather now we're back into the florida statutes 196 exemption chapter dot o-- three one exemptions of homesteads every person on January 1st has legal or equitable title beneficiary title or equity to real property in the state who resides

there on a good faith and makes his permanent home or her permanent home or permanent residents or the permanent residence of another or others legally or naturally dependent upon such person is entitled to an exemption from all taxation now we got the Florida. , state define 3121e and CC130f.

**Défendant violâtes Fl. constitution Article 1 sec 9 US Constitution**

34/ Constitution Article 7 section 3 B taxes exemptions they also be exempt from all taxation excuse every head of family residing in the state household goods of personal effects valued as valued by general law so I mean the point I'm making is if you start looking around through the codes as pleading this the statutes make it pretty clear to any government loose on it on a street corner if you read this it makes it pretty clear they have no authority to be taxing the place that you live in absolutely and I got a bunch more case I mean I just go on and on with this stuff they talk about existing from ad valorem taxes for exempt entities oh and here we got

the Florida State Constitution article 7 section 6a which is almost verbatim of 196 dot 031 every person who has the legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains their on the permanent residence of the owner or other legally or nationally dependent upon the owner

shall be exempt from all taxation there on the real estate may be held by legal ethical title or by entities jointly or in common as a condominium or indirectly by stock ownership or membership presiding or owners or members appropriately interested in the corporation owning a fee **when you read through this stuff it's it's so good obvious this is what I took to the property appraiser and they refuse to correct remove the private property from there tax roll there in Brevard County all this stuff is buried and you're just bringing it to**

**the light of day it took me two years to go through all this and put it together to get the Constitution you got to put the statute that's enacted from the Constitution then the government code that puts the procedure in play how they're supposed to interpret what the Constitution says, yeah if you don't really have a lot of experience in reading the stuff it can take you quite some time manuals and assembly and things so in that still took me a while to even do this myself you know put point I'm making is from.**



35/ The state Courts are Protecting there investments in bad faith conflicts of interest. Violate rule 10 and cover up. Am writing something that I got tons of case law here I can go through to spend probably another hour it's pretty much make it clear what ad valorem taxes applied to the calling and all that stuff which we can get into that here I just mainly want to hit just the basic laws arm and then they had a lot of procedural stuff like the homestead exemption start here in the Florida administration code 12 D dash 701 3 homestead exemptions the head of family,

occupying the second story of a building is this as his home and the first story of the building assets business is to claim a homestead exemption on the building now point basically what that's telling is that exemption all applies to someone who lives on the property that they have their business on if you live in a neighborhood someplace where you have a house don't apply.

[There is no law required anyone to record their private property.]Fraud has no limitation.2-201.

little 200 foot by 150 foot square a lot with a three-bedroom house a garage a swimming pool you would never apply for homestead exemption there from everything I'm seeing here the property appraiser is not even supposed to be talking to you but guess what they do,

this to gain revenue which makes it theft if they're collecting money that they don't have any authority to collect make it thief exactly and they're using the Mail's to do it so you know when I get ready to put a criminal complaint together can use the mail fraud which is 1341 at title 18 USC 13 41 1343 I know as a witness they're falsifying records which comes under 2071 title 18 they're creating.

36/ fictitious obligations and I believe that's 514 or 513 and then they're also creating false securities and that comes on that's 530 I gets too 513 514 a right together one is all securities the other one is creating fictitious obligations and that's exactly what they're doing when they're putting property on the tax roll that ain't supposed to be there, is fraud 18 USC 2071 where is the authority well they never answer that well under Florida statutes 119 make it a third degree misdemeanor for them not to answer, from them.

Federal Civil Judicial Procedures and Rules, Rule 81(f) DEFINITION, OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES. "Under any rule in which reference is made to an officer or agency of the United States, the term "officer" includes a district director of internal revenue, a former district director or collector of internal revenue, or the personal representative of a deceased district director or collector of internal revenue." This Rule is now missing from published Court Rules. I wonder why!

Defendants In there replied brief they have authority without congress to tax anything.

All NOTICES OF LIEN are required to be recorded into your county recorder's office, as evidence of notice signed by man a notary witness R.6065 to you and others. Require that they, by letter, to send you a \*verifiable bill none has been found. \*A bill that is signed by a man that will orally swear under penalties of perjury as to the accuracy of the bill. Generally no IRS agent or have Brevard County Tax Office in this Action has signed any ?

