IN THE CORPORATE CIRCUIT COURT FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD 14730 5 MAIN ST., UPPER MARLBORO, MD 20772

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
2026 OCT 17 AM 3:08
PR GEO CO MD #78

In the matter of George E Mc Dermott
143 N. Huron Drive forest Heights, MD 20745
Sentient Human Beings NOT A.CORPORATE FICTIONS.
phone contact 301-996-9577
email contact at Georgemcdermott2018@gmail.com.

Here After plaintiff

Versus

The of Maryland .
Through its Administrative offices of the Maryland corporate court system and its court administrator Judy K RUPP. Acting chief clerk/CEO
187 Harry S. Truman Parkway Annapolis MD.21401
Phone: 410-260-1400
TTY/Voice: 1-800-735-2258

As alleged Named Defendants.

And.

The State of Maryland Inc. as an Alleged Municipal Corporate Government Duns number 847612442 headquarters City of Baltimore Duns # 052340973.
Maryland Judicial Center 187 Harry S.
Truman Parkway Annapolis MD.21401
Phone: 410-260-1400 TTY/Voice: 1-800-735-2258

As named alleged corporate defendants

And

THE CORPORATION OF THE UNITED STATES INC. and IT'S Current ACTING CEO and DONALD JOHN TRUMP ITS CORPORATE TRUSTEES' officers in their legal

And.

The Municipal Corporation T/A. The INC. Town of Forrest Heights Maryland it's acting CEO Troy Barrington and a Assigns located 5508 Arapahoe Dr., Forrest Heights MD. 20745. Phone # (301)-996-9577 fax # 301-838-9236
Email ichisolm@forrestheights.gov

And

Case #

C-16-CV-26 - 0006185

MD Rules, Rule 2-325
RULE 2-325. JURY TRIAL D-D-E-M-A-N-D-E-D
ON ALL COUNTS AND CLAIMS
(a) Demand. Any party may elect a trial by jury of any issue triable of right by a jury by filing a demand therefor in writing

Plaintiffs are Appearing pursuant to OUR Organic U.S. Constitution title 28 USC§ 1654
"In all courts of the United States the parties may plead and conduct their own cases personally or by counsel as, by

Plaintiff now respectfully request this court its officers and agents to declare its true legal capacity and corporate capacity. Under title TITLE 28 USC 3002 SECTION 15A STATES IN FIRST THAT THIS COURT AND CORPORATE GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE JUDICIARY PROCEDURAL SECTION. See 28 U.S.C. 1603

Which includes cases to be cited in This civil actions including all previous actions involving the plaintiff in this court Exhibits as Part of the Pleading: from this 1980 to present. **AS proof of the official record**

F/N – 1. **TITLE 28 USC 3002 SECTION 15A STATES THAT THE UNITED STATES IS A FEDERAL CORPORATION AND NOT A GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE JUDICIARY PROCEDURAL SECTION. December 9th 1945 International Organization Immunities Act relinquished every public office of the United States to the United Nations. 22 CFR 92.12-92.31 FR Heading "Foreign Relationship" states that an oath is required to take office. 28 us e 1603. " § 1603. See Definitions**

Prince George's County Bar Association
Through its current president Steven B. Vinick
14330 Old Marlboro Pike
Upper Marlboro, **MD** 20772
Fax: (301) 952-1429.
Joined as a necessary party to ACHIEVE JUSTICE.

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PLAINTIFF'S TRUE BILL OF COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO MD RULE 2 – 101 + 303 ASSERTING ACTIONS BY DEFENDANTS AND THEIR AGENTS IN CIVIL CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS, CONVERSION OF PLAINTIFF'S PROPERTIES AND BUSINESS ASSETS WILL AND FRAUD ON THE COURT AND RULE OF LAW BY THE NAMED DEFENDANTS AND OR THEIR AGENTS AGAINST PLAINTIFF

INVOLVING CONSPIRACY BY COURT CLERKS OFFICE 1024 AGENTS IMPEDE/ACCEPT ORIGINAL COMPLAINT 10/02/26 AND AMENDED COMPLAINT AMENDED COMPLAINT 10/05/2026 AFTER PERSONAL VISIT TO COURT TO CORRECT DEFICIENCIES WHICH INCLUDED LACK OF SPECIFICITIES NAMING DEFENDANT CORPORATION'S AGENTS AND ASSIGNS INADVERTENT FAILURE TO SIGN ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FILED IN CT'S NIGHT DROP-BOX CLERK OF THE COURT REFUSED TO ACCEPT FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT WITH SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS. SEE [ATT- 1-2]. MD CJP § 6-201(B). THIS VERIFIED COMPLAINT INCLUDES ALLEGATIONS OF CORPORATE FRAUD, COURT FRAUD, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE AND F/N-CORPORATE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LEGAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS RIGHT'S OF PLAINTIFF'S. AGAINST THE PLAINTIFF IS VERIFIED BY COURT RECORDS DATING BACK 32 YEARS IN THIS COURT AND OTHER STATE COURTS AS RECORDS ATTEST TOO.

Now comes organic citizen a natural human being George E McDermott for his and his family's interest to file this verified amended/corrected complaint at the direction of the court clerk's office while attempting to file 1st original complaint to address deficiency in night drop-box filing at 4:19 PM 10/02/2026. Original discovery of deficiency found in noted on 10/03/2026 certified copies to alleged defendants et al. first amended complaint was prepared on 10/04/2026 and brought to the clerk's office at 1024 of this building which the court clerk refused to accept citing deficiencies. Explained and outlined with yellow sticky note pads which will be addressed individually in this second amended verified complaint to preserve the record for appeal. Citing Maryland rule right to amend and indemnify deficiency to be correct. Plaintiff

[FN –1]. Article 19 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights guarantees that every person who suffers an injury to their person or property has a right to a legal remedy, justice without sale or denial, and a speedy resolution according to the law of the land. "? This court continue to deny plaintiff at el. Constitutional right to a full fare on this proceeding which has been denied for more than 30 years to cover up this conduct of bonded court officers. Clerks of the court warning against the Constitution/rule of law.

fearing dismissal one day after being discovered deficiencies one day after being diagnosed with pneumonia. Plaintiff had Travel to this court to correct deficiency.

STATEMENT OF FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES SUBMITTED UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

1. Upon arriving at the court clerk's office plaintiff on 10/14/2026 was immediately again deferred to supervisor's office at room 1024 to make his amended filing after first visit to clerk's office 10/05/2026. [ATT . 1-2]. Again, court clerk's office rejected any amended pleadings or the checks to pay for the filing of the documents were corrected filing citing certain additional deficiencies and needed to be filed, see [ATT. 3] instead directing plaintiff to make changes to the following sticky notes and resubmit.

2. Which plaintiff consented to making and is now resubmitting for the courts review even though plaintiff is hampered by the fact that no court in the state of Maryland or elsewhere is or has allowed plaintiff any legal discovery, and any subpoenas to be answered, except one and no alleged corporate governmental agents or agencies to identify their legal jurisdiction and authority under 28 U.S C. 1603 statute law. In any case. [FN –2]. Required under statute.

2. Plaintiff will now identify the full names and of the corporate defendants agents responsible for this proceeding being filed in this court as the clerk of the court requires however because of the shielding of the defendants agents personal names and addresses as well as their required oath of office, and there alleged judicial bond holders of the certificate of insurance which has been requested hundreds of times with no success from any of all court involved plaintiff can only use the courthouse address is a place to be served the administrative offices of the court will not after 20 years provide plaintiff with the registered agent of the

[FN –2]. ("**28 U.S.C.A. § 1603. Definitions "For purposes of this chapter**—" (a) A 'foreign state', except as used in section 1608 of this title, includes a political subdivision of a foreign state or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state as defined in subsection**"(b) An 'agency or instrumentality of a foreign state' means any entity**— "(1) which is a separate legal person, corporate or otherwise, and "(2) which is an organ of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof,

corporations named herein and hereafter is a basic requirement of proof of legal standing, you'll get judicial capacity, legal authority and duties of office necessitating this verified complaint.

4. Answering clerks first sticky note demand full names and addresses of each defendant must be listed an impossible task until the court officers of this court records. Produce full compliance a true and correct copy of each alleged judicial officer or clerks' agents and assigns verified as of office having been properly executed, signed and witnessed and then archived in the Maryland Hall of records or designated Federal Archivists' office and Secretary of State as a custodian of records offices.

5. Plaintiff objects to the clerk's office, demanding that the plaintiff had to remove all ("at el.") References cited in caption of filing. Plaintiff only allowed to assert addresses published for public view even though none of the defendants in any prior proceedings have stated their registered agents or corporate capacities in any court to this date. Real be stricken from this verified complaint which is in violation of **Maryland Rule 1-301(a)**, 1-321 once again in 32 years of judicial abuse corporate named defendants in the furtherance of conspiracy to defraud and legal terrorism on behalf of these named alleged court officers' agents and assigns. It is In violation of the code of conduct and standard of professional responsibility of the court's offices agents and assigns. To force plaintiff to proceed not knowing defendants legal capacity/and or authority. To represent named defendants and their agents. [ATT 1-8].

6. Plaintiff openly admits that on 10/2/2026 he had inadvertently submitted the original verified complaint without signing the document as he was ill and should not have been on the road due to undiagnosed pneumonia and emergency room. But plaintiff had taken remedial action to let the court know by the court opening on October 5 of his error and attempt to file

[F/N –3]. Under **Maryland Rule 1-301(a)**, an original pleading (such as a civil complaint filed in the Circuit Court) **must include the names and addresses, with zip codes, of all parties if known, The "If Known" Exception:** If a defendant's address is genuinely unknown at the time of filing, the plaintiff must typically state that the address is unknown and may need to demonstrate due diligence in attempting to locate them to proceed with alternative methods of service. **Complaint fully complies with these rules**

amended complaint. To the Clerk of the court who is in refused to take also, refused to produce a deficiency notice in official form also and refused to date stamp the deficiency and or accept a plaintiff's new check in the amount of $165 required filing fee.

7. Clerk of the court claim that petitioner had not filed a conforming complaint which is disputed. However, in hindsight plaintiff on this second amended complaint, plaintiff had deletes all reference to the District Court matter in Hyattsville from his verified complaint. Which will be addressed later in a separate motion for removal of those actions as the judge in that case is already denied a jury trial and still refuses to issue a proper scheduling order. All secreting court public records /pleadings amended filing. Once again pointed respectfully asked the court take judicial notice of attachments [ATT –1-2] under the best evidence rule and Maryland EVD rules. [Title 5 Title 201, 901 – 1001, 02, 03, 03 +1008] the majority of the evidence is in the possession of the defendant who I will now name officially as accessories to an after-the-fact to the counts of obstruction of justice, falsification of court records, destruction of court pleadings, conspiracy with fellow bar members to commit treason against the Constitution and rule of law with their fellow bar members in the Prince George's Bar Association which numerous judicial officers are members and officers of without divulging their conflict of interest the plaintiff and 99% of the victims of this court. We requested none of the named judges in this complaint be assigned this case. [F/N-4]. [ATT.1-4]

8. The plaintiff will now set forth and identify the officers of the court. Who had a duty to prevent, and a duty to provide honest services, and a duty to report waste fraud and abuse of courts resources to the administrative offices of the court, to the proper US attorney's office,

[F/N-4]. Before listing specific grounds for recusal, however, Rule 2.11 uses the word "including," and as Comment [1] to Rule 2.11 notes, "[u]nder this Rule, a judge is disqualified whenever the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned, regardless of whether any of the specific provisions in paragraphs (a) (1) through (5) apply." (Emphasis added). Consequently, the Requesting Judges should be attentive to the potential that circumstances not specifically mentioned in their inquiry might necessitate recusal.

since the MD. states attorneys' offices had been forewarned reputedly of ongoing abuse of process and concealing misconduct these officers and agents. It's fruitless to name them. But as anyone can see this conspiracy of rights is where can I Sight legal definition injury in fact from Black's Law dictionary causation injuries.

Citing from Black's Law dictionary. Malicious Injury. ("An injury committed against a person at the prompting of malice or hatred to-wards him, or done spitefully or wantonly. The willful doing of an act with knowledge it is liable to injure another regardless of the consequences. Injuries involved elements of fraud, violence wantonness and willfulness, or criminality. An injury that is intentional, wrongful and without just cause or exercise, even in the absence of hatred despite or ill will punitive damages may be awarded to the plaintiff for such injuries. Coupled with. Malice in fact. Express or actual malice. Ill will towards a particular person; or intention to injure or defend such person. It amplifies the desire or interest to injure, while "malice in law" or "implied malice" means wrongful act done intentionally, without just cause for excuse, and jury may infer it also. See malice in law which states. ("The intentional doing of a wrong-full act without just cause or excuse, implied inferred, or legal malice. As distinguished from malice in fact, it is presumed from tortious acts deliberately done without just cause, excuse, or justification. Which are reasonably calculated to injure another or others"). **Emphasis in the law.**

9. Plaintiff now names for the record the corporate agents who have aided and abetted their fellow bar members and Associates in an ongoing as a criminal conspiracy/monopoly defined under citing from Maryland declaration of rights article 19 adopted ("the constitutional provision reflects a deep-seated historical skepticism toward commercial powers and states so explicitly under the current Maryland declaration of rights. Published as the rule of law stating ("explicitly outlined in the founding father's opposition to corporate monopolies: that monopolies are odious contrary to the spirit of free government, and the principles of commerce and art not be suffered. Adopted in 1776, this constitutional skepticism toward consolidated commercial [FN –5].

(10). For this reason, the plaintiff's court must object to the court clerk's assertion to strike all addresses of the named corporate defendants standing and corporate affiliation publicly and in

[FN –5]. MD Constitution, MD CONST Art. 1, § 9 clearly states open "Every person elected, or appointed, to any office of profit or trust, under this Constitution, or under the Laws, made pursuant thereto, shall, before he enters upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe the following oath, or affirmation: I, ..., do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and Laws thereof; and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of ....., according to the Constitution and Laws of this State, (and, if a Governor, Senator, Member of the House of Delegates, or Judge,)

of this verified complaint of their station, court rules, the fraud on the court as well plaintiff's. Doing business in the same address clandestinely with an intent to defraud, obstruct justice, and violate their oath of office;

(A). CLERK OF THE CORPORATE COURT. For Prince George's County MD. NAMED as Enablers (1) .Norman L. Pritchett (1978–1990): And (2) . Vivian Jenkins (1990–2001) and Vivian Jenkins (1990–2001) and (3). Cheryl L. Horty (2001): Served briefly as the Acting Clerk and. (4). Peggy A. Magee (2006–2010) and (5), Marilynn M. Bland (2010–2014) and (5). And Sydney J. Harrison (2014–2018)and (6). S. El-Amin (2018–Present.) Last known addresses the Courthouse at 14735 Main Street Upper Marlboro, MD 20772 Phone: 301-952-3318 Fax: 301-952-3768.
As alleged corporate bonded employees et al.

(B). And. Those Alleged State of MD Inc. Corporate bonded judicial officers the State of Maryland Inc. Duns # State of Maryland 847612442 City of Baltimore 052340973 including corporate entity of Prince George's County Who all joined in the furtherance of an ongoing ever enlarging civil/criminal conspiracy against plaintiff beginning in 1984 to present. Court records attest to archived in the Maryland archives and records administration. To include.

(C). Named Judges Ronald D. Schiff, (2). Sylvania W. Woods. (3). Vincent J. Femia, (4). Thomas P. Smith, (5). Allen Shepherd, (6). Sherrie L. Krauser, (6). Sheila R. Tillerson Adams, (7). Hassan Ali El-Amin, (8). James J. Lombardi, (9). William D. Missouri. (10). Michele D. Hotten. (11). Crystal D. Mittelstaedt. (12. Steven I. Platt. (13), James J. Lombardi. (14). Michael P. Whalen, (15). Beverly J. Woodard, (16). Graydon S. McKee III, (17). Larnzell Martin Jr., and (18). Robert H. Mason, and now (19) JUDGE a latest judge of MD. District Court Judge D0RSAINVIL. Hyattsville court

6. Finally, regarding jurisdiction of this court which has to be brought into question based on its past malicious misconduct against the plaintiff. Plaintiff demands that this court state its jurisdiction and authority in conformity with the United States Constitution title 28 1603 et seq. and divulge its true corporate affiliation with any of the defendant corporations as a legal F/N-6requirement of law and statute. As over 30 other courts have refused to state their jurisdiction and authority with unsigned orders judgments and decrees both state and federal. Presumably to cover up the misconduct of former judges and clerks of this court misconduct of office and see you only malicious related use of legal process. Which states. And I quote further this court

F/N-6.. Circuit Courts - Md. Const. Art. IV §§ 1, 19-20 Each county has a circuit court. The circuit courts are the highest common law courts of record exercising original jurisdiction within the state. Uniform Certification of Questions of Law Act. CJP § 12-307. 10 III. Venue A. General Rule Generally, a civil action shall be brought in a county where the defendant resides, carries on a regular business, is employed, or habitually engages in a vocation. In addition, a corporation also may be sued where it maintains it principal offices in the state. CJP § 6- 201(a).

should and must now move him and that this court incorporate by reference all the following cases filed in this court for in against the plaintiffs to include but not limited too.

(11) . Plaintiff now cites the following **cases CAL – 95 – 00940, CAL – 95 – 13288, CAL – 95 – 26059. And CAL – 97 – 08728**. Causing grievous harm and economic terrorism or 32 years against and the related court cases in the United States District Court for Maryland bankruptcy court division which is the cornerstone of this conspiracy against rights began in 1994 the United States Bankruptcy Court for Maryland case number **88 – 42746 - PM** for plaintiff as a victim of the debtor who had embezzled ½ million dollars business In 1986-87 plaintiff notified the court in 1994 of this section and the court allowed and continued the deception by allowing a County circuit judge . Ronald D. Schiff, of PG County/MD. To appear as a federal judge without legal jurisdiction and authority beginning this 32-year pattern and practice of fraud corruption criminal abuse of process. , Depth of his business and assets, and acts of legal terrorism against the office of the court and the victim now plaintiff which is well chronicled in court records archived the national archives and Maryland archives. F/N-6…

13. Plaintiff asserts as well as the **US Supreme Court. Case number 10 – 10 – 236.** And most recently in the **US District Court for DC circuit case # 1: 98-CV-1235 (TPJ**) and succeeded by **USDC – CT – DC cases 1: 25-CV-2222-(UNA).** Also, the **USCOA-DC cases # 1: 25-CV-5096** and. **# 1: 25-CV-5411** and. **US-COFC case # 1398 (MBH)** as well as **US-COA F/C- 26-CV-1526 (JP**). As well as **the**) in each court plaintiff plaintiff's actions have been dismissed with fictitious orders which courts of the court will not authenticate or validate plaintiff has F/N-7. repeatedly demanded court's state their legal Jurisdiction and authority as of the filing of this bill of complaint not 1 Federal Ct., Judge or Clark of the court has complied with producing their oath of office the

F/N-7. Plaintiff asserts that If any of the clerk of the will and feel how you don't I'm still not feeling good that I can believe it. Done to me are court, alleged judicial officers of the court forcing this verified complaint to be filed. Believe themselves to have been wrongfully identified they simply have to produce their oath of office, there required state or federal bonding documents, and a copy of their electronic signature cards and history all courts have refused to produce to verify their unsigned orders for the last 32 years as the cases cited above clearly verified.

Castilian bracket holding that oath of office in the last 30 years while issuing hundreds of unsigned orders should court the court offices and also failed to comply with the statute laws outlined under Title 5, 15 and 28 statute laws making the orders judgments and decrees avoid under the VOID ORDER JUDGMENT DOCTRINE. This court has jurisdiction to grant jury trial.

13. Plaintiff asserts that all of the State And Federal Alleged Judicial Officers And Officers of the courts have engaged in a civil RICO conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the plaintiff as defined under USC 42 U.S.C. § 1985: Civil Conspiracy to Interfere with Civil Rights Title 42 §§**2. Obstructing Justice and Intimidating Participants (§ 1985(2)) What it covers:** Conspiring to influence, deter, or injure parties, witnesses, or grand/petit jurors, or attempting to impede the due course of justice in a state or territory with the intent to deny equal protection of the laws there can be no defendant corporations agents numbering in excess of 50 and the duty and responsibility under their employment contracts to provide honest services to the plaintiff and other citizens of this nation which they have chosen willingly with malice in law, malice in say to work with fellow board members to hinder obstructing judicial proceedings and falsification of court records which can be verified by archived documents motions pleadings and papers.

14. Plaintiff now incorporates by reference all motions pleadings and papers filed in all the above cases both state and federal. As proof of the official record under the following Maryland statutes MD rule 5 – 201 (a), (b), (d), (e), (f) and (g). In support plaintiff's action under title 42 USC (§ 1985(3)) were over 50 agents of this court and others have worked against

the legal rights of and knowing knowledge of their violation of plaintiff the statutory offices plaintiff has at present 1500+ videos posted@secretjustice.com and another 350+ videos

F/N-8. 42 USC (§ 1985(3)) **The Crime:** Occurs when Two or more people conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in the free exercise or enjoyment of any constitutional or federal right also provides a **Remedy:** Grants damaged parties the right to sue the conspirators directly for financial recovery and damages which all courts are trying to prevent under color of law/authority

posted at plaintiff's website and posted on YouTube@George4justice.. Which the court can also take judicial notice of. That notice was given to all of the named defendants and their corporations/associates and insiders under the best evidence rule. The above courts jointly and severally their agents and assigns have never allowed plaintiff any discovery, issuance of court signed subpoenas for evidence, any interrogatories required under the rules and statutes of these courts. Depriving plaintiff of his due process rights at law once again under color of law.

15. Plaintiff. Complied with the deputy clerk's directions regarding filing of this amended bill of complaint will now having, now put into evidence the following documents. To preserve the record for appeal which appeared to indicate collusion by and between this court clerk's office and court clerks of the defendants corporations using the US mail service to distribute unverifiable orders judgments and decrees in an effort to weaken plaintiff's complaint once again all courts were asked to provide proof of the legal standing, bonds of the judicial and respective clerks offices as well as signed copies of the judicial office archived in the Maryland archives or federal archives, as well as a ruling on whether they and their corporate parents are truly courts of law and justice and not just courts of modified courts of Inquisition Acting outside of the Constitution and rule of law these United States of America and its corporate affiliates. By never allowing pro se litigants cases in plaintiff's cases to move forward in their courts never allow hearings on motions, the right to a fair trial: is compromised under the 5th , 6th and 7th & 14th amendment to our organic Constitution which appears to have been dissolved. Without constitutional amendment or vote on the will of the people. F/N-.9

F/N-9. **MARYLAND: Deficient or Stricken Filing Notice** Last updated 1 year ago When you e-file a case in Maryland, a clerk will review the filing. During clerk review, the clerk will decide if the filing is accepted, deficient, stricken, or rejected. If **deficient**, the clerk will change the filing code to Deficient Filing and apply the deficient stamp to the document indicating that the document is deficient, then the clerk will accept the filing in order to attach a Case Number to the filing. Corrective action is expected within 14 days. If a filing is sent but then rejected as Deficient, the Service Contacts on the case will receive a follow up email informing them the documents they received were rejected.To correct the Deficient filing, you should correct the document in whatever way the court advises you to, then file into the existing case and re-upload your corrected document in the Filings section.

16. Plaintiff is now furnishing the court with associated cases all emanating from actions of this court and in-actions of this court and their failure to provide honest services and protect the legal and human rights of the plaintiff for the past 32 years acting under color of law and authority while abusing their oath of office if they have one the Bill of Rights and our organic Constitution and law respectively. The court can notice the absence of any deficient stamps.

ATT. #	Description of attachment to preserve the record for appeal should it be necessary. To achieve justice.	Date	Page #
ATT. 1	Original filing with this court clerk would not accept returns all papers and checks in violation of rules court refused to keep a copy required by rules	10/02/26	Page – 12
ATT. 2	Amended complaint clerk's office would not accept returns all pages checks with sticky notes not deficiency court refused to accept filing returned all papers	10/05/26	pages – 13. 4 per page
ATT. 3	Exemplar federal courts deceptive mailings involved in the cover-up of this court and others frauds for documents per page. With unauthorized date stamps	10/02/26 +10/05/26	pages – 1. 4 per page
ATT. 4	Additional evidence that plaintiff's legal rights to appear in court have been repeatedly denied in other Maryland state courts trying to assist the victim of probate fraud in the theft involving over $18 million in Elkton Maryland are violated because of the rebellious actions of court clerks falsifying of court records and assisting local lawyers and judges in the theft of tens of millions of dollars of her father's estate. Which now the courts in Delaware even after paying their filing fees clerks refused to allow cases to move forward with jury trial demands.	04/15/26	Page 5 – 6 Maryland courts refused to legal and judicial terrorism by lawyers and judicial officers
ATT-5	Defendant corporations Forest Heights MD. Inc. denying it's legal posted address returning certified mail.	10/09/26	Page - 18

17. Plaintiff At the direction of the clerk's office 10/5/26 is removed references to the District Court cases which are most motion for removal was rejected by that court after the denial of jury trial after this court is docketed the application and assigned a case number two this action for breach of contract plaintiff will be filing separate second motion dealing with that F/N-10.

F/N-10.. **Rule 2-341 (a). Without Leave of Court. A party may file an amendment to a pleading without leave of court by the date set forth in a scheduling order or, if there is no scheduling order, no later than 30 days before a scheduled trial date.**

Court will notice plaintiff filed 2 Corrected Complaints Which Ct. clerk requested complying with clerks, directions in a timely manner amending verified complaint..

18. This court has subject matter jurisdiction. As this Circuit Courts - Md. Const. Art. IV §§ 1, 19-20

Each county has a circuit court. The circuit courts are the highest common law courts of record exercising original jurisdiction within the state. Plaintiff and defendants' agents are residents and corporate entities doing business out of Prince George County judicial Center. On behalf of corporate offices located at located at 14735 Main Street, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772. Where the majority of the defendants have and maintain a legal address at.

PLAINTIFF HAVING LAID OUT THE NUMBERED FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS, SEPARATE COUNTS FOR EACH CAUSE OF ACTION AS REQUIRED BY THIS COURT.

19. Plaintiff therefore as having cited in paragraphs statements 1rough 18bove in his Introduction. This verified Bill of complaint supported by statutory law identifying (1) within statements set forth 1 through 18.cited above outlining courts and the plaintiff and their capacity/residence agent's legal address so proper service may be had. And further Identify the defendant, their **legal Capacity, and residence, and how they may be served (such as through a resident agent if a business). Plaintiff will need the assistance of the court for the corporate defendants and her agent at el**. To compel the corporate defendants to divulge their true resident agent and legal capacity. Which none of the F/N-10. defendants have furnished and 32 years that they may be served properly by certified USPS mail. Or their agents proper. Electronic mail designation to the clerk of this court for service of all related motions filings court scheduling orders and discovery materials required under the controlling statute cited as title 15 U S.C.A. section 7001 and Maryland's rule § 21–106. Which as of the date of this filing no F/N-11. corporate agent or agency named and unnamed have and must provide Plaintiff. As the court requires of true corporate affiliation and resident agent. To be served Setting forth a true bill of complaint. Now

F/N-11. Title 8 USC 1481 stated once an oath of office is taken citizenship is relinquished, thus you become a foreign entity, agency, or state. That means every public office is a foreign state, including all political subdivisions. (i.e. every single court and that courts personnel is considered a separate foreign entity) supported by 28 USC 3002 Section 15A states that the United States is a Federal Corporation and not a Government, including the Judiciary Procedural Section.

incorporates Reference archived records. Plaintiff reserves the right to incorporate by reference all archived records. Of the courts cited in this verified complaint. Especially in light of the no court officer has divulged its true legal capacity in 32 years. As 28 USC § 1603 requires. F/N-11.

20. Plaintiff will not request the court's assistance ***in requiring that the defendant corporations*** act in accordance with Maryland law. As in the last 32 years no corporate offices, or corporate resident agent/mailing addresses as required by law. Emphasis supplied. Court has divulged its true corporate affiliation, attachment

Core Requirements under Maryland Law…?

Statutory Requirement: According to Md. Code, Corps. & Assns. § 2-108, every Maryland corporation must continuously maintain both a principal office and a resident agent within the state. [1]
The Physical Address Rule: The address provided for the resident agent cannot be a P.O. Box or a virtual office. It must be a true, physical street address in Maryland where an individual is physically present during normal business hours to receive service of process (lawsuits, subpoenas, and official state correspondence). [1, 2]
Public Disclosure: When a corporation files its Articles of Incorporation, the names and physical addresses of both the principal office and the resident agent become part of the publicly accessible record. Anyone can look up this information for free using the SDAT business search tool. [1, 2, 3]
Updating Changes: If a corporation changes its principal office or resident agent, it is required by law to promptly file a formal Board Resolution or signed corporate statement with SDAT along with a filing fee (typically $25) to update the public record. [1, 2] Why "True" Mailing Addresses Matter

1. **Failing to maintain an accurate resident agent or providing a false or unmonitored address can lead to severe legal consequences:**
2. Administrative Dissolution: The state can forfeit a corporation's charter and revoke its right to do business if it fails to maintain a valid resident agent or file mandatory annual reports.
3. **Default Judgments:** If a company is sued and the resident agent's address is outdated or incorrect, service of process can legally be served directly to SDAT instead. If the corporation does not receive the forwarded documents, a court can rule against them via a default judgment without the company ever knowing they were sued. **AGAIN, EMPHASIS SUPPLIED...**

PLAINTIFF'S JURISDICTIONAL DESIGNATION OF PARTIES, HAVING BEEN MET JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENTS, AND SUMMARIZATION OF NUMBERED FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS IN SUPPORT OF AMENDED VERIFIED COMPLAINT, SUPPORTED BY COURTS STATUTORY LAW AND IN COMPLIANCE WITH THIS CORPORATE COURT STATUTORY RULES COVERED UNDER THE COMAR STATUTES AND ("BYLAWS COMAR MOST COMMONLY STANDS FOR THE CODE OF MARYLAND REGULATIONS, WHICH IS THE OFFICIAL COMPILATION OF ALL ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS ISSUED BY STATE AGENCIES IN MARYLAND")

F/N-12. Most definitely. The court employees are aware courts are corporation with corporate bylaws regarding. A **corporate code of conduct for executives** dictates the ethical and legal boundaries that top-tier leaders must follow. It acts as a regulatory safeguard and establishes the "tone at the top" to drive organization-wide compliance. A written code of conduct applies to everyone in the boundless organization also the global marketplace. Yet for 32 years this corporations officers and agents have been disrespected there. Corporate bylaws Constitution state of Maryland.

21, Plaintiff alleges that the defendants at el all had a duty to prevent these ongoing atrocities against plaintiff's legal rights through the unlawful law deprivation of plaintiff/enumerated legal rights, access to honest court services, F/N-12. For the past 32 years by name defendants' corporations and their corporate agents and assigns plus alleged as named above as Plaintiff has found it necessary to videotape all actions with court. Due to courts continuing misconduct in support of Mafia agents Wayne A. Bowie and Peter Parker Esq. in the theft of millions of dollars of their assets of the plaintiff using forged falsified [ATT]. Documents falsified judgment liens, falsified titles of ownership, which three juries of this court have already found to be fraudulent. The above-captioned case **CAL – 95 – 00940, CAL – 95 – 13288, CAL – 95 – 26059. And CAL – 97 – 08728.** All jury verdicts for the defendant overturned insider officer of this court Thomas P Smith brother-in-law of the Mafia control agent Peter Parker Esq. after appeal affirmed Mafia agents took these cases on appeal which is a matter of record. [FN– 2]. See Archived records.

3. Plaintiff alleges that the clerk of these court agents have acted Malun se / mala prohibited conduct through their current and past repeated failures to perform honest services to their employers by allowing falsification of court records, court's dockets, court video transcription, just as the District Court is already denied plaintiff's demand for jury trial and attempted to deny motion of removal to this court. Plaintiff respectfully request that this new bill of complaint/ **court case MUST not be assigned to any Judge in this court who had any affiliation with any case involving George Mc Dermott et al.** plaintiff reserves the right to present archived records at trial. [F/N. – 13].

[F/N. – 13]. . Under **Article 23 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights**, the right of a trial by jury is **"inviolably preserved,"** meaning that valid jury verdicts cannot be casually set aside or overturned by a judge. However, the declaration does not create an absolute bar against overturning a verdict; rather, it establishes strict constitutional boundaries for when a court can intervene. Former judge Thomas P Smith and others of this court knew they were violating plaintiffs constitutional rights and acted in mala prohibitive fashion anyway. It's

3. Plaintiff alleges that this court by allowing defendants agents to designate plaintiff as a ***second-class citizen. Has placed plaintiffs at all*** . Given that the defendant corporations' agents

[F/N –13]. Article 19 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights guarantees that every person who suffers an injury to their person or property has a right to a legal remedy, justice without sale or denial, and a speedy resolution according to the law of the land. "? This court continue to deny plaintiff at el. Constitutional right to a full fare on this proceeding which has been denied for more than 30 years to cover up this conduct of bonded court officers. Clerks of the court warning against the Constitution/rule of law.

bonds, and repeatedly made false statements as to jurisdiction and authority, docket entries cases evidencing that the scheduling notices have been sent out properly saying that no dockets of these types of cases are available as the court does not keep dockets on municipal actions against citizens has caused plaintiff's extreme emotional financial, and financial losses of the past 23 years in the amount of tens of millions of dollars. See Mafia connections@marylandcorruption.com.

4. Plaintiff asserts this has been a pattern and practice from more than 30+ years beginning in 1995 and continuing to present yet the plaintiff corporate agents in lower courts. In this court clerk's offices have an are currently. Attempting to inflict further financial losses on the defendants/plaintiffs in this case. At the same time alleging the court has no jurisdiction over the municipal defendants the court is only allowing the use of its facilities to facilitate corporate municipalities agents and assigns collection efforts or citations. For the benefit of third-party corporate nongovernment entities. Okay All Punitive compensatory, and exemplary damages the defendants' agents have caused plaintiff over the last 32 years plus. And that any judge assigned this case MUST produce his of the law office, and his judicial bond/corporate affiliation under citing MD Constitution, Art. 1, § 9 yet all points are used to produce fees of office why. [FN –14]. See [Att. 6] court order issued by defendants agents.

[FN –14]. MD Constitution, MD CONST Art. 1, § 9 clearly states open "Every person elected, or appointed, to any office of profit or trust, under this Constitution, or under the Laws, made pursuant thereto, shall, before he enters upon the duties of such office, take and subscribe the following oath, or affirmation: I, ..., do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and Laws thereof; and that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligently and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, execute the office of ....., according to the Constitution and Laws of this State, (and, if a Governor, Senator, Member of the House of Delegates, or Judge,)

5. This court has jurisdiction and authority as well as a duty to accept this filing as original proceedings which led to the 30 years of deprivation of legal rights, the direct causation and 5. result of the malicious, mala in se and the deliberate. Consequential damages causing malicious injury to the plaintiff's this Court's prior actions and ongoing actions and those of the defendant corporations refused to identify the corporate affiliation, produce any legal discovery, as the court has decided below plaintiff is not entitled to a jury trial, legal discovery, interrogatories or to face the defendants' agents and in open court before a jury of his peers. As law requires citations clearly state that on the order of 06/10/2026 on all citations status notice and I quote. ("Status notice – criminal/traffic") yet the courts of the court will not produce their oath of office/dockets of the various cases alleged, the judges alleged judicial oath of office of pattern and practices that prompted this court and others for 32 years that must stop. See [ATT-1]. [FN –3]. Plaintiff reserves the right to incorporate by reference all previous court filings in this court, the District Court of Maryland, and all federal courts especially relating to. USDC – DC – CT court cases 1: 98-CV-1235 TPJ as well as 1: 25-CV-2222 UNA, all related appeals in the federal court system including District Court's, Court of Appeal, courts are federal claims, Court of Appeal for the Federal Circuit, and the United States Supreme Court. All news agents have acted in lockstep with this court agents to deny defendants constitutionally required due process rights. And [FN – 15]. program of the criminal misconduct of the plaintiff's failure to provide honest services. While engaging in economic terrorism against plaintiffs at el. Because the extreme malicious injury see

[FN –15]. Citing from Black's Law dictionary. Malicious Injury. ("An injury committed against a person at the prompting of malice or hatred to-wards him, or done spitefully or wantonly. The willful doing of an act with knowledge it is liable to injure another regardless of the consequences. Injuries involved elements of fraud, violence wantonness and willfulness, or criminality. An injury that is intentional, wrongful and without just cause or exercise, even in the absence of hatred despite or ill will punitive damages may be awarded to the plaintiff for such injuries. Coupled with. Malice in fact. Express or actual malice. Ill will towards a particular person; or intention to injure or defend such person. It amplifies the desire or interest to injure, while "malice in law" or "implied malice" means wrongful act done intentionally, without just cause for excuse, and jury may infer it also. See malice in law which states. ("The intentional doing of a wrong-full act without just cause or excuse, implied inferred, or legal malice. As distinguished from malice in fact, it is presumed from tortious acts deliberately done without just cause, excuse, or justification. Which are reasonably calculated to injure another or others. **Emphasis in the law**

6. Finally, regarding jurisdiction of this court which has to be brought into question based on its past malicious misconduct against the plaintiff. Plaintiff demands that this court state its jurisdiction and authority in conformity with the United States Constitution title 28 1603 et seq. and divulge its corporate affiliation with any of the defendant corporations as a requirement of law and statute. As over 30 other courts have refused to state their jurisdiction and authority with unsigned orders judgments and decrees both state and federal. Presumably to cover up the misconduct of former judges and clerks of this court misconduct of office and only malicious related use of legal process. Which states. And I quote further this court should and must

("**28 U.S.C.A. § 1603. Definitions "For purposes of this chapter**—" (a) A 'foreign state', except as used in section 1608 of this title, includes a political subdivision of a foreign state or an agency or instrumentality of a foreign state as defined in subsection**"(b) An 'agency or instrumentality of a foreign state' means any entity**— "(1) which is a separate legal person, corporate or otherwise, and "(2) which is an organ of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, or a majority of whose shares or other ownership interest is owned by a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, and "(3) which is neither a citizen of a State of the United States as defined in section 1332 **(c) and (d) of this title, nor created under the laws of any third country.** "(c) The 'United States' includes all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."**(d) A 'commercial activity' means either a regular course of commercial conduct** or a particular commercial transaction or act. The commercial character of an activity shall be determined by reference to the nature of the course of conduct or particular transaction or act, rather than by reference to its purpose. Emphasis supplied.

Provide compliance with United States code annotated statute provided below. To grant any relief to the now second-class citizen [ATT 1 – –9]

alleged defendant corporations or their agencies or assigns named in this complaint.
("22 CFR 92.12-92.31 FR Heading "Foreign Relationship" states that an oath is required to take office. Title 8 USC 1481 stated once an oath of office is taken citizenship is relinquished, thus you become a foreign entity, agency, or state. That means every public office is a foreign state, including all political subdivisions. (i.e. every single court and that courts personnel are considered a separate foreign entity) without which this court has no jurisdiction. Or alleged authority,

Introduction and Designation of Parties, the Identify the plaintiff and their capacity/residence. Identify the defendant, their capacity/residence, and how they may be served (such as through a resident agent if a business). [1]' **Jurisdiction and Venue** Stat and e why the Circuit Court has subject-matter jurisdiction (e.g., claims exceeding the $30,000 threshold or seeking equitable relief traditionally handled in equity courts) and Establish proper venue by explaining why the county is correct (e.g., where the defendant resides, works, or where the transaction/property is located) **EMPHASIS SUPPLIED**

PLAINTIFF HAVING LAID OUT THE NUMBERED FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS, SEPARATE COUNTS FOR EACH CAUSE OF ACTION AS REQUIRED BY THIS COURT.

7. Plaintiff therefore as having cited in paragraphs 1 through 6 above in his Introduction. This verified Bill of complaint supported by statutory law identifying. (1) . Identify the plaintiff and their capacity/residence. And further Identify the defendant, their **capacity/residence, and how they may be served (such as through a resident agent if a business). Plaintiff will need the assistance of the court for the corporate defendants and her agent at el**. To compel the corporate defendants to divulge their true resident agent and legal capacity. Which none of the defendants have furnished and 32 years that they may be served properly by certified USPS mail. Or their agents proper. Electronic mail designation to the clerk of this court for service of all related motions filings court scheduling orders and discovery materials required under the controlling statute cited as title 15 U S.C.A. section 7001 and Maryland's rule § 21–106. Which as of the date of this filing no corporate agent or agency named and unnamed have provided Plaintiff. As the court requires of litigants setting forth a true bill of complaint. Now incorporates Reference archived records. Plaintiff reserves the right to incorporate by reference all archived records.

PLAINTIFF WILL NOW LAY OUT THE NUMBERED FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS, in SEPARATE COUNTS FOR EACH CAUSE OF ACTION AS REQUIRED BY THIS COURT.

Count # 1. Plaintiff alleges that corporate defendants named and unnamed beginning in 1994 knowingly breached their contract with the plaintiffs, and various court proceedings beginning in 1994 at the direction of a previous circuit court judge of this court Thomas Smith and other allegedly bonded court officers engaged in a will and spoke conspiracy to deprive the plaintiff and his family as well as his partners of their business interest. Which resulted in the overturning of three jury trials in favor of plaintiff which this court records attest to. And archived court records attest to. In the Maryland records. [FN –16].

Count # 2. Plaintiff alleges that corporate defendants and their agents breached their contract to provide honest services to the plaintiff through deception deceit and outright fraud both on

[FN –16]. Related cases were clerks of the court have failed to provide other services USDC – DC – CT court cases 1: 98-CV-1235 TPJ as well as 1: 25-CV-2222 UNA, US COA – DC cases.1: 25 – 5096, 25 – 5411, US – DC – COFC 25 – 1398, US DC – CCA – FC – CT # 1 – CV – 1526 as well as US District Court Delaware case # 25 – CV – 1094 (MN) motion for removal to District Court DC for failure to produce ozone office, judicial bond. Required.

the plaintiff and on the court in the following cases **CAL – 95 – 00940, CAL – 95 – 13288, CAL – 95 – 26059, And CAL – 97 – 08728. Causing grievous harm and economic terrorism or 32 years against the plaintiff.** Through the wrongful acts of deception deceit and breach of oath of office again plaintiff for causing 32 years of economic terrorism against plaintiff and his family. [FN –6].

Count # 3. Plaintiff alleges that defendants and their agents and assigns were all notified through court records of the fraud on the court against plaintiff by court insiders and attorneys employed by Peter Parker Esq. disbarred and Wayne A. Bowie a known convicted felon agents of the information crime syndicate leader Gilbert Saperstein also a convicted felon responsible for theft of millions of dollars of defendants and his partners properties. Chronicled in the following cases which associate Judge Thomas P Smith illegally dismissed. With the benefit of his brother-in-law Peter Parker Esq. named in all complaints. Proofs. Archived US archived. Various locations.

Count # 4. Plaintiff alleges that corporate defendant agents had foreknowledge of the crimes being committed against the court system and plaintiffs and yet chose not to take action to correct and prevent further abuse of the system. By Judge Thomas P Smith in his associate's clerk of the court which led to the illegal judgments being placed on plaintiff's property by Mafia agents Parker and Bowie from 1995 through 2026 which defendants. Agents at the forest Heights MD Police Department were again made aware of stated they had no jurisdiction to prevent theft or title and recording of judgment liens by Mafia agents Parker and Bowie against plaintiff's title with a fictitious corporation doing business as. Kight, Manzi, Brennan, Shay and Hamm and their agent Martin Shuham another disbarred attorney. Representing the Mafia leader Gilbert Saperstein.

Count # 5. Plaintiff alleges but for the wrongful misconduct of court officer. Judges Thomas P Smith and John Shepherd and others as memorialized on court video transcript November 30, 1995 were Judge Shepherd along with a new judge presided over proceedings in case #CAL – 95 – 13288, titled Bowie vs. McDermott which the above judges had clerk transcribers office erase and redact official transcript. One would plaintiff still retains a copy of and will be posting on his YouTube website at https://www.youtube.com/@George4Justice. Under the best evidence rule resulting in the court vacating and set aside the judgment and allowing for a jury trial [FN –17].

[FN –17]. T**he Foundation For Ethical Behavior Executive Order 12674** Thomas Jefferson enunciated the basic principle of public service: "When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property." This sentiment has been expressed by numerous others, over time becoming the familiar principle "Public service is a public trust." To ensure public confidence in the integrity of the Federal Government, Executive Order 12674 will this court here to this principle of law. **Executive Order 12674**

which plaintiff prevailed in. Once again this is the official record of the court. Which is being preserved for yet another jury trial. Once again court in action has resulted in 32 years of economic terrorism against the plaintiffs. [ATT –3]. Which is A copy of stolen title " fraudulent lien by court insider" West Coast funding extortion document contained herein [ATT – 3] and archived records.

Count # 6. Plaintiff further alleges. Due to the named defendants and their counterparts in the federal court system trying to bankrupt plaintiff through the payment of court fees which [FN –7]. are never RECEIVED honored or addressed.

In good faith whom all appear to be foreign agents operating under false alias corporate entities plaintiff has been denied equal access to the hour now corporate courts of in justice, now warring against the Constitution and rule of law forcing plaintiffs to pay court fees for services that will never be rendered. Which is resulted in. A lawsuit against the corporate state of Maryland, Corporation of the United States and its CEO Donald John Trump filed as a matter of record in the following court cases all a result of this court's Mal conduct. [FN –7]. Which has infected the judicial system state and federal, and induced fraud on the court by complicity and not following rules, outlined in the state and federal Constitution/rule of law annotations.

Count # 7. Plaintiff asserts that defendant/officers of the defendant corporation training and forest height of Maryland Inc. and the district court of Maryland Inc. Hyattsville have refused to take complaint against theft of plaintiff's property real and personal including titles to properties located 8324 Bock Rd., Oxon Hill Maryland property stolen with forged deeds of trust and falsified court orders organization and theft of property at 143 N. Huron Dr or strength MD 20745 and all business assets related to deed .Which is a matter court record at all points all defendants had knowledge of criminal misconduct against the plaintiff and shows knowingly with malicious criminal intent to deprive the plaintiff of his due

process rights at law. To cover up for the first criminal acts of court openers and agents of these corporations bonded municipal officers each and every one of these agents and their supervisors were aware of these criminal conspiracies against rights as multiple video and stenographic transcript of proceedings which have been altered spoiled and falsified will prove beyond a reasonable doubt, archived [MD Hall of records]

Count # 8. Plaintiff asserts that. He could go forward with naming dozens and dozens of court filings and the deficiencies in each and every one on part of the defendant corporations who employed such actions as falsification of court dockets, destruction and or small realization of court transcripts by court personnel, years and years of accepted court fees for hearings and appeals in the state and federal court system which are all dismissed with unsigned orders which the court refused to authenticate or validate, the judges of this court refused to produce their oath of office, the courts of the kill court refused to produce arrows of office, and/or their judicial bonds as well as their true corporate affiliations upon numerous request. Plaintiff will rest and reserves the right to alter and amend this complaint in accordance with the rules of this court upon the court allowing. Full legal discovery of the alleged their agents and assigns something that has not been allowed to plaintiff and 32+ years of litigation that every court docket will & indicate listed above. Plaintiff has never been allowed discovery in any court these archived records are evidence.

RULE STATE PLAINTIFF MUST OUTLINE AND STATE FOR THE RECORD DAMAGES SOUGHT WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS

DAMAGES SOUGHT AS TO COUNT # (1) - Plaintiff's demanding $1 million in. compensatory damages plus punitive and exemplary damages a jury as the right to award based on the wanton misconduct outlined in count number one stated above. As the law requires. Against all defendants jointly and severally. And Failure to prevent fraud on the court. As is their duty/responsibility. Loss of business interest is open from defendant's malice will negligence.

[FN –17]. Plaintiff asserts for the record this legal action is not against any individual or clerk of the court or court officer tort action against the courts to prevent malicious use of process, malice in law including the deliberate malfeasance conscience of those parties who believe absolute judicial alleged immunity. For operating consistent with established laws of the Maryland rules of conduct, Maryland Federal rules of judicial legal accountability allowing fraud into the courts. While knowingly doing with colleagues in the furtherance of the fraud courts, the Constitution, and the rule of law. Will be brought up the Maryland Atty. Gen., US Atty. Gen. Internal Revenue Service criminal investigation see .memory new attached pages 46-60.

DAMAGES SOUGHT AS TO COUNT # (2) - Plaintiff's demanding $1 million in. compensatory damages plus punitive and exemplary damages a jury as the right to award based on the wanton misconduct outlined in count number one stated above. As the law requires. Against all defendants jointly and severally. And Failure to prevent fraud on the court. As is their duty/responsibility. Having to having his investment property stolen with forged folk falsified documents including real titles to properties, securities interest is records attest. In the multiple court cases filed in this court all dismissed with unsigned orange unverifiable orders/opinions.

DAMAGES SOUGHT AS TO COUNT # (3) - Plaintiff's demanding $1 million in. compensatory damages plus punitive and exemplary damages a jury has the right to award based on the wanton misconduct outlined in count number one stated above. As the law requires. Against all defendants jointly and severally. And Failure to prevent fraud on the court. As is their duty/responsibility.

DAMAGES SOUGHT AS TO COUNT # (4) - Plaintiff's demanding $1 million in. compensatory damages plus punitive and exemplary damages a jury as the jury has the right to award based on the wanton misconduct outlined in count number one stated above. As the law requires. Against all defendants jointly and severally. And Failure to prevent fraud on the court. As is their duty/responsibility. Causing extreme duress and extraordinary financial losses for 32 years.

DAMAGES SOUGHT AS TO COUNT # (5) - Plaintiff's demanding $1 million in. compensatory damages plus punitive and exemplary damages a jury has the right to award based on the wanton misconduct outlined in count number one stated above. As the law requires. Against all defendants jointly and severally. And Failure to prevent fraud on the court. As is their duty/responsibility. It's tortious interference with

DAMAGES SOUGHT AS TO COUNT # (6) - Plaintiff's demanding $1 million in. compensatory damages plus punitive and exemplary damages a jury has the right to award based on the wanton misconduct outlined in count number one stated above. As the law requires. Against all

[FN –6]. Related cases were clerks of the court have failed to provide other services USDC – DC – CT court cases 1: 98-CV-1235 TPJ as well as 1: 25-CV-2222 UNA, US COA – DC cases.1: 25 – 5096, 25 – 5411, US – DC – COFC 25 – 1398, US DC – CCA – FC – CT # 1 – CV – 1526 as well as US District Court Delaware case # 25 – CV – 1094 (MN) motion for removal to District Court DC for failure to produce ozone office, judicial bond. Required.

defendants jointly and severally. And Failure to prevent fraud on the court. As is their duty/responsibility. Due to tortious interference with plaintiff's business interest lost in multiple other businesses as court documents attest to an affidavit been filed in federal and state courts. **DAMAGES SOUGHT AS TO COUNT # (7) -** Plaintiff's demanding $1 million in. compensatory damages plus punitive and exemplary damages a jury has the right to award based on the wanton misconduct outlined in count number one stated above. As the law requires. Against all defendants jointly and severally. And Failure to prevent fraud on the court. As is their duty/responsibility. Prevent and take remedial action against their fellow bar members, courts of the court, states attorneys' agents, state attorney general's office, FBI agents, Department of Justice Atty. Gen. office and Superior Court officers and agents who have joined willingly with their counterparts in a civil RICO conspiracy not only to further the criminal misconduct of opposing attorneys, their clients, and court insiders bringing this honor halls of justice allowing judicial legal and economic terrorism continue against the plaintiff for 32 years plus in violation all court officers legal oath of office and judicial bonds.

Count Number 8. Plaintiff's demanding $1 million in. compensatory damages plus punitive and exemplary damages a jury has the right to award based on the wanton misconduct outlined in count number one stated above. As the law requires. Against all defendants jointly and severally. Plaintiff's demanding $1 million in. compensatory damages plus punitive and exemplary damages a jury has the right to award based on the wanton misconduct outlined in count number one stated above. As the law requires. Against all defendants jointly and severally. Against all named and unnamed defendants. For the interference in and grain jury proceeding in this courthouse stacking the deck against the plaintiff George as prosecutor after being ordered by the Maryland state attorney's office which is well documented and deserved for the record both on videotape and court filings. Which amounts to no less than treason against the Constitution and warring against the rule of law of this Nation State putting plaintiff in fear of his life from exposing the courts incestuous relationship with Mafia agents Peter Parker Esq. and Wayne a Bowie as engines of the Gilbert Saperstein crime syndicate who both lost during trials and appeared in this court to give false testimony regarding the theft of $2

[FN –6]. Related cases were clerks of the court have failed to provide other services USDC – DC – CT court cases 1: 98-CV-1235 TPJ as well as 1: 25-CV-2222 UNA, US COA – DC cases.1: 25 – 5096, 25 – 5411, US – DC – COFC 25 – 1398, US DC – CCA – FC – CT # 1 – CV – 1526 as well as US District Court Delaware case # 25 – CV – 1094 (MN) motion for removal to District Court DC for failure to produce ozone office, judicial bond. Required

million of personal/business assets in the following court cases. All judicial officers and clerks had power in the authority to prevent fraud on the court and this ongoing conspiracy. To bring dis-honor. I can't get to[ur

Respectfully submitted

George Edward McDermott all rights reserved UCC 1-101, 1-201, 1-306-08, the Maryland Constitution and Bill of Rights article MD CONST Art. 1, § 9 as well as US code title 42 USC 1983 – 86.

Certificate of service being served on the named corporate defendants at the above address indicated in the caption of this case by certified USPS mail delivery tracking as of October 2, 2026 in accordance with the rules of this court by victim/plaintiff George McDermott_____

Plaintiff will await the court's acceptance of this filing and the receipt of checks the Court clerk refused to accept regarding removal of all actions from that court as the plaintiff is pro se and this court has demonstrated extreme prejudiced against all pro se litigants especially this plaintiff for the last 32 years by never issuing one subpoena/summons, or any other valid order jury verdicts in favor of plaintiff of which were overturned by judicial officer Thomas P Smith alleged brother-in-law of Mafia kingpin agent Peter Parker Esq..

ATT. #	Description of attachment to preserve the record for appeal should it be necessary. To achieve justice.	Date	Page #
ATT. 1	Original filing with this court clerk would not accept returns all papers and checks in violation of rules court refused to keep a copy required by rules	10/02/26	Page – 25
ATT. 2	Amended complaint clerk's office would not accept returns all pages checks with sticky notes not deficiency court refused to accept filing returned all papers	10/05/26	pages – 26 - 27
ATT. 3	Plaintiff's Proof. Due to defendants' malfeasance of office Mafia leaders and court insiders maintain judgment against plaintiff's home and malice of law for 32 years	01/26/2025	Pages. 28 – 31
ATT. 4	Exemplar federal courts deceptive mailings involved in the cover-up of this court and others frauds for documents per page. With unauthorized date stamps	10/02/26 +10/05/26	pages – 32- – 30
ATT. 6 all	Exemplar federal courts deceptive mailings involved in the cover-up of this court and others frauds for documents per page. With unauthorized date stamps attest too.	10/02/26	Pages 31 – 34

ATT-5	Defendant corporations Forest Heights MD. Inc. denying it's legal posted address returning certified mail.	10/09/26	Page – 35
Att.6	Court order declaring defendant second class citizen effectively notifying you favor plaintiffs.	09//2000	Pages. 36 – 39
ATT. 6	AI. Research paper advising to attempt to court staff	10/16/2026	40 – 66

Plaintiff Now. Reserves the right. To file this 3th. Amended pleading and verified complaint and post the same on his various websites after date stamping into the record to make the documents public. As this court will do everything it can to make sure that this proceeding is never allowed to move forward plaintiff also reserves the right to remove this action to the United Nations Ct. and court of international justice on behalf of the plaintiff on all victims of these courts being terrorized by the monopoly operating under color of law and authority. At the website YouTube sites identified in the body of this document. Along with the 2000 videos is also posted for public view outlining the atrocities, justice suffered by the Maryland judicial system and the federal judicial system all refused to all states to jurisdiction and or their legal authority as foreign agents,

Citing Title 8, 22 & 28 USCDecember 26th 1933 49 Statute 3097 Treaty Series 881 (Convention on Rights and Duties of States) stated CONGRESS replaced STