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**ORDER, U.S. COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT  
(JULY 18, 2024)**

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

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CHARLES D. HOOD,

*Plaintiff-Appellant,*

v.

DONALD J. TRUMP; ET AL.,

*Defendants-Appellees.*

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No. 24-3862

D.C. No. 1:21-cv-00442-JMS-WRP  
District of Hawaii, Honolulu

Before: BADE, LEE, and FORREST, Circuit Judges.

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**ORDER**

A review of the record demonstrates that this court lacks jurisdiction over this appeal because the notice of appeal, dated June 10, 2024 and filed June 17, 2024, was not filed or delivered to prison officials within 60 days after the district court's judgment entered on November 17, 2021. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2107(b); Fed. R. App. P. 4(c), (d); *United States v. Sadler*, 480 F.3d 932, 937 (9th Cir. 2007) (requirement of timely notice of

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appeal is jurisdictional). Consequently, this appeal is dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

**DISMISSED.**

**ORDER DISMISSING ACTION, U.S. DISTRICT  
COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII  
(NOVEMBER 17, 2021)**

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII

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CHARLES D. HOOD,  
TDCJ #1836696,

*Petitioner,*

v.

DONALD JOHN TRUMP, ET AL.,

*Respondents.*

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Civ. No. 21-00442 JMS-WRP

Before: J. Michael SEABRIGHT,  
Chief United States District Judge.

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**ORDER DISMISSING ACTION**

Before the court is Petitioner Charles D. Hood's ("Hood") "Motion to Confirm and Grant Arbitration Award Through Common Law," ECF No. 4, and "Motion for Summary Judgment," ECF No. 5.<sup>1</sup> Hood is a Texas

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<sup>1</sup> Hood names as Respondents: (1) former President of the United States Donald John Trump; (2) Chief Justice of the United States John Glover Roberts, Jr.; (3) United States Senator Charles Ernest Grassley; (4) Speaker of the House of Representatives Nancy P. D'Alesandro Pelosi; and (5) former Attorney General of

state inmate who is currently incarcerated at the W.J. Estelle Unit of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice in Huntsville, Texas. *See* ECF No. 4 at # 1; ECF No. 4-1 at PageID # 79. Hood seeks to confirm a purported arbitration award that he supposedly “op[te]d-in” to by signing and mailing an “Acceptance, Acknowledgment and Claim by under and through Free-Will Choice” to two United States senators and a United States representative. ECF No. 4 at PageID ## 1, 14. For the following reasons, this action is DISMISSED as frivolous. Any pending motions are DENIED as moot.

### **I. Statutory Screening**

The court must conduct a pre-Answer screening of any case in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity, or in which a plaintiff proceeds in forma pauperis. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2), 1915A(a); *Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S. 199, 202 (2007) (“Among other reforms, the [Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995] mandates early judicial screening of prisoner complaints.”). During this screening, the court must dismiss any complaint, or any portion thereof, that is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seeks damages from defendants who are immune from suit. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B) and 1915A(b); *Harris v. Mangum*, 863 F.3d 1133, 1137 (9th Cir. 2017); *see also Harris v. Harris*, 935 F.3d 670, 675 (9th Cir. 2019) (describing screening under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B) and 1915A(a)-(b)).

A claim is frivolous when it “lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.” *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490

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the United States William Pelham Barr. ECF No. 1 at PageID # 1.

U.S. 319, 325 (1989); *Martin v. Sias*, 88 F.3d 774, 775 (9th Cir. 1996). The term frivolous “embraces not only the inarguable legal conclusion, but also the fanciful factual allegation.” *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 325; *see also O’Brien v. Hackler-Agnew*, 749 F. App’x 632, 633 (9th Cir. 2019) (“The district court properly dismissed as frivolous [plaintiff’s] . . . claims . . . because [they] lacked any arguable basis in law or fact.”). In determining whether a complaint is factually frivolous, the [court] may “pierce the veil of the complaint’s factual allegations.” *Neitzke*, 490 U.S. at 327. The [court] may dismiss a claim as factually frivolous “if the facts alleged are ‘clearly baseless,’ a category encompassing allegations that are ‘fanciful,’ ‘fantastic,’ and ‘delusional.’” *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 32-33 (1992) (citations omitted). As these words suggest, “a finding of factual frivolousness is appropriate when the facts alleged rise to the level of the irrational or the wholly incredible[.]” *Id.* at 33; *Windsor v. Boushie*, 677 F. App’x 311, 311 (9th Cir. 2017) (“The district court did not abuse its discretion in dismissing [plaintiff’s] action as frivolous because [plaintiff’s] complaint, liberally [construed], lacks an arguable basis in fact.”).

## II. Background

Hood seeks to confirm a purported arbitration award issued by the Sitcomm Arbitration Association.<sup>2</sup> ECF No. 4 at PageID ## 13-14, 58-78. The “arbitration

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<sup>2</sup> The “Sitcomm Arbitration Association has been described as a sham arbitration organization that uses the guise of legitimacy to market itself as an authorized and legitimate arbitration company to attract paying customers and collect fees.” *United States v. Hallman*, 2021 WL 3773335, at \*1 n.1 (D.S.C. Aug. 25, 2021) (quotation marks and citation omitted).

award” was based on a supposed contract between Defendants and several “claimants,”<sup>3</sup> who are not parties to this action. *Id.* at PageID # 13.

The contract, that Hood identifies as “Contract J3:16fGsltwthghobS,” allegedly arose after Defendants did not respond to various documents mailed to them by the claimants. *See id.* at PageID # 59. The claimants then drafted a “Dispute Resolution on Complaint and Demand” based on the supposed contract and submitted this document to the Sitcomm Arbitration Association. *Id.* The Sitcomm Arbitration Association issued a purported arbitration award on August 19, 2019. *Id.* at PageID ## 58-78.

According to Hood, he “op[ted]-in” to Contract J3:16fGsltwthghobS by signing an “Acceptance, Acknowledgment and Claim by under and through Free-Will Choice” and mailing it to Senators Shelley Capito and Joe Manchin, and Representative Alex Mooney on October 5, 2020. ECF No. 4 at PageID ## 14, 23-24. Hood now “seeks to get a confirmation and order from arbitration and contract since he is [a] beneficiary of the said arbitration which is . . . legally binding by law as confirmed by arbitration.” *Id.* at PageID # 14.

### III. Discussion

Hood’s allegations are frivolous for several reasons. First, the notion that five high-ranking current and former government officials including the former President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, a United States senator, the Speaker

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<sup>3</sup> The “claimants” were Phillip Hudok, Gene Stalnaker, Alicia Lutz-Rolow, Leonard Frank house of Harview, and Keith Lawrence Moore. ECF No. 4 at PageID # 25.

of the House of Representatives, and the former Attorney General of the United States entered a “contract” by not responding to certain pieces of mail is irrational. *See Martinez v. Trump*, 2021 WL 797645, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 26, 2021) (concluding that “Contract J3:16fGsltwthghobS” is “plainly not a valid document”); *Renaud v. Trump*, 2021 WL 293570, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 28, 2021) (same); *see also Meekins v. Lakeview Loan Servicing, LLC*, 2019 WL 7340300, at \*1-2 (E.D. Va. Dec. 30, 2019) (“Petitioner offers no actions, words or expressions communicated from Respondents that could constitute acceptance of Petitioner’s demand.”).

Second, Hood’s belief that the purported arbitration agreement based on this supposed contract has any legal effect is fanciful. *See King v. Trump*, 2020 WL 7248820, at \*2-3 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 8, 2020) (“The Court concludes that the purported arbitration award [from the Sitcomm Arbitration Association] is legally frivolous.”); *see also Imperial Indus. Supply Co. v. Thomas*, 825 F. App’x 204, 207 n.5 (5th Cir. 2020) (“[T]his case is one of many involving dubious SITCOMM arbitration awards.”).

Finally, the idea that Hood “op[ted]-in” to the purported arbitration award by signing and mailing an “Acceptance, Acknowledgment and Claim by under and through Free-Will Choice” to two senators and a representative is baseless. *See Anderson v. United States*, 2021 WL 2417157, at \*1-2 (S.D. Tex. June 14, 2021) (dismissing as frivolous a prisoner’s attempt to opt in to an “Arbitration Award” based on a “Private Treaty of Peace 2020”). This action is therefore DISMISSED as frivolous. This dismissal is with prejudice because it is “absolutely clear” that Hood cannot cure



the defects in his claims.<sup>4</sup> *See Walker v. Beard*, 789 F.3d 1125, 1139 (9th Cir. 2015). Any pending motions are DENIED as moot.

#### IV. Conclusion

In accordance with the foregoing:

- (1) This action is DISMISSED with prejudice;
- (2) This dismissal may count as a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g);
- (3) Any pending motions are DENIED as moot; and
- (4) The Clerk is DIRECTED to ENTER JUDGMENT and close the file.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/ J. Michael Seabright  
Chief U.S. District Judge  
[SEAL]

DATED: Honolulu, Hawaii, November 17, 2021.

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<sup>4</sup> The court notes that Hood fails to explain why the District of Hawaii is the proper venue for this action. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Hood is a Texas state prisoner who is incarcerated in Texas.

**FINAL ARBITRATION AWARD  
(AUGUST 19, 2019)**

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**SITCOMM ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION**

P.O. Box 41964  
Charleston, South Carolina 29423  
+ 1 (877) 631-1722  
Website: [www.saalimited.com](http://www.saalimited.com)  
Email: [support@saalimited.com](mailto:support@saalimited.com)

**Office of the Director**

This Certification is valid for use anywhere within the United States of America, its territories or possessions. This Certification does certify the content of the document for which it is issued.

I, Sandra Goulette, Director of SITCOMM Arbitration Association, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Federal Arbitration Act Title 9 Sections 1-9 of the United States Code, Do Hereby Certify that:

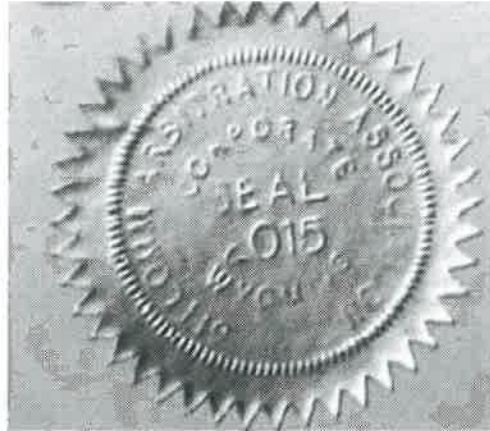
**Keisha Jones**

As Arbitrator has created and executed the attached Arbitration Award, on the date thereof; as duly qualified Arbitrator for SITCOMM Arbitration Association whose official acts as such should be given full faith and credit in all Courts and Justice and elsewhere.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto set my hand and have caused to be affixed a Director's autograph, on this 19th day 2019 year of 08th month, in the year of our Lord.

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/s/ Sandra Goulette  
Director, Sitcomm Arbitration Association  
Committee Member



No. SAA-HOHA-T9KDBNQ-TQRNCF2LX-5896-  
HUDOK

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SAA-HOHA-T9KDBNQ-TQRNCF2LX-5896

A510A-PH-001

SITCOMM ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 41964

Charleston, South Carolina 29423

+ 1 (877) 631-1722

Website: saalimited.com

Email: support@saalimited.com

**FINAL ARBITRATION AWARD**

Randolph County  
Brenda Wiseman, Clerk  
Instrument 2019034044  
12/03/2019 @ 11:55:36 AM  
MISCELLANEOUS BOOK  
Book 21 @ Page 319  
Pages Recorded 23  
Recording Cost \$ 31.00

Sitting in the following composition:

Committee Member: SANDRA GOULETTE  
LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

Arbitrator: KEISHA JONES  
ATHENS, GEORGIA

**In the Matter of the Arbitration Between the  
Following Parties:**

Phillip Hudok, ET AL.,  
CLAIMANT,

v. Contract No.: SAAPH-A510A-KJ

DONALD TRUMP, ET AL.,  
JOHN ROBERTS JR., ET AL.,

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NANCY PELOSI, ET AL.,  
WILLIAM BARR, ET AL.,  
CHARLES GRASSLEY, ET AL.,  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL

RESPONDENT(S).

*9 UNITED STATES CODES § 1, § 2, AND § 9  
THE COMMON LAW*

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IN THE MATTER OF THE ARBITRATION  
BETWEEN:

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PHILLIP HUDOK, ET AL.,

*Claimant(s),*

v.

DONALD TRUMP, ET AL., JOHN ROBERTS JR.,  
ET AL., NANCY PELOSI, ET AL., WILLIAM BARR,  
ET AL., CHARLES GRASSLEY, ET AL.,  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL.

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Contract No.: SAAPH-A510A7-KJ

9 UNITED STATES CODES § 1, § 2, AND § 9

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**FINAL ARBITRATION AWARD**

**Breach or violation of required contract terms:**

The parties have agreed that a judgment of the court shall be entered upon the award made pursuant to the arbitration, and shall specify the court, then at any time within one year after the award is made any party to the arbitration may apply to the court so specified for an order confirming the award, and thereupon the court must grant such an order unless the award is vacated, modified, or corrected as prescribed in sections 10 and 11 of this Title. If no court is specified in the agreement of the parties, then such application may be made to the United States court in and for the district within which such award was made. Notice of the application shall be served upon the adverse party and thereupon the court shall

have jurisdiction of such party as though they had appeared generally in the proceeding. If the adverse party is a resident of the district within which the award was made, such service shall be made upon the adverse party or their attorney as prescribed by law for service of notice of motion in an action in the same court. If the adverse party shall be a nonresident, then the notice of the application shall be served by the marshal of any district within which the adverse party may be found in like manner as other process of the court.<sup>1</sup>

Arbitrator's Name: Keisha Jones  
Hearing Location: Athens, Georgia

This Arbitrator, Keisha Jones; having considered the Claimant's request for dispute resolution on complaint, finds the following:

**Jurisdictional Allegations:**

1. This Arbitrator has Subject Matter Jurisdiction, SMJ; as acknowledged by 9 U.S. Codes § 1, § 2, § 9; 28 U.S. Code §§ 1346; and the established common law not limited to the following specifics:

- a. That Phillip Hudok is a citizen of the state of West Virginia: –
- b. That the Respondent(s)
  - i. DONALD TRUMP, ET AL.,

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<sup>1</sup> July 30, 1947, Ch. 392, 61 Stat. 672.

- ii. JOHN ROBERTS JR. ET AL.,
- iii. NANCY PELOSI, ET AL.,
- vi. WILLIAM BARR, ET AL.,
- v. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL.,
- iv. CHARLES GRASSLEY, ET AL.,

... Have entered into an agreement whereby they knowingly and intentionally agreed to the following " . . . Failure and or refusal to respond and provide the requested and necessary Proof of Claims shall be held and noted as agreed to by all parties, that a general response, a nonspecific response, or a failure to respond with specificities and facts and conclusions of common law, and/or to provide the requested information and documentation that is necessary and in support of the agreement shall constitute a failure and a deliberate and intentional refusal to respond and as a result thereby and/or therein, expressing the defaulting party's consent and agreement to said facts and as a result of the self-executing agreement, the following is contingent upon their failure to respond in good faith, with specificity, with facts and conclusions of common-law to each and every averment, condition, and/or claim raised; as they operate in favor of the Claimant, through "tacit acquiescence." Respondent(s) NOT ONLY expressly affirm the truth and validity of said facts set, established, and agreed upon between the parties to the Conditional Acceptance for Value and counter offer/claim for Proof of Claim, also Respondent(s); have agreed and consented to Respondent(s) having a duty and obligation to provide the requested and necessary Proof of Claims which has created and established for Respondent(s) an estoppel



in this matter(s), and ALL matter(s) relating hereto; and arising necessarily therefrom; and

2. The above-captioned matter was set for arbitration after the receipt of the application and dispute resolution complaint on 08/12/19; and

3. This Arbitrator has notified all parties listed above (a copy of proof of notification is permanently affixed to this record by reference) granting each party the opportunity to submit documentation, records, proofs, evidence, exhibits, affidavits related to the instant matter, the contract J3:16fGsltwthghobS©, its terms, premises, promises, and obligations on or about; and

4. The Respondent(s) in a related action have made a claim against the Claimant of this instant matter related to the Claimant's interests and/or properties. There exists a matter in dispute and/or controversy associated with the contractual agreement, thereby extending jurisdiction to this body to proceed as per the terms of the agreement, as well as relevant laws and facts in support as presented during the arbitration of this controversy; and

5. The parties entered into a legally binding contractual relationship with each other and this Arbitrator finds that there is no fraud and/or any attempt to induce fraud and/or to commit fraud, and/or inducement of contract, and/or fraud in the factum respecting the instant matter and contract. Thus, the parties are bound by the terms and obligations agreed upon and imposed upon them as a direct result of the contractual agreement; and

6. This Arbitrator finds that all the elements that form a contractual agreement and a legally commercial binding obligatory relationship are present; and

7. The contract clearly expresses the method of settlement and resolution of all disputes arising thereunder shall be settled by arbitration under the authority of the standards of common-law arbitration, the Federal Arbitration Act, and further stipulated and appointed this Arbitrator listed herein as agreed upon as the Arbitrator of record. Neither party has objected, protested, and/or attempted to amend any portion and/or provision at any time of the contract; the contract status that all final and binding arbitration awards may be confirmed by any court in America having original jurisdiction pursuant to Title 9 United States Codes § 9 and § 13; and

8. It has been alleged and thoroughly proven that the Respondent(s) listed above have by their own accord agreed to all the terms of the contract, that they have committed the offenses claimed in the contract and have acted against the interests of the Claimant's, depriving them of their right to property, their right to contract, the right to The Pursuit of Happiness and the enjoyment of life. They have admitted and agreed that they have violated the Claimant's constitutional and common law rights, that they had intentionally, knowingly and deliberately failed to perform as agreed, have forsook their obligatory duty of care and thus created a dispute that requires a resolution by SITCOMM ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION (Hereinafter "SAA") and/or any subsequent award; and

9. The parties stipulated and agreed that the related matters including any judgments associated

thereto, any claims, and any collateral attacks; by the Respondent(s) are null and void of any effect and shall not be binding on the Claimant retroactively and henceforth; and

10. The contract stated that punitive damages can be optionally assessed, however; the contract remains silent as to any case that would direct the Arbitrator to direct a formula to determine punitive damages. It is deemed that punitive damages may be warranted if the Respondent(s) do not voluntarily comply with this award. In such an event, this Arbitrator may impose punitive damages at a rate of three times the amount of the actual damages in addition to other remedies awarded.<sup>2</sup>

11. The parties did have a prior relationship and the Respondent(s) had an obligation to respond to the reasonable requests of the Claimant. One of those requests being that the Respondent(s) provide an accounting and that such accounting be truthful and certified as being wholly accurate. As the custodian of record, a position for which the Respondent(s) volunteered, accepted such responsibility and have yet to rebut such a presumption. This Arbitrator finds that they were duty-bound and have breached their fiduciary duty of care, supporting their willful and intentional as well as deliberate default respecting the irrevocable binding contractual agreement that is coupled with interests; and

12. Further, this Arbitrator finds that the contractual agreement does highlight and note a settlement

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<sup>2</sup> *Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Haslip*, 499 US 1 (1991).

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offer whereby the parties stipulate within the body and framework of the agreement ("Contract" "Agreement") in line with the Tucker Act and have agreed to certain and specific terms under and in line with the contractual agreement; and

13. There is complete diversity of citizenship between the parties; and

14. The amount in controversy exceeds the sum of \$75,000.00, exclusive of interest, costs, fees and assessments; and

15. That the venue is proper in any court of original jurisdiction wherein either the Arbitrator resides or chosen by the Claimant as stipulated in the contractual agreement and that any orders compelling witness attendance, provisional remedies, equitable relief, interim awards are to be issued and enforced according to the terms of the contract as stipulated in the agreement; and

16. That the parties have agreed that all pre-existing as well as existing contractual Agreements between the parties, no matter their scope, subject matter, and/or detail are superseded and extinguished by the contractual agreement referenced and related hereto; and

17. Should the Claimant elect; that jurisdiction for the final award may be had under the Tucker Act in the United States Court of Federal claims as the exclusive jurisdiction for said Court of Claims for damages against the United States under contract in excess of \$10,000.00. Since this matter is against an institution registered and licensed with the United States, during the time of its conduct is construed as one and the same as a matter of law; the Federal

Court of Claims would be at the election of the Claimant, a chosen proper jurisdiction to have the matter determined under common-law and/or as stipulated in the contract at any court of original jurisdiction.

**Basis for Arbitration:**

18. On or about 12/27/18, The Claimant and the Respondent(s) entered into a written, self-executing, binding, irrevocable, contractual agreement coupled with interests, for the complete resolution of their misconceptions and other conflicts respecting their previous relationship. The Respondent(s) made an attempt to change the terms of that contractual agreement and the Claimant presented a counter offer or conditional acceptance of the offer to the Respondent(s). The record clearly documents that the Respondent(s) have failed to properly respond after they received the counter offer, whereby such nonresponse would equate to tacit acquiescence thereby creating an estoppel respecting the Respondent(s) and any future claims and/or prior claims and/or present claims associated with this instant matter.

19. It appears that a dispute has arisen under the agreement between the parties and it is the subject matter at bar. The Claimant contends that after agreeing to the terms of the contract, the Respondent(s) have failed to fully perform to the terms of the agreement and that the Claimant is entitled to immediate and unconditional remedy as prescribed within the terms of the contractual agreement. The Claimant has demanded liquidation of the estate/trust and the Respondent(s) have failed to act.

20. The contractual agreement stipulates that the Arbitrator may adjust the amount of the award to include fees, adjustments, costs, and other expenses.

21. The contractual agreement provided for arbitration of disputes at SITCOMM ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION, which stated in relevant part:

That the arbitration process is binding on all parties and is the sole and exclusive remedy for redressing any issue associated with this agreement. That this agreement supersedes and predates as well as replaces any and all prior agreements between the parties, and is binding on all parties and irrevocable, and the parties agreed to the terms and conditions of this agreement upon default of the defaulting party as of the date of the default . . .

**ARBITRATION-AN ADMINISTRATIVE  
REMEDY COGNIZABLE AT COMMON-LAW**

22. ADDITIONALLY, it is exigent and of consequence for the Claimant to inform Respondent(s), in accordance with and pursuant to the principles and doctrines of “clean hands” and “good faith,” that by Respondent(s) failure and/or refusal to respond and provide the requested and necessary Proof of Claims; it shall be held and noted and agreed to by all parties, that a general response, a nonspecific response, or a failure to respond with specificities and facts and conclusions of common law, and/or to provide the requested information and documentation that is necessary and in support of the agreement shall constitute a failure and a deliberate and intentional refusal to respond and as a result thereby and/or therein, express-

ing the defaulting party's consent and agreement to said facts and as a result of the self-executing agreement, the following is contingent upon their failure to respond in good faith, with specificity, with facts and conclusions of common-law to each and every averment, condition, and/or claim raised; as they operate in favor of the Claimant, through "tacit acquiescence," Respondent(s) NOT ONLY expressly affirm the truth and validity of said facts set, established, and agreed upon between the parties to the Conditional Acceptance for Value and counter offer/claim for Proof of Claim and Respondent(s); have agreed and consented to Respondent(s) having a duty and obligation to provide the requested and necessary Proof of Claims which will create and establish for Respondent(s) an estoppel in this matter(s), and ALL matters relating hereto; and arising necessarily therefrom; and,

23. In accordance with and pursuant to this agreement; a contractually (consensual) binding agreement between the parties to the Conditional Acceptance for Value and counter offer/claim for Proof of Claim to include the corporate Government Agency/Department construct(s) whom Respondent(s) represents/serves; as well as, ALL officers, agents, employees, assigns, and the like in service to Respondent(s) will not argue, controvert, oppose, or otherwise protest ANY of the facts already agreed upon by the parties set and established herein; and necessarily and of consequence arising therefrom, in ANY future remedial proceeding(s)/action(s), including binding arbitration and confirmation of the award in the District Court of the United States at any competent court under original jurisdiction, in accordance with the general principles of non-statutory Arbitration, wherein the Conditional Accept-



ance for the Value/Agreement/ Contract no. J3:16fGslt wthghobS© constitutes an agreement of all interested parties in the event of a default and acceptance through silence/failure to respond when a request for summary disposition of any claims or particular issue may be requested and decided by the Arbitrator, whereas a designated Arbitrator was chosen at random, who is duly authorized, and in the event of any physical or mental incapacity to act as Arbitrator, the Claimant shall retain the authority to select any neutral(s)/Arbitrator(s) that qualify pursuant to the common law right to arbitration, as the arbitration process is a private remedy decided upon between the parties and with respect to this contractual agreement; the defaulting party waives any and all rights, services, notices, and consents to the Claimant and or the Claimant's representative selection of the Arbitrator thereby constituting agreement and any controversy or claim arising out of or relating in any way to this Agreement or with regard to its formation, interpretation or breach, and any issues of substantive or procedural arbitrability shall be settled by arbitration, and the Arbitrator may hear and decide the controversy upon evidence produced although a party who was duly notified of the arbitration proceeding did not appear; that the Claimant deems necessary to enforce the "good faith" of ALL parties hereto within without respect to venue, jurisdiction, law, and forum the Claimant deems appropriate. "An arbitrator's award should not be vacated for errors of law and fact committed by the arbitrator and the courts should not



attempt to mold the award to conform to their sense of justice.”<sup>3</sup>

24. Further, Respondent(s) agree that the Claimant can secure damages via financial lien on assets, properties held by them or on their behalf for ALL injuries sustained and inflicted upon the Claimant for the moral wrongs committed against the Claimant as set, established, agreed and consented to herein by the parties hereto, to include but not limited to: constitutional impermissible misapplication of statute(s)/law(s) in the above referenced alleged Commercial/Civil/Cause; fraud, conspiracy (two or more involved); trespass of title, property, and the like; and, ALL other known and unknown trespasses and moral wrongs committed through ultra vires act(s) of ALL involved herein; whether by commission or omission. Final amount of damages to be calculated prior to submission of Tort Claim and/or the filing of lien and the perfection of a security interest via a Uniform Commercial Code Financing One (1) Statement; estimated in excess of TEN (10) Million dollars (USD- or other lawful money or currency generally accepted with or by the financial markets in America) and notice to Respondent(s) by invoice. Per Respondent(s) failure and/or refusal to provide the requested and necessary Proof of Claims and thereby; and therein consenting and agreeing to ALL the facts set, established, and agreed upon between the parties hereto, shall constitute a self-executing binding irrevocable durable general power of attorney coupled with interests. This Conditional Acceptance for Value and

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<sup>3</sup> *Aftor v. Geico Insurance Co.*, 110 AD3d 1062, 974 NYS2d 95 (2nd Dept., 2013).

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counter offer/claim for Proof of Claim becomes the security agreement under commercial law whereby only the non-defaulting party becomes the secured party, the holder in due course, the creditor in and at commerce. It is deemed and shall always and forever be held that the Claimant and all property, interest, assets, estates, trusts commercial or otherwise shall be deemed consumer and household goods not-for-profit and or gain, private property, and exempt, not for commercial use, nontaxable as defined by the Uniform Commercial Code Article 9 § 102 and Article 9 § 109 and shall not in any point and/or manner, past, present and/or future be construed otherwise-see the Uniform Commercial Code Articles 3, 8, and 9.

25. Respondent(s) have allowed the ten (10) Calendar days or twenty (20) Calendar days total if request was made by signed written application for the additional ten (10) Calendar days to elapse without providing the requested and necessary Proof of Claims for which Respondent(s) have entered into fault and the Claimant has transmitted a Notice of Fault and Opportunity to Cure and Contest Acceptance to the Respondent(s); wherein Respondent(s) were given an additional three (3) days (72 hours) to cure Respondent(s) fault. Respondent(s) failed or otherwise refused to cure Respondent(s) fault and Respondent(s) are found in default and thereby; and therein, Respondent(s) have established Respondent(s) consent and agreement to the facts contained within the Conditional Acceptance for Value and counter offer/claim for Proof of Claim as said facts operate in favor of the Claimant; *e.g.*, that the judgment of alleged "court of record" within the above referenced alleged Commercial/Civil/Cause is VOID AB INITIO for want of sub-

ject-matter jurisdiction of said venue; insufficient document (Information) and affidavits in support thereof for want of establishing a claim of debt; want of Relationship with the "source of authority" for said statute(s)/law(s) for want of privity of contract, or contract itself; improperly identified parties to said judgment, as well as said dispute/matter; and,

26. Respondent(s) agreed and consented that Respondent(s) do have a duty and obligation to Claimant; as well as the corporate Government Department/agency construct(s) Respondent(s) represents/serves, to correct the record in the alleged Commercial/Civil/Cause and thereby; and therein, release the indenture (however termed/styled) upon the Claimant and cause the Claimant to be restored to liberty and release the Claimant's property rights, as well as ALL property held under a storage contract in the "name" of the all-capital-letter "named" defendant within the alleged Commercial/ Civil/Cause within the alleged commercially "bonded" warehousing agency d.b.a., for the commercial corporate Government construct d.b.a. the United States. That this arbitration award is to be construed contextually and not otherwise and that if any portion and/or provision contained within this arbitration award, the self-executing binding irrevocable contractual agreement coupled with interests; is deemed non-binding it shall in no way affect any other portion of this arbitration award. That this Arbitrator is permitted and allowed to adjust the arbitration award to no less than two times the original value of the properties associated with this agreement, plus the addition of fines, penalties, and other assessments that are deemed reasonable to the Arbitrator upon

presentment of such claim, supported by prima facie evidence of the claim.

27. The defaulting party will be estopped from maintaining or enforcing the original offer/presentment; *i.e.*, the above referenced alleged Commercial/Civil/Cause as well as ALL commercial paper (negotiable instruments) therein, within any court or administrative tribunal/unit within any venue, jurisdiction, and forum the Claimant may deem appropriate to proceed within in the event of ANY and ALL breach(s) of this contractual agreement by Respondent(s) to compel specific performance and or damages arising from injuries therefrom. The defaulting party will be foreclosed by laches and/or estoppel from maintaining or enforcing the original offer/presentment in any mode or manner whatsoever, at any time, within any proceeding/action.

28. Furthermore, the Respondent(s) are foreclosed against the enforcement, retaliation, assault, infringement, imprisonment, trespass upon the rights, properties, estate, person whether legal, natural or otherwise of the presenter/petitioner and/or his interest and/or his estate retroactively, at present, post-actively, forever under any circumstances, guise, and/or presumption.

**NOTICE OF COMMON-LAW ARBITRATION:**

29. Please be advised that in-as-much as the Claimant has "secured" the "interest" in the "name" of the all-capital-letter "named" defendant as employed/used upon the face; and within, ALL documents/instruments/records within the alleged Commercial/Civil/Cause, to include any and all derivatives and variations in the spelling of said "name" except the "true name" of the Claimant, through a Common-Law

Copyright, filed for record within the Office of the Secretary of State and having “perfected said interest” in same through incorporation within a Financing (and all amendments and transcending filings thereto), by reference therein, the Claimant hereby and herein, waives the Claimant’s rights as set, established, and the like therein, and as “perfected” within said Financing Statement acting/operating to “register” said Copyright, to allow for the Respondent(s) to enter the record of the alleged “court of record” within the alleged Commercial/Civil/Cause for the SOLE purpose to correct said record and comply with Respondent(s) agreed upon duty/obligation to write the “order” and cause same to be transmitted to restore and release the Claimant, the Claimant’s corpus and ALL property currently under a “storage contract” under the Claimant’s Common-Law Copyrighted trade-name; *i.e.*, the all-capital-letter “named” defendant within the above referenced alleged Commercial/Civil/Cause, within the alleged commercially “bonded” warehousing agency d.b.a. the commercial corporate Government juridical construct d.b.a. the United States. Please take special note, that the copyright is with reference to the name and its direct association and/or correlation to the presenter.

30. NOTICE: The Arbitrators, “Must not necessarily judge according to the strict law but as a general rule ought chiefly to consider the principles of practical business.”<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> *Norske Atlas Insurance Co v. London General Insurance Co* (1927) 28 Lloyds List Rep 104.

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- “Internationally accepted principles of law governing contractual relations.”<sup>5</sup>
- If the contract (valid or otherwise) contains an arbitration clause, then the proper forum to determine whether the contract is void or not, is the arbitration tribunal.<sup>6</sup>
- That any determination by the Arbitrator is binding upon all parties, and that all parties agree to abide by the decision of the Arbitrator. The Arbitrator is to render a decision based upon the facts and conclusions as presented within the terms and conditions of the contract. Any default by any party must be supported by proof and evidence of said default, that default shall serve as tacit acquiescence on behalf of the party who defaulted as having agreed to the terms and conditions associated with the self-executing binding irrevocable contract coupled with interests. That the Arbitrator is prohibited from considering and/or relying on statutory law, as it has been held that any time any party relies on or enforces a statute, they possess no judicial power.
- “A judge ceases to set as a judicial officer because the governing principals of administrative law provides that courts are prohibited from substituting their evidence, testimony, record, arguments and rationale

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<sup>5</sup> *Deutsche Schachtbau v. R'As al-Khaimah National Oil Co* (1990) 1 AC 295.

<sup>6</sup> *Heyman v. Darwins Ltd* (1942) AC 356.

for that of the agency. Additionally, courts are prohibited from their substituting their judgments for that of the agency.”<sup>7</sup>

- “. . . Judges who become involved in enforcement of mere statutes (civil or criminal in nature and otherwise), act as mere “clerks” of the involved agency . . . ”<sup>8</sup>
- “. . . Their supposed ‘court’ becoming thus a court of limited jurisdiction’ as a mere extension of the involved agency for mere superior reviewing purposes.”<sup>9</sup> “When acting to enforce a statute, the judge of the municipal court is acting an administrative officer and not as a judicial capacity; courts in administering or enforcing statutes do not act judicially. but, merely administerially.”<sup>10</sup>
- “It is basic in our law that an administrative agency may act only within the area of jurisdiction marked out for it by law. If an individual does not come within the coverage of the particular agency’s enabling legislation the agency is without power to take any action which affects him.”<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> *AISI v. US*, 568 F2d 284.

<sup>8</sup> K.C. Davis, ADMIN. LAW, Ch, 1 (CTP. West’s 1965 Ed.)

<sup>9</sup> K.C. Davis, ADMIN. LAW, P. 95, (CTP, 6 Ed. West’s 1977) *FRC v. G.E.* 281 US 464; *Keller v. PE*, 261 US 428.

<sup>10</sup> *Thompson v. Smith*. 155 Va. 376. 154 SE 583, 71 ALR 604.

<sup>11</sup> *Endicott v. Perkins*, 317 US 501.

“It is not every act, legislative in form, that is law. Law is something more than mere will be exerted as an act of power . . . Arbitrary power, enforcing its edicts to the injury of the person and property of its subjects is not law.”<sup>12</sup>

- Some of the aforementioned cases are not published, however; these are still fundamental principles of law, and one of the fundamental principles of arbitration is that the Arbitrator sits as judge over the facts, and as such to preserve the sanctity of the process and Arbitrator receives the same immunity as a judge and is exempt from prosecution and or review, unless they can be proved that the Arbitrator intentionally ignored the evidence and acted in conspiracy to defraud the parties.

31. As the Claimant has no desire NOR wish to tie the hands of Respondent(s) in performing Respondent(s) agreed upon duty/obligation as set, established, and agreed upon within this Conditional Acceptance for Value and counter offer/claim for Proof of Claim and thereby create/cause a “breach” of said contractually binding agreement on the part of the Respondent(s), Respondent(s) is hereby; and herein, NOTICED that if this waiver of said Copyright is not liberal, NOR extensive enough, to allow for the Respondent(s) to specifically perform all duties/obligations as set, established, and agreed upon within the Conditional Acceptance for Value and counter offer/claim for Proof of Claim: Respondent(s) may; in

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<sup>12</sup> *Hurtado v. California* (1884) 110 US 515 (1984).



“good faith” and NOT in fraud of the Claimant, take all needed and required liberties with said Copyright and this waiver in order to fulfill and accomplish Respondent(s) duties/obligations set, established, and agreed upon between the parties to this agreement.

32. If Respondent(s) has any questions and or concerns regarding said Copyright and or the waiver, Respondent(s) is invited to address such questions and or concerns to the Claimant in writing and causing said communiqués to be transmitted to the Claimant and below named Notary/Third Party. The respondents have acted as if the contract quasi-or otherwise does not place a binding obligation upon their persons, upon their organizations, upon their institutions, upon their job qualifications, and breaching that obligation breaches the contract, for which they cannot address due to the direct conflict of interest. It is as a result of that conflict of interest that binding arbitration shall be instituted.

33. Your failure to respond, and this would include each of the Respondent(s) by their representative, and if represented by the Attorney General, such representation must be responsive for each State and/or State organization/department/agency, separately and severally to each of the points of averment, failure to respond to a single point of averment will constitute acquiescence, forfeiture, and a waiver of all rights with respects all of the points raised in this presentment.

34. Pursuant to the terms of the contractual agreement the Claimant has provided proof that they have attempted to communicate with the Respondent(s) for compliance of the contractual agreement and have

exhausted the requirements of the contractual agreement in that regard.

35. The Respondent(s) have agreed and consented to binding arbitration under the terms of the contractual agreement and have waived all rights to vacate, modify, appeal, contest, or collaterally attack the decision, rulings, orders, remedies, and/or award (both interim and final) of this Arbitrator.

**THE FEDERAL ARBITRATION ACT Application:**

36. Pursuant to the contractual agreement's arbitration clause, the agreement evidences a transaction involving or affecting "commerce," within the meaning of Article 9 United States Code Subsection 1, and that the facts attributable to the claimant's in the underlying associated matters/ cause/actions are associated with the use of instrumentalities as described in the foreign sovereign immunities act or otherwise affected "commerce among the several states" within the meaning of the statute and Article 9 United States Code § 1.

37. DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT IS A BINDING IRREVOCABLE CONTRACT WHICH AFFECTS "COMMERCE," THE ARBITRATION PROVISIONS CONTAINED WITHIN IT ARE "VALID, IRREVOCABLE AND ENFORCEABLE WITHIN THE MEANING OF 9 UNITED STATES CODE SUBSECTION 2.

38. "Valid, Irrevocable and Enforceable" arbitration agreements and the orders, rulings, decisions, remedies, and award made therefrom may be enforced in the United States courts by way of confirmation and entry of a judgment of the court within the meaning of the statute and Article 9 United States

Codes § 9 and § 13. The supreme court has explained, “Where is nothing malleable about ‘must grant,’ which unequivocally tells courts to grant confirmation in all cases, except when one of the ‘prescribed’ exceptions applies.”<sup>13</sup> Confirmation of an award is generally a “summary proceeding that merely makes what is already a final arbitration award a judgment of the court.”<sup>14</sup>

39. It was held by the supreme court that “the ‘wholly groundless’<sup>15</sup> exception to arbitrability is inconsistent with the federal arbitration act and this court’s precedent. Under the act, arbitration is a matter of contract, and courts must enforce arbitration contracts according to their terms.<sup>16</sup> The parties to such a contract may agree to have an arbitrator decide not only the merits of a particular dispute, but also “‘gateway’ questions of ‘arbitrability.’” Therefore, when the parties’ contract delegates the arbitrability question to an arbitrator, a court may not override the contract, even if the court thinks that the arbitrability claim is wholly groundless.”<sup>17</sup>

## **PROCEDURES ON ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS:**

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<sup>13</sup> *Hall St. Assocs., L.L.C. v. Mattel, Inc.*, 552 U.S. 576, 587 (2008).

<sup>14</sup> *Florasynth, Inc. v. Pickholz*, 750 F.2d 171, 176 (2d Cir. 1984).

<sup>15</sup> *Henry Schein, Inc, et al. v. Archer & White Sales, Inc.* (2019).

<sup>16</sup> *Rent-A-Center, West, Inc. v. Jackson*, 561 US 63, 67.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

40. The Claimant is seeking equitable relief and monetary damages relief from the Respondent(s) and that the parties have agreed that arbitration proceedings should be bifurcated into separate phases: Phase One (1) should address the claims for monetary damages; and Phase Two (2) should address the claims for equitable relief.

41. The parties have stipulated that any court of original jurisdiction may enforce the provisions of Phase Two (2) equitable relief awarded by the Arbitrator.

42. The Arbitrator shall have the exclusive jurisdiction for the enforcement of any and all matters associated with Phase One (1) monetary damages relief.

43. Due to time constraints and the paramount danger affecting the public interest, justice, and due process; the parties' consented and applied for the arbitration proceedings to commence without delay.

44. First set of claims' (due to the extensive nature of the claims, each of the claims by the Claimant is incorporated herein by reference) . . .

- ☐ The record shall reflect and note that the Claimant has attached a copy of the original contract which list all the claims within the form of stipulation, that the parties have all agreed to, and that they have incorporated each of those claims by reference. This Arbitrator finds that such incorporation is appropriate and accepts that incorporation as a matter of record.
- ☐ As noted above, the Claimant has alleged that the Respondent(s) have breached the

contractual agreement and because the agreement is binding on all parties and was irrevocable; the Respondent(s) have acted in bad faith, with unclean hands, and have breached their fiduciary duty of care, responsibilities and are liable to the Claimant for the amount of the contractual agreement, plus additional costs, fees, assessments, penalties, and other equitable relief remedies.

- That the Respondent(s) have agreed to discontinue all use of the Claimant's personal information, assets, properties, within its publication, its databases, its system of record keeping, and to have surrendered all records associated with this matter to the Claimant and have failed to do as agreed.
- That the Respondent(s) have agreed to compensate the Claimant for their gross misrepresentation of facts and other information pertinent to the welfare and well-being of the Claimant. Respondent(s) have failed to provide such compensation as agreed and have failed to provide any documentation which would substantiate their having complied with this requirement of the contractual agreement.
- That the Claimant has agreed and accepted the fact that the United States has declared a national banking emergency which is supported by the "EMERGENCY ECONOMIC BANKING RELIEF ACT," "PROCLAMATION 2038, 2039, and 2040," and the "NATIONAL EMERGENCIES ACT," which resulted in the suspension of all normal

banking activities and have agreed that any claim of debt by the Respondent(s) is fraudulent, and that they willfully attempted and committed fraud against the Claimant.

- ☐ That the Respondent(s) have agreed that THE NATIONAL BANKING HOLIDAY permits them to issue what's known as emergency script as prescribed by the March 9, 1933 Act (the reference notes of Congress lend to this conclusion), have agreed to issue book keeping entry credit and/or tax credits to the Claimant in the amount of the initial claim and owe Claimant as much as treble damages associated with the initial claim.
- ☐ The Respondent(s) have further agreed to turn over any and all properties, assets, securities, documents, accounting records to the claimant's upon demand/default and have failed and/or refused to do so, thus putting them in further breach in violation of the contractual agreement, entitling the Claimant to equitable relief.

**The findings and determination of THIS ARBITRATOR:**

45. It is the determination of this Arbitrator that the following are facts that are undisputed and uncontroverted:

- a. That there is a binding irrevocable contractual agreement that has been coupled with interests that exist between the parties.

- b. That the parties had a pre-established relationship which placed an obligation on each to communicate with the other.
- c. That the Respondent(s) have made changes to the original agreement which permitted and allowed the Claimant to present a counter offer and/or conditional acceptance of the offer to change the agreement to the Respondent(s).
- d. That the self-executing binding contract coupled with interests stands as irrevocable.
- e. That the Respondent(s) have agreed to the contract, agreed to all the terms and conditions of the contract by their acceptance of the waiver which was included as part of the contractual agreement; that waiver being the right not to respond as highlighted by the Supreme Court of the United States-

46. "Due process requires, at a minimum; that an individual be given a meaningful opportunity to be heard prior to being subjected by force of law to a significant deprivation. . . . That the hearing required by due process is subject to waiver and is not fixed in form does not affect its root requirement that an individual be given an opportunity for a hearing before he is deprived of any significant property interest . . . "18

47. "In the latter case<sup>19</sup> we said that the right to be heard has little reality or worth unless one is informed that the matter is pending and can choose

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<sup>18</sup> *Randone v. Appellate Department*, 1971, 5 C3d 536, 550.

<sup>19</sup> *Mullane v. Central Hanover Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306

for himself whether to appear or default, acquiesce or contest.’<sup>20</sup> The Respondent(s) have failed to provide proof that they have not received and/or been notified of the existence of the contract and of their right to waiver.

48. The Respondent(s) failure to respond constituted an act of “tacit acquiescence.”

49. Respondent(s) have failed and/or refused to respond and provide the requested and necessary Proof of Claims as requested by the Claimant. Therefore, it shall be held, noted and agreed to by all the parties; that a general response, a nonspecific response, or a failure to respond with specificities and facts and conclusions of common law, and/or to provide the requested information and documentation that is necessary and in support of the agreement shall constitute a failure and a deliberate and intentional refusal to respond and as a result thereby and/or therein, expressing the defaulting party’s consent and agreement to said facts and as a result of the self-executing agreement, the following is contingent upon their failure to respond in good faith, with specificity, with facts and conclusions of common-law to each and every averment, condition, and/or claim raised; as they operate in favor of the Claimant, through “tacit acquiescence.” Respondent(s) NOT ONLY expressly affirm the truth and validity of said facts set, established, and agreed upon between the parties to the Conditional Acceptance for Value and counter offer/claim for Proof of Claim, but also Respondent(s) have agreed and consented to Respondent(s) having a duty and obligation to provide the requested and

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<sup>20</sup> *Sniadach v. Family Finance Corp.*, 395 U.S. 337, 339, 340



necessary Proof of Claims which will create and establish for Respondent(s) an estoppel in this matter(s), and ALL matters relating hereto; and arising necessarily therefrom . . . and

50. Respondent(s) have waived all rights, claims, defenses, and/or standing respecting the matter and is estopped from any collateral attacks and/or seeking disposition from any other venue as a result of the knowing, intentional and deliberate consent to the contractual agreement.

1. I find that the Claimant as well as the Respondent(s) are consenting adults, having attained the age of majority; not a minor, not an infant, not a delinquent, and/or a decedent. All parties are fully capable of entering into and negotiating contracts.
2. I do not find any of the parties to be suffering from a mental disease and/or defect that would have prevented and/or interfered with their knowing and intentional entering into the binding contractual agreement; and
3. I find that the contractual agreement is binding on all parties, remains irrevocable and that the contractual agreement remains in effect as stipulated within the agreement until all the obligations are satisfied by the defaulting party. As of this day, those obligations have not been satisfied and I hereby order the Respondent(s) to satisfy the obligations according to the terms of the contractual agreement, which is not inconsistent with this order; and

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4. I find that the Respondent has failed to fully perform to the terms of the agreement and that the Claimant is entitled to immediate and unconditional remedy as prescribed within the terms of the contractual agreement; and make the injured party (the claimant) whole again by complying with the terms of contract to the letter.
5. I find that the Claimant has demanded liquidation of the estate/trust and that the Respondent(s) have failed to act. The Claimant has also demanded a full review and audit, comprehensive in nature; of all revenue for the estate/trust over the course of the past ten (10) years, any tax credits and/or deductions associated with the estate/trust, a copy of the insurance policies held, and a copy of any bonds held by the debtor. The Claimant, also acting as the Creditor in this matter; has requested such information to preserve their standing and position.
6. The agreement stipulates that the Arbitrator may adjust the amount of the award to include fees, adjustments, costs, and other expenses.
7. This award is final and binding upon issuance and execution of the arbitrator's signature below and takes full force and effect immediately upon issuance.
8. I find the Claimant's award to be 0.00 U.S. Dollars in total per Respondent(s) for failure to state a claim in which relief can be

granted. An award cannot be granted at this time because:

- a. Each Claimant's payment covers themselves and a spouse, any other Claimants have to pay a separate fee.
- b. A prior relationship has not been proven or established between the parties.
- c. Arbitration is a private common law remedy; no statutory law can be included into these proceedings.
- d. I find that Donald Trump is not responsible for an award because the Claimant failed to state a claim in which relief can be granted.
- e. I find that John Roberts Jr. is not responsible for an award because the Claimant failed to state a claim in which relief can be granted.
- f. I find that Nancy Pelosi is not responsible for an award because the Claimant failed to state a claim in which relief can be granted.
- g. I find that William Barr is not responsible for an award because the Claimant failed to state a claim in which relief can be granted.
- h. I find that the United States of America is not responsible for an award because the Claimant failed to state a claim in which relief can be granted.
- i. I find that Charles Grassley is not responsible for an award because the Claimant failed to state a claim in which relief can be granted.

51. The Supreme Court has explained, "[t]here is nothing malleable about 'must grant,' which une-

quivocally tells courts to grant confirmation in all cases, except when one of the 'prescribed' exceptions applies."<sup>21</sup> A Judicial review of an arbitrator's award is extremely limited, and the court must accept the arbitrator's credibility determinations, even where there is conflicting evidence and room for choice exists.<sup>22</sup> "An arbitrator's award should not be vacated for errors of law and fact committed by the arbitrator and the courts should not attempt to mold the award to conform to their sense of justice."<sup>23</sup>

52. This order shall be binding on all the parties, in all jurisdictions, and shall take precedent over all collateral and/or related matters heretofore, at present and forthwith until the agreement is fully satisfied. The Respondent(s) are estopped from maintaining and/or bringing forth any action against the Claimant, the Claimant's heirs, and/or the Claimant's properties permanently. This order shall constitute a permanent injunction against the Respondent(s) respecting the Claimant's and the Claimant's interest; comprised and embodied within the contractual agreement.

53. The Respondent(s) are hereby ordered to release the demanded information of the Claimant which includes a full review and audit of all revenue for the estate/trust over the past ten (10) years, any

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<sup>21</sup> *Hall St. Assocs., LW v. Mattel, Inc.*, 552 U.S. 576, 587 (2008).

<sup>22</sup> *Matter of Long Is. Ins. Co. v. Motor Vehicle Accident Indemnification Corp.*, 57 AD3d 670, 869 NYS2d 195 (2nd Dept., 2008). *White v. Roosevelt Union Free School District Board of Educ.*, 147 AD3d 1071, 48 NYS3d 220 (2nd Dept., 2017).

<sup>23</sup> *Aftor v. Geico Insurance Co.*, 110 AD3d 1062, 974 NYS2d 95 (2nd Dept., 2013).

tax credits and/or deductions associated with the estate/trust, a copy of any insurance policies associated with the estate/trust and a copy of any bonds held in respect to the estate/trust. The purpose of this information shall be for the Claimant to liquidate any and all assets of the estate/trust; and

54. The Respondent(s) are hereby ordered to release any and all claims against any and all properties of the Claimant's, to return any and all properties held in any manner, to include records, documents, audiotapes, discoveries, exculpatory or otherwise, and that this order/mandate shall not be construed other than its intent and its contextual rendering.

55. Accordingly, Justice Kavanaugh of the Supreme Court expressed his opinion as "We must interpret the Act as written, and the Act in turn requires that we interpret the contract as written. When the parties' contract delegates the arbitrability question to an arbitrator, a court may not override the contract. In those circumstances, a court possesses no power to decide the arbitrability issue. That is true even if the court thinks that the argument that the arbitration agreement applies to a particular dispute is wholly groundless."<sup>24</sup>

56. Further, Kavanaugh continued; "That conclusion follows not only from the text of the Act but also from precedent. We have held that a court may not "rule on the potential merits of the underlying" claim that is assigned by contract to an arbitrator, "even if it appears to the court to be frivolous."<sup>25</sup> A court has

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<sup>24</sup> *Henry Schein, Inc., et al. v. Archer & White Sales, Inc.* (2019).

<sup>25</sup> *AT&T Technologies, Inc. v. Communications Workers*, 475 U.

“no business weighing the merits of the grievance” because the “agreement is to submit all grievances to arbitration, not merely those which the court will deem meritorious.”<sup>26</sup> AT&T Technologies principle applies with equal force to the threshold issue of arbitrability. Just as a court may not decide a merits question that the parties have delegated to an arbitrator, a court may not decide an arbitrability question that the parties have delegated to an arbitrator.

**This award is consistent with the following:**

57. 5 U.S. Code § 572-General authority

- (a) An agency may use a dispute resolution proceeding for the resolution of an issue in controversy that relates to an administrative program, if the parties agree to such proceeding.
- (b) An agency shall consider not using a dispute resolution proceeding if—
  - (1) A definitive or authoritative resolution of the matter is required for precedential value, and such a proceeding is not likely to be accepted generally as an authoritative precedent;
  - (2) The matter involves or may bear upon significant questions of Government policy that require additional procedures before a final resolution may be made,

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S. 643, 649-650 (1986).

<sup>26</sup> *Steelworkers v. American Mfg. Co.*, 363 U. S. 564, 568 (1960).

and such a proceeding would not likely serve to develop a recommended policy for the agency;

- (3) Maintaining established policies is of special importance, so that variations among individual decisions are not increased and such a proceeding would not likely reach consistent results among individual decisions;
- (4) The matter significantly affects persons or organizations who are not parties to the proceeding;
- (5) A full public record of the proceeding is important, and a dispute resolution proceeding cannot provide such a record; and
- (6) The agency must maintain continuing jurisdiction over the matter with authority to alter the disposition of the matter in the light of changed circumstances, and a dispute resolution proceeding would interfere with the agency's fulfilling that requirement.
- (7) Alternative means of dispute resolution authorized under this subchapter are voluntary procedures which supplement rather than limit other available agency dispute resolution techniques.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Added Pub. L. 101-552, § 4(b), Nov. 15, 1990, 104 Stat. 2739, § 582; renumbered § 572, Pub. L. 102-354, § 3(b)(2), Aug. 26, 1992, 106 Stat. 944.

58. The Claimant and Respondent(s) have agreed that this private contractual agreement involving private parties has no bearing on the public and/or the SITCOMM ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION'S policies and/or procedures, and that the award is consistent with the terms of the agreement and the general principles of arbitration that have been delineated through the annuals a time.

59. That the contractual agreement between the parties was specific to the parties only and did not involve any nonrelated party and/or entity, does not affect government and/or its abilities to carry out its functions, policies, and/or procedures. That the parties saw arbitration as an alternative remedy and agree to the alternative remedy within the construct of the binding irrevocable contractual agreement that remains coupled with interests.

60. That the term and/or phrase agency as defined by the statute does not apply to the parties and their private contractual matters,—(1) “agency” means each authority of the Government of the United States, whether or not it is within or subject to review by another agency, but does not include— (A) the Congress; (B) the courts of the United States; (C) the governments of the territories or possessions of the United States; (D) the government of the District of Columbia; (E) agencies composed of representatives of the parties or of representatives of organizations of the parties to the disputes determined by them; (F) courts martial and military commissions; (G) military authority exercised in the field in time of war or in occupied territory; or (H) functions conferred by; subchapter II of, or sections 1884, 1891-1902, and former appendix; 1.



- (a) that none of the following cases apply wherein the award may be vacated—
  - (1) As this Arbitrator relied upon the facts and evidence<sup>28</sup> presented and that the award was not procured by corruption, fraud, or undue means; and/or
  - (2) That no aspect of the parties political affiliation, sexual orientation, gender, religious Association, and/or otherwise partiality or corruption are present in the Arbitrators, or and/or the issuance of this award; and/or
  - (3) The Arbitrator is not guilty of misconduct in refusing to postpone the hearing, as each party was given an opportunity to have such a hearing postponed whether or not they provided sufficient cause, or and that there was in no case a refusal to hear evidence pertinent and material to the controversy; or any misbehavior by which the rights of any party could be perceived as having been prejudiced; and/or
  - (4) That the Arbitrator operated only within the powers delegated by the contractual agreement, powers that were detailed in the agreement, and to the best of the

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<sup>28</sup> *Singh v. Raymond James Fin. Servs., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-1323, 2014 WL 11370123, (S.D.N.Y. March 28, 2014). “[T]ypically, ‘arbitrators need not explain their rationale for an award’” (quoting *Barbier v. Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc.*, 948 F.2d 117, 121 (2d Cir. 1991)).

Arbitrator's ability have perfectly executed those powers to the extent that a mutual, final, and definite award upon the subject matter submitted has been rendered. Title 5 § 572 has been complied with by this Arbitrator and SITCOMM ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION.

61. That this award may only be modified under the following circumstances —

- (a) Where there was an evident material miscalculation of figures or an evident material mistake in the description of any person, thing, or property referred to in the award, the Arbitrator relied on the contract and the amount specified within the agreement; and
- (b) Where the Arbitrators may have awarded upon a matter not submitted to them, unless it is a matter not affecting the merits of the decision upon the matter submitted, the Arbitrator has relied upon the evidence presented and the contractual agreement and terms specified therein; and
- (c) Where the award is imperfect in matter of form not affecting the merits of the controversy. This Arbitrator may modify and correct the award, so as to affect the intent thereof and promote justice between the parties, the Arbitrator has intended to promote justice, fairness, and render due process between the parties irrespective of the Arbitrator's

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personal opinion, rationale, arguments  
and/or disposition.

62. It shall be forever known and stated, that this Arbitrator relied on the evidence presented and the intentions of the contract; and not otherwise. That I am duly appointed by the parties as stipulated in the agreement and as per the law this order is binding on all parties and I have come to the conclusions stated herein based on the facts and the evidence presented at the time of this arbitration award. This decision and/or rendering is not interim, that this is a final decree and judgment by this Arbitrator shall remain in effect and enforced as un-amendable immediately upon issuance.

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**NOTICE OF THE ISSUANCE OF THE AWARD TO  
BE DELIVERED TO:**

**ORIGINAL:**

**CLAIMANT**

NAME: Phillip Hudok, ET AL.,  
ADDRESS: 15958 SENECA TRAIL  
HUTTONSVILLE, WV 26273

**COPIES:**

**RESPONDENT(S)**

NAME: DONALD TRUMP, ET AL.,  
ADDRESS: 1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE  
WASHINGTON DC, 20500

JOHN ROBERTS JR., ET AL.,  
1 FIRST STREET, NE  
WASHINGTON DC, 20543

NANCY PELOSI, ET AL.,  
UNITED STATES CAPITOL  
WASHINGTON DC, 20515

CHARLES GRASSLEY  
104 HART OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON DC, 20510

WILLIAM BARR, ET AL.,  
950 PENNSYLVANIAL AVENUE SW  
WASHINGTON DC, 20530

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
950 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SW  
WASHINGTON DC, 20530

Email: [hudok@startmail.com](mailto:hudok@startmail.com)

SO, AWARDED.

Be it so this 19th day August 2019.

At: Athens, Georgia

Printed Arbitrators Name: KEISHA JONES

/s/ Keisha Jones

Arbitrator's Signature

/s/ Sandra Goulette

Printed Name of Committee Member:

/s/ Sandra Goulette

Committee Member's Signature:



[...]

**ORDER PROPOSED BY PETITIONER  
GRANTING PETITION TO CONFIRM  
PRIVATE ARBITRATION AWARD**

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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CHARLES DEAN HOOD,

*Claimant at law,*

v.

DONALD JOHN TRUMP, JOHN GLOVER  
ROBERTS, JR., CHARLES ERNES GRASSLEY,  
NANCY D'ALESSANDRO PELOSI, WILLIAM  
PELHAM BARR, ET AL.,

*Respondent(s).*

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Action: 1:21-cv-00442-JMS-WRP

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**ORDER GRANTING PETITION TO CONFIRM  
PRIVATE ARBITRATION AWARD**

**I. Introduction**

This dispute between Phillip Hudoc, Gene Stalnaker, Arnie Rosner, Alicia Lutz-Rolow, Leonard Frank house of Harview, Keith Lawrence Moore, private opt-in Beneficiaries and DONALD JOHN TRUMP, JOHN GLOVER ROBERTS, JR., CHARLES ERNES GRASSLEY < NANCY D'ALESSANDRO PELOSI, WILLIAM PELHAM BARR, ET AL, acting as agents for, of and through the following, to wit:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. This dispute was submitted to arbitration pursuant to private Contract J3:16fGsltwthghobS©, and the Arbitrator, finding that the Respondents violated the private Contract, awarded Claimant(s), including private opt-in Beneficiaries the Injunctive and Declarative Remedy for Relief sought within the private Contract. Pursuant to the Respondent's deliberate silence during the Alternative Dispute Resolution Process, this Order Granting Petition to Confirm private Arbitration Award is GRANTED.

## **II. Jurisdiction**

This Court has jurisdiction over the instant Action granted by Consent of the Parties to private Contract J3:16fGsltwthghobS©, including private opt-in Beneficiaries for Confirmation and Enforcement.

## **III. Standard of Review**

The Courts have very little discretion to review an arbitration award, as long as the arbitrator's factual determinations and lawful conclusions stem from private Contract J3:16fGsltwthghobS©. In addition, the courts have no business overruling the arbitrator so far as decisions concerning the Contract because their interpretation of the Contract is different. Continuing, the Court's "task is to determine whether the arbitrator interpreted the collective bargaining agreement," private Contract J3:16fGsltwthghobS©, not whether he did so correctly. "Private Arbitrator finds" there is no fraud, and/or any attempt to induce fraud and/or commit fraud, and/or fraud in the factum respecting the instant matter and contract, Award no. 5. Private Contract J3:16fGsltwthghobS© supersedes

all other contracts no matter the scope, subject matter and/or detail between ALL the Parties including private opt-in Beneficiaries and is irrevocable. Respondents failed to challenge the arbitration within the arbitration process and required grace period.

#### **IV. Available Defenses and Statute of Limitation**

Private Arbitration Award No. SAAPH-A510A-KJ was awarded 19 August 2019 granting Claimants Injunctonal and Declarativel Remedy for Relief contained in the above said private Contract but leaving open the monetary damages to be calculated by the Arbitrator. There was no response nor attempt from the Respondents for any defenses in any part of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Process. There was no challenge to private Arbitration Award Contract No. SAAPH-A510A-KJ within the thirty (30) day grace requirement. It is established that the Respondents' failure to oppose the Arbitration Award is barred from further legal action. It is also established the Respondents' failure to petition to vacate the Arbitration Award within thirty (30) days of the Award precludes the assertion of affirmative defenses in all subsequent actions to confirm the private Arbitration Award. Respondents therefore by their silence do not allege corruption, fraud or undue means. Thus the private Arbitration Award was issued 19 August 2019 and is irrevocable and binding upon ALL the Parties including private opt-in Beneficiaries. Even were the Respondents now invoking a legitimate defense, it would be untimely.



**V. Injunctional and Declarative Relief Awarded**

Upon the refusal of this Court or Respondents do NOT comply with this private Award and Confirmation, punitive damages shall be imposed at a rate of three times the amount of the actual damages in addition to other remedies awarded. Award No. 10. Pursuant to the private Contract J3:16fGsltwthghobS© and final Arbitration Award Contract No. SAAPH-A510A-KJ the following Injunctional and Declarative Relief is awarded and GRANTED for Claimants and ALL private opt-in Beneficiaries to make them whole:

1. opt-in process for beneficiaries designed to be simple and rapid; and
2. unconditional release and the immediate setting at liberty of Claimants and opt-in Beneficiaries; and
3. any pending and adjudicated cases of the Claimants and opt-in Beneficiaries, regardless of venue, are hereby void ab initio; and
4. immediate and unconditional indemnification and immunization of the Claimants and opt-in Beneficiaries; and
5. immediate issuance of necessary documentation of the indemnification and immunization of the Claimants and opt-in Beneficiaries; and
6. immediate return of any and all property and assets that may have been seized and captured or the market value thereof of the Claimants and opt-in Beneficiaries; and

7. expunging and destruction of all records and systems of records of the Claimants and opt-in Beneficiaries maintained by the Respondents; and
8. immediate issuance of Land Patent titled in fee simple absolute in possession; and
9. Immediate accounting and return of any and all accounts of any nature, shape, cause, form, format and kind held or managed by any entity emanating from the Claimants and opt-in Beneficiaries; and
10. immediate payment of any and all monetary damages as assessed by the Claimants so as to make whole.

## **VI. Conclusion**

Respondents refused to respond in all of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Process and therefore agree to the private Injunctive and Declarative Remedy for Relief for Claimants and ALL private opt-in Beneficiaries. Even if the Respondents had a cognizable defense to the underlying private Arbitration Award, it would be untimely. Respondents and ALL Parties including private opt-in Beneficiaries are bound to irrevocable private Contract J3:16fGsltwthghobS©, private Arbitration Award Contract No. SAAPH-A510A-KJ and this private Arbitration Confirmation Order to provide Injunctive and Declarative Remedy for Relief. This private Order shall take full force, effect and affect immediate, is fully and completely perpetual, and is completely and wholly binding upon any and ALL assigns, agents and successors regardless of form and format. The Petition to Confirm and

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Enforce private Arbitration Award Contract No. SAA-HOHA-T9KDBNQ-TQRNCF2LX-5896,A510A-PH-001, SAAPH-A510A-KJ awarding Injunctional and Declarative Remedy for Relief contained in private Contract J3:16fGsltwthghobS© and is therefore GRANTED.

IT IS SO ORDERED

DATE:

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Chief Justice of the supreme court of the U.S.

Charles Dean Hood v. DONALD JOHN TRUMP,  
JOHN GLOVER ROBERTS JR., CHARLES ERNES  
GRASSLEY, NANCY D'ALESSANDRO PELOSI,  
WILLIAM PELHAM BARR, ET AL

Action: 1:21-cv-00442-JMS-WRP

Order Granting Petition to Confirm private  
Arbitration Award







SUPREME COURT  
PRESS