37/ will take on this liability and the IRS claim will never be established and if they proceed without verification that man attempting to collect on you can then be sued in a court of record, common law, pursuant to Article III court of the Constitution of the United States. **'Court record contain tax statute, verified proved'**  
26 U.S. Code § 6331 – Levy and distraint

(a) Authority of Secretary on Salary tax act government entity

If any person liable to pay any tax neglects or refuses to pay the same within 10 days after notice and demand, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to collect such tax (and such further sum as shall be sufficient to cover the expenses of the levy) by levy upon all property and rights to property (except such property as is exempt under section 6334) belonging to such person or on which there is a lien provided in this chapter for the payment of such tax. Levy may be made upon the accrued salary or wages of any officer, employee, or elected official, of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of the United States or the District of Columbia, by serving a notice of levy on the employer (as defined in section 3401(d)) of such officer, employee, or elected official. If the Secretary makes a finding that the collection of such tax is in jeopardy, notice and demand for immediate payment of such tax may be made by the Secretary and, upon failure or refusal to pay such tax, collection thereof by levy shall be lawful without regard to the 10-day period provided in this section. **"Elements if no oath assessment, or statute produce there is no lawful tax."**

38/ Such levy, can only be placed on land "of" the United States, it is presumed to be of 'US OWNED' by the use of the term 'county' in the registry of deed document, this must be challenged by notary presentment by an administrative process R.6065. Internal Revenue Code, § 6203. Method Of Assessment order oath. The assessment shall be made by recording the liability of the taxpayer in the office of the Secretary in accordance with rules or regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

This entry was posted in IRS, IRS / Assessment / 6203, IRS / TAX COURT / NO, IRS 6203 Demand, IRS Liens, Levy, Lien / Common Law.

Section 6331 (a notice of levy on the employee of such officer, employee or elected official...", does not provide authority to levy wages of private Citizens in the private sector. Regarding your federal government. Sincerely, DENNIS M. HERTEL Member of Congress

### **Action of ejectment legal definition of Action of ejectment**

**legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Action+of...**

- An action for ejectment is a **lawsuit brought to remove a party who is occupying private property**. This is not the same as an unlawful retainer (eviction) suit against a non-paying or unsatisfactory tenant. It is a suit against someone who has tried to claim title to the property.

### **Civil Causes of Action - Ejectment Law and Legal ...**

Originally, the **action of ejectment** was intended to protect the rights of a land patent who the land. Ultimately, it came to be the principal method cloud on title in quiet title action, for determining the ownership of private property. When the question of title to land became the issue, it was essential to

39/ describe the property as carefully in the land patent, as it would be described. Altered by a deed when sold to Perelena:Blanch Douce, now the description in deed is fraudulent modification of words term as real property ad valorem and Tax, convert from private property without disclosure in 1992 to place private property household goods personal effect illegally place on tax roll to tax it presumption as if its in commerce term as real property only was deception, defendant now refuse discovery and to produce, proved the Statute it relied on to tax right, in violation of Fl.Stat.196.181 prohibit exemption law. Fraud on court, sec 301 2am jur 2d section 129,1962 the law dose not permit.

### REASON FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

28 USC 530b (a) An attorney for the Government shall be subject to State laws and rules, and local Federal court rules, governing attorneys in each State where such attorney engages in that attorney's duties, to the same extent and in the same manner as other attorneys in that State. Appellees County Tax Office and local and there Appeal judge ignore this law

#### Title XIV TAXATION AND FINANCE Chapter 196 EXEMPTION Entire Chapter

SECTION 181 Appellant current Status Floridian, private person freeholder \*title 8 USC 1101.21a. Exemption of household goods and personal effects. 196.181 Exemption of household goods and personal effects.—There shall be exempt from taxation to every person residing and making his or her permanent home in this state household goods and personal effects. Title to such household goods and personal effects may be held individually, by the entire ties, jointly or in common with others.

History.—ss. 1, 3, ch. 29743, 1955; s. 1, ch. 67-378; ss. 1, 2, ch. 69-55.

Note.—Former's. 192.201. what is the purpose of appellant private property use for living.

40/ DIFINATION OF REAL PROPERTY IS COMMERCE DEFINATION OF ADVOLORUM TAX IS COMMERCE ACCUPATIONAL LICENSE DEFENADANT has no verified procedural required signed assessment notary under oath from 1992 null and void there is no lawful Tax owed the property is not being use as commercial purpose. Discovery violated 5USC 552.001.

The petition writ of Certiorari R.10 conflict with Supreme Court other courts over the same issues in violation State and U.S. Constitution.7806 and no required statute assessment 6065 followed, conversion of private land private sector being tax, the power to tax is to restrain and destroy abuse authority families, of the people, by violating discovery by covering up fraud on household goods 80 percent of this continent are having the same issue lower courts are obstructing justice 5USC78ff by blocking Comm Acker 2Am Jur 2d pge 129 (1963)Admin law Sec. 301 access Art 3 Sec. 2 Cl 3 deprive by dismissing cases arbitrary to keep this exposure from the jury, petition should be granted vacate and reversal above and blow. Its important decision in lower and 5D court is in conflict herein.

41/ As In Ruff v. Isaac 573 N.W. 2d 55 (1975) Docket No 192615 reverse. defendants action in 1992 and 2015, and now 2020 fail to exercise due diligence in determine whether the tax assessor office investigate complied with all statutory proper procedures R.6065 required to divest appellant of interest in change private Bounty land patent , appellees consummate its sales on illegal tax deed and seized possession by judgment, 2015 to deceptive defendants, #4 because of these procedural defects defendant possessed no valid land title to appellant private property the court with unclean hand. When failure by Brevard county Tax office to comply with state federal tax R.6065 requirements, no assessment signed under Oath. The Court In Re Western Trading Company 340 F.Supp. 1130 D. Nev. 1972. no tax deem to be owing. No jurisdiction on private land patent when, 'in conflict', when,

foreclose on private property pursuant to lien. 90 Stat.1824 . 28 USC Sec.1738 in every States relief. This court to reverse remand vacate void order defendants rule 71 c to answer the quiet title action, keep in mind that attorneys cannot testify, they do not have standing. See Trinsey v. Pagliaro 229,647. To expose the Internal Revenue Code as a massive fiscal fraud upon the American People. Specifically, a key authority from American Jurisprudence, a popular legal encyclopedia, states that an administrative agency may not create any liability not sanctioned by the law making authority, especially a liability for a tax. Sec.301 2 Am Jur 2d, page 129 holding. Appellees had no standing and could never defend their unclean hands.

42/ The Internal Revenue Code define a contract between the IRS and the individual. 26 USC 7806(b) says that Title 26 is not law, as we read "No inference, implication or presumption of legislative construction shall be drawn or made by reason of the location or grouping of any particular section or provision or portion of this title..." N.B. "legislative construction" means "law" and the following United States Supreme Court unmistakably states the same conclusion: "The fact that 26 USCS Sec. 4161(a) is located in part of Code dealing with recreational equipment and sporting goods is of little significance in determining applicability of tax to lures used in commercial fishing since Sec. 7806 provides that nothing is to be inferred from grouping or indexing of any particular section." -- Nordby Supply Co. v United States (1978, CA9 Wash) 572 F2d 1377, cert den 439 US 861, 58 L Ed 2d 170, 99 S Ct 182. By footnote, the [56 Cal. 2d 386] opinion points out that a valid argument against the objection to fishing expeditions is the mutuality of the procedure whereby a party who must disclose his case to the "fisher" may also require his opponent to do likewise.] Mutual knowledge of all the relevant facts gathered by both parties is essential to proper litigation To that end, either party may compel the other to disgorge whatever facts he has in his possession. The deposition-discovery procedure ... [reduces] the possibility of surprise.". Required reversal,

#### CONCLUSION

Household goods "The term household goods" ... includes everything about the house that is usually held and enjoyed therewith and that tends to the comfort and accommodation of the household. Lawwill v. Lawwill, 515 P. 2d 900, 903, 21 Ariz. App. 75" 19A Words and Phrases - Permanent Edition (West) pocket part 94. Cites Mitchell's

Under penalty of perjury 28 USC 1746.1

Respectfully presented

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