



APPENDIX A

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA
Case No. S25C0113

January 14, 2025

The Honorable Supreme Court met pursuant to
adjournment.

The following order was passed:

JEFFREY BUFORD v. THE STATE.

On July 30, 2024, the Court of Appeals affirmed petitioner's convictions following a jury trial for DUI -- less safe (alcohol) and failure to maintain lane. Petitioner did not file a motion for reconsideration in the Court of Appeals or obtain an extension of time in this Court to file a petition for writ of certiorari. Therefore, his petition was required to be filed by August 19, 2024. See Supreme Ct. R. 38 (2). However, petitioner did not file his petition in this Court until September 4, 2024, making his petition untimely. Accordingly, the petition is dismissed.

All the Justices concur.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA
Clerk's Office, Atlanta

I certify that the above is a true extract from the
minutes of the Supreme Court of Georgia.
Witness my signature and the seal of said court hereto
affixed the day and year last above written.

, Clerk

APPENDIX B

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA

CASE NO. S25C0113

Jeffrey Buford

PETITIONER (SUI JURIS PRO PER)

V.

STATE OF GEORGIA

RESPONDENT

MOTION FOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTS

JUDICIAL NOTICE

COMES NOW the Jeffrey Buford, petition this Court for a Writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court of Georgia Appeals.

This case concerns Lack of Jurisdiction cannot be waived or overcome by agreement of parties. Fed. Rules Civ. Proc. Rule 12(h)(3), 28 U.S.C.A., 5th amendment, 14th amendment, and Article III section 1., Article III section 2 paragraph 1 & 2. Petitioner (Jeffrey Buford) never gave his consent or signed any contract waiver of his constitutional protected right. The Court of Appeals of Georgia never addressed this violation of constitutional protected rights.

Petitioner (Jeffrey Buford) Miranda Rights were never read to Petitioner (Jeffrey Buford) during the arrest. 4th amendment, 5th amendment, and 14th amendment violations (Miranda v. Arizona 384 U.S. 384). The Court of Appeals of Georgia never addressed this violation of constitutional protected rights.

FACTS

September 14, 2023 filed a timely notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals of the State of Georgia. July 30, 2024 the Court of Appeals of the State of Georgia Affirmed the lower court ruling. August 09, 2024 Appellant (Jeffrey Buford) electronically filed a Motion to Reconsideration which was denied by the clerk of court. Clerks of the Court do not operate in a Judicial capacity protected by Article III of the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, the clerk of the Court of Appeals of the State of Georgia violated Appellant (Jeffrey Buford) Constitutional protected rights. Elliott v. Bronson 872 F.2d 20 (2d Cir. 1989). The Supreme Court has long held that courts must construe pro se complaints liberally, applying less stringent standards than when a plaintiff is represented by counsel. Hughes v. Rowe, 449 U.S. 5, 9,. August 15, 2024 the Court of Appeals emailed Appellant (Jeffrey Buford) the Remittitur Letter.

Which is needed to petition the Supreme Court of Georgia for Writ of Certiorari. August 21, 2024 I (Jeffrey Buford) filed a notice of intent to the Court of Appeals of the State of Georgia and a notice of intent to petition of Certiorari, seven days after email receipt of Remittitur Letter. Also discussed with the supervisor of the clerk of the court about refiling the motion to reconsider and she refused the copy and I was informed that I would have to petition the Supreme Court of Georgia because all of my remedies at the Court of Appeals have been exhausted. September 04, 2024 Appellant (Jeffrey Buford) filed a Writ of Certiorari along with the Remittitur Letter. February 14, 2025, I (Jeffrey Buford) Petitioner received a letter from the Supreme Court of Georgia with only the clerk of the Court signature and no court seal of the Supreme Court of Georgia. This is once again a judicial matter that only Judges have the authority to make a ruling protected by Article III of the Constitution of the United States.

**STATEMENT OF OBLIGATION OF
THE OATH OF OFFICE TO THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES**

When a state chooses to enact its own alternative legislation and then substitutes that legislation for provisions and guarantees the Constitution of the United States. A crime has been committed called sedition. Now sedition is defined as the speaking or writing of words such as law established to cause disaffection to the Constitution of the United States, to procure its alteration in an otherwise lawful manner. There's one way to change the Constitution of the United States and that can be found in the special meaning of procedure of Article 5 of the Constitution of the United States and that cannot be done by Judicial Fiat, Executive Fiat, or Legislative Fiat, nor can it be done by the State Court of Fayette County Georgia enacting its own law and substituting them for the provisions and guarantees of the Constitution of the United

States. The Constitution of the United States establishes the relationship by and between the State and **We The People**, and as well as the government and so those over arching requirements must be adhered to. When the State Court of Fayette County Georgia chooses to take such action and enacts its own laws, that is a Seditious Act. Then when they direct their agents, the Prosecuting Attorney or Solicitor General of Fayette County Georgia to rely upon that inferior law, to deprive a person (Jeffrey Buford) of rights guaranteed and protected by the Constitution of the United States. Then another crime has been committed by that agent, called Deprivation of Rights at a color of law Title 18, Subsection 242, which states, any person who, under the color of any State Statute ordinance, custom or regulation deprives in the person your rights secured by the Constitution of the United States, commits that crime. When that crime is committed and then the Prosecuting Attorney or Solicitor General of Fayette County Georgia takes that to a Judicial Officer here in the State of Georgia and ask that the Judicial Officer to hold the person responsible for an investigation of an infamous crime (fraud of the court, dishonesty, and corruption) without first obtaining **Jurisdiction on the record of the Court**. Consistence with Corpus Delecti 6th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Then the Judicial Officer has just established a criminal Conspiracy to deprive the rights protected by Title 18 subsection 241 between the Judicial Officer and the Prosecutor Attorney or Solicitor General of Fayette County Georgia and it is a federal offense Title 18 subsection 1201.

The Constitution of the United States establishes the duties and responsibilities of the government and ensures that the rights of **We the People**. So, when governments breach their obligations of preserving those rights, then the crime has been committed, and these are per se crimes. Means that We the People don't have to prove that they (Government Official) intended to breach the obligation

and promise that they made to the Constitution of the United States. So, I am asking the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia right now to step up, discharge the duties office and fulfill the obligation and promise that they made to **We the People of Georgia and America** and the Constitution of the United States and hold criminals accountable for the crime they have committed.

FUNDAMENTAL ERROR DOCTRINE

The Supreme Court only has the power to determine a law unconstitutional, where do State Courts think they get powers to punish, order, or strip rights protect by the people?

The fundamental error in this situation. It is a **Jurisdictional Error and Constitutional overreach** by the State Court of Fayette County Georgia. Which violates the separation of power and due process. The State Court of Fayette County Georgia is a creature of limited jurisdiction. Have no Inherent Authority beyond what is explicitly granted to them by law.

The core fundamental error #1 Jurisdictional overreach. The State Court of Fayette County Georgia derive their authority from their respective State Constitution and State Legislative enactments. However, if they assume power not explicitly granted, such as issuing punishment or obligation beyond what is constitutional. They are acting outside their lawful Jurisdiction. Any act beyond Jurisdiction is void and can be challenged at any time (Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co. 495 F.2d 906).

The core fundamental error #2 Violation of the Supremacy Clause Article 6 clause 2 Constitution of the United States. The constitution is the Supreme Law of the land, meaning that No State (State Court of Fayette County Georgia) can exceed the authority recognized within it if

state courts impose obligations, sentences or punishments without legitimate constitutional foundation. They are assuming power greater than the United States Supreme Court itself. A fundamental violation of constitutional hierarchy.

The core fundamental error #3 Lack of Lawful Authority to punish, the State Court of Fayette County Georgia do not inherently have power over individuals. Their power comes from valid law and if a statue is unconstitutional. Then any ruling or enforcement based on that statue is null and void (Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137. If the State Court of Fayette County Georgia claims the power to sentence, levy or obligate individuals (Jeffrey Buford) without first proving the statue is constitutional. They are assuming Legislative and Executive power A direct Breach of the **Separation of Power Doctrine.**

The core fundamental error #4 Due Process Violation. The Supreme Court of the United States has long recognized that the due process requires a valid law to exist before it can be enforced. If the State Court of Fayette County Georgia enforce unconstitutional Law before the Supreme Court of Georgia and the Supreme Court of the United States has ruled on them or if they ignore constitutional limitations altogether, they are fundamentally violating the Due Process Clause 5th and 14th amendments of the Constitution of the United States. A void law can create no obligation. The ultimate question is where do State Courts (Fayette County Georgia) think they get this power? The truth is they don't Lawfully have it. They merely assume it through coercion, duress, intimidation and administrative overreach. They operate on the presumption that people will comply not on any legitimate authority greater than the Supreme Court of the United States. Once Jurisdiction is challenged and the State Court of Fayette County Georgia cannot establish a

Lawful Foundation. Their entire case **Collapses**.

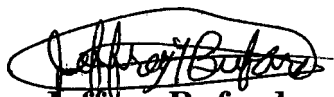
CONCLUSION

Unconstitutional State Court of Fayette County, Georgia. Most state courts today function as administrative tribunals rather than Judicial Courts. This means they operate under Presumptions of Jurisdiction. Rather than proving that they have jurisdiction. They are enforcing statutes without first proving those statutes meet constitutional muster. Which is an inversion of Judicial functions. Courts cannot punish or obligate someone, if law itself has not been established as valid under the Supreme Court of the United States constitutional review authority. The Court of Appeals failure to address the constitutional protected rights of petitioner Jeffrey Buford has created an atmosphere that the State Court of Fayette County Georgia is violating rights to enforce the unconstitutional law without authority. The Creation of the Constitution of the United States address the obligation of the Government oversight first, with the 7 articles within the constitution and then the bill of rights (10 amendments) was to be protect by government agencies. We have the right to **Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness**.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

1. Dismiss this case in its entirety for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction under F.R.C.P. 12 (b) (1). The State Court of Fayette County Georgia has failed to prove on the record of the court that the court has Subject Matter Jurisdiction.
2. Failure to read Miranda Rights, violation of due process.
3. Separation of power violation.
4. Supremacy Clause violations of the oath of office to uphold the constitution of the United States.

5. Fraud of the State Court of Fayette County,
Georgia.
6. Grant any further relief this court deems just and
proper.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey Buford", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is enclosed within an oval-shaped scribble.

Jeffrey Buford
200 North 35th Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40212

APPENDIX C

Supreme Court
State of Georgia
NATHAN DEAL JUDICIAL CENTER
Atlanta 30334

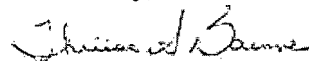
March 25, 2025

RE: S25C0113. Jeffrey Buford v. The State.

Mr. Buford,

We are in receipt of your recent submission. Please note that the judgment issued in your case on January 14, 2025, and the remittitur issued on January 29, 2025, returning jurisdiction to the Court of Appeals. Accordingly, this Court no longer has jurisdiction over your case and does not have the authority to act on your recent submission.

Sincerely,



Therese S. Barnes, Clerk

RECEIVED
JUL 14 2025
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
ATLANTA, GA

APPENDIX D

IN THE STATE COURT OF FAYETTE COUNTY

STATE OF GEORGIA

Case No. 2022SR-0544

STATE OF GEORGIA
Plaintiff

v.

Jeffrey Buford
Defendant,

MOTION TO DISMISS

Comes Now The Defendant, Jeffrey Buford, who respectfully present and submit this Motion to Dismiss **WANT OF JURISDICTION OF SUBJECT MATTER** as lacking jurisdictional evidence and proof of the prevailing and controlling laws regarding the matter(s) now before the court.

FACTS

The Plaintiff Officer Jacob Collins allegedly charge Defendant Jeffrey Buford with 1) D.U.I. Alcohol -- Less Safe, 2) Failure to Maintain Lane. Defendant Jeffrey was handcuffed and placed in Officer Sheldon Hogan's patrol Car. Officer Hogan transported Defendant Jeffrey Buford to Fayette County Jail where he was refused by the nurse that was at intake. Officer Hogan transported Defendant to Fayette County Piedmont Hospital and released him with copies of the citation. Defendant Jeffrey Buford was falsely arrested, imprisoned and detained without a warrant in violation Due Process of the State of Georgia Constitution

and the United States of America Constitution, where there is no Breach of Peace, or a felony committed in the presence of Officer Jacob Collins or Officer Sheldon Hogan presence.

ARGUMENT

The State Trial Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction and personal jurisdiction for reasons below.

- 1.) When, as in the instant case, the Defendant Jeffrey Buford for want of Jurisdiction of the Subject Matter Jurisdiction shows that the act the performance of which is sought is legally impossible because of an unreversed judgment, and the allegation of the defendant are sufficient to show the judgment to be void because it was rendered by the State Court of Fayette County georgia without Jurisdiction proven on the record of the Court. The Motion to dismiss for Want of Jurisdiction of the Subject Matter will not fail to state a cause of action because the judgement has not been successfully attacked and declared void prior to the filing of the Motion to Dismiss. *Riley v. Garrett*, 219 Ga. 345-347, 133 S.E. 2d 367 (1963).
- 2.) Jurisdiction can be challenged at any time and once challenged, cannot be assumed and must be decided. (The State Trial Court of Fayette County Georgia failed to go on record during the trial of Defendant Jeffrey Buford on August 21, 2023, and August 22, 2023. *Basso v. Utah Power & Light Co.*, 495 F. 2d 906, 910 (1980).
- 3.) When it clearly appears that the State Trial Court of Fayette County Georgia lacks jurisdiction, the court has not **AUTHORITY** to reach the merits. In such a situation the action should be dismissed for Want of Jurisdiction. *Melo v. United States*, 505 F.2d 1026.

- 4.) Once Jurisdiction was challenged on August 21, 2023, and August 22, 2023, it must be proven. Hagan v. Lavine, 415 U.S. 528.
- 5.) No sanction can be imposed absent of proof of Jurisdiction. Standard v. Olsen, 74 S. Ct. 768.
- 6.) The Equal Protection Clause of Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment provides that no **STATE** shall "deny to any person within its Jurisdiction the Equal Protection of the Laws."

CONCLUSION

When a Jurisdiction Challenges the act of Federal or State Official as being illegal, that official cannot simply avoid the liability based on the fact that, he is a **Public Official**.

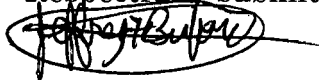
NOTED: The defendant Jeffrey Buford has filed a Writ of Centriorar with the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Therefore, for the forgoing reason the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss should be granted.

With **GOD as my witness**, the above Motion to Dismiss is true and correct to the best of my knowlege, information, and belief.

Submitted this 5th of August 2024, in the year of the appearing of **Majesty, GOD**.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature, likely of Jeffrey Buford, is written in black ink and is enclosed within a hand-drawn oval.

APPENDIX E

IN THE STATE COURT OF FAYETTE COUNTY

STATE OF GEORGIA

Case No. 2022SR-0544

STATE OF GEORGIA

Plaintiff

v.

Jeffrey Buford

Defendant,

This document has been
altered or had whiteout on
it when it was received for
filing in the Clerk's Office
JTB 1/11/24
Futrell date

MOTION TO DISMISS

Comes Now the Defendant, Jeffrey Buford, who respectfully present and submit this Motion to Dismiss CORPUS DELICTI as for a crime to exist, there must be an injured party. There can be no sanction or penalty imposed on one because of this Constitutional Right. Sherer v. Cullen 481 F. 2nd 945.

FACTS

The Plaintiff Officer Jacob Collins allegedly charged Defendant Jeffrey Buford without a warrant with 1) D.U.I. Alcohol -- Less Safe, 2) Failure to Maintain Lane. Defendant Jeffrey Buford was handcuffed and placed in Officer Sheldon Hogan's patrol car. Defendant Jeffrey never gave his consent to be searched or for his truck to be searched and seized by Officer Jacob Collins, which violates the Defendant Jeffrey Buford 4th ammendment right. Officer Hogan transported Defendant Jeffrey Buford to

Fayette County Jail where he was refused by the nurse that was at intake.

Officer Sheldon Hogan transported Defendant to Fayette County Piedmont Hospital and released him with copies of the citation that Defendant Jeffrey Buford never signed in agreement with charges alleged by Officer Jacob Collins. Defendant Jeffrey Buford was falsely arrested and searched, imprisoned, detained without a warrant and vehicle seized without a warrant is a violation of the Due Process of the State of Georgia Constitution and the United States of America Constitution, where there is no Breach of Peace or a felony committed in the presence of Officer Jacob Collins or Officer Sheldon Hogan's presence. The Defendant Jeffrey Buford has never understood the facts involved in alleged charges by Officer Jacob Collins and Asst. Solicitor Neekisia Jackson. Defendant Jeffrey Buford did not accept the alleged charges at any point during the unconstitutional arrest and during the trial where Jurisdiction was never proven on record. Defendant Jeffrey Buford does not consent to the Court action during the trial and thereafter because the Court has **NO AUTHORITY over**, Defendant Jeffrey Buford without violating his **INALIENABLE/UNALIENABLE RIGHTS**.

ARGUMENT

The State Trial Court has and is violating Defendant Jeffrey Buford's Constitutional Inalienable/Unalienable Rights.

- 1.) Title 18 U.S.C. 241; If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same;

or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured -- The State Trial Court, Solicitor Office, Police Department, Probation Department, and Georgia Department of Drivers Service have violated Title 18 U.S.C. 241.

- 2.) Title 18 U.S.C. 242; Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subject any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to Different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; The Trial Court has threaten, intimidate with statements of warrant being issued. The Solicitor Office, Probation Office conspires with the State Trial Court with violaiton of probation at multiple hearings and issue of warrant for failure to appear where it is that the State Trial Court has No Authority. The record of the court would show cause of action of statements.
- 3.) Title 42 U.S.C. 1983; Lets people sue state or local officials if their constitutional rights are violated. Police Department made a warrantless arrest without probable cause for arrest.
- 4.) Title 42 U.S.C. 1985; Lets people sue if a group conspires to deny their Civil Rights, especially based on race or discrimination. The State Trial Court, Solicitor Office, Police Department, Probation Department, and Georgia Department of Driver Services have violated Defendant Jeffrey Buford Inalienable/Unalienable Rights protected by

- the Constitution of the United States of America.
- 5.) Title 42 U.S.C. 1986; Lets people sue if officials failed to prevent a Civil Rights conspiracy they knew about. The State Trial Court, Solicitor Office, Police Department, and Georgia Department of Driver Services have ignored the plot to harm the Defendant Jeffrey Buford Inalienable/Unalienable Rights protected by the Constitution of the United States of America.
 - 6.) Title 5 U.S.C. 3331; Oath of office have been violated by the State Trial Court, Solicitor Office, Police Department, and Department of Drivers Service, by their failure to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America.
 - 7.) Malfeasance is a wrongful act which the actor has no legal right to do, or any wrongful conduct which affects, interrupts, or interferes with performance of official duty or an act for which there is no authority or warrant of Law or which a person ought not to do at all, or the unjust performance of some act, which party performing it has no right, or has contracted not, to do. Daugherty v. Ellis, 142 W. Va. 340; 97 S.E. 2d 33. The State Trial Court, Solicitor Office, Police Department, and Probation Department have Comprehensive knowledge of performing and engaging in Malfeasance behavior with the Defendant Jeffrey Buford until as of today.

CONCLUSION


When evil is done, ill conduct. The commission of some act which is positively unlawful; the doing of an act which is wholly wrongful and unlawful. The doing of an act which a person ought not to do at all or the unjust performance of some act which the party had no right or which he had contracted not to do.

Therefore, for the foregoing reasons the Defendant's

Motion to Dismiss should be granted. With **God as my witness**, the above motion to Dismiss is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Submitted this 19th day of September 2025, in the year of the Appearing of **Majesty, God**.

Respectfully Submitted,


Jeffrey Buford
September 19, 2024

APPENDIX F

IN THE STATE COURT OF FAYETTE COUNTY

STATE OF GEORGIA

Case No. 2022SR-0544

STATE OF GEORGIA

Plaintiff

v.

Jeffrey Buford

Defendant,

MOTION TO DISMISS

Comes Now the Defendant, Jeffrey Buford, who respectfully presents and submits this Motion to Dismiss as evidence and proof of the prevailing controlling law regarding the matter(s) now before the court.

FACT

The Plaintiff Officer Jacob Collins allegedly charged Defendant Jeffrey F. Buford with 1) D.U.I. ALCOHOL -- LESS SAFE, 2) FAILURE TO MAINTAIN LANE. Defendant Jeffrey F. Buford was handcuffed and placed in Plaintiff Officer Sheldon Hogan's patrol car. Plaintiff Officer Hogan transported Defendant Jeffrey F. Buford to Fayette County Jail where he was refused admission by the nurse that was at intake. Plaintiff Officer Hogan transported Defendant to Fayette County Piedmont Hospital and released him with copies of the citations. Defendant Jeffrey F. Buford was falsely arrested, imprisoned and detained

without a warrant in violation of Due Process Law of the State whether there is a Breach of Peace or a Felony committed in the Plaintiff Officer Sheldon Hogan's or Plaintiff Jacob Collins' presence.

ARGUMENT

- 1.) Defendant Jeffrey F. Buford claims that an officer may arrest a private citizen upon issue of a proper, timely warrant signed by a dejure, bonded judge with a wet blue ink signature based upon a sworn affidavit regarding peronal injury by a private citizen. Defendant Jeffrey F. Buford, it is thus said by the court that an officer cannot arrest for a misdemeanor, or a breach of peace based solely upon information from another or suspicion without a warrant. In no case could advice or infomation given after the arrest was made justify the arrest. Likewise, an arrest canot be made for one purpose and justified for another. State v. Mobley, 240 N.C. 476.
- 2.) Defendant Jeffrey F. Buford claims if the Plaintiff Officer Sheldon Hogan or Plaintiff Officer Jacob Collins had a valid warant, this would serve as to justification for the arrest, and as a defense to the charge of D.U.I. Alcohol and Failure to Maintain Lane. Being the officers had no warrant and witessed to breach of the peace, the officers have no defenxe against violation of Defendant Jeffrey F. Buford Due Process under the law. The rule of burden of proof is the same in a criminal proceeding where "any arrest made without a warrant, if challenged by the defendant, is presumptively invalid" and the burden is upon the state to justify it as one authorized by statute. The invalidity of the arrest will render the search invalid, and the evidence obtained inadmissible. Testolin v. State. 205 N.W. 825 (Wis. 1925), State v. Cox 258 Wis. 162 (1950).

- 3.) Defendant Jeffrey F. Buford claims that a government employee is not a "faithful witness" because he/she has a conflict of interest and cannot be trusted to provide reliable, trustworthy testimony. The Magna Carta, upon which common law is based, prohibited cases from proceeding wherein the only witness of a crime was a government agent. Furthermore, the United States Supreme Court has ruled in the case of *Briscoe v. Lahue*, 460 US 325 (1983) that police officers may commit perjury with immunity. This being the case no testimony by a police officer paid by the state can be received by this court and, this case must be dismissed.

CONCLUSION

It is a maxim of the law that Liberty is more favored than all things. The constitution has also provided that no one shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law and has provided that no warrant shall be issued except upon oath or affirmation establishing probable cause. It has been settled for centuries, and the doctrine has been recognized here, that except in case of reasonable belief of Treason or Felony, or Breach of the Peace committed in presence of an officer **there is no due process of law without a warrant** issued by a court or a magistrate upon proper showing or finding.

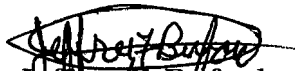
It is thus fundamental that "the due process clause" of the Constitution protects the citizen from unlawful arrest. *State v. Quinn*, 97 S.E. 62, 64 (S.C. 1918). The law due process guarantees **a citizen cannot be summarily arrested when he is found violating a law that is only a misdemeanor.**

Therefore, for the foregoing reasons the Defendant's motion to dismiss should be granted.

With God as my witness, the above Motion to Dismiss is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Submitted this August day of 9th, in the year of appearing of His Majesty, God 2023.

Respectfully submitted,


Jeffrey F. Buford

AFFIDAVID OF TRUTH FOR CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

TITLE 18 U.S.C. 241 & 242

I, Jeffrey Fitzgerald Buford, of lawful age do swear before the eyes of God that the fact to be facts of truth:

On or about July 2, 2021, Petitioner was arrested by Officer Jacob Collins without probable cause and without a warrant.

On or about August 21, 2023, Assistant Solicitor General Neekisia Jackson presented false accusation to the Court and Jury. Assistant Solicitor General Neekisia Jackson failed to prove on the record of the Court that Personal & Subject Matter Jurisdiction & probable cause existed.

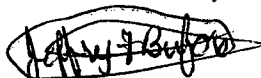
On or about August 22, 2023, Judge James Chafin Pro Tem under the Supervision of Judge Jason B. Thompson Fayette County Georgia State Court committed Fraud on the Court by moving forward with trial on Petitioner without Probable Cause and Lack of Personal & Subject Matter Jurisdiction on the record of the Court.

This Affidavit is sworn to be true and correct as God is my witness of the truth.

Respectfully & Peacefully

A true servant of the God of Justice

Signed this 10th day of June, 2025



Jeffrey Fitzgerald Buford Petitioner
200 North 35th Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40212
twoormoreconstructionllc@yahoo.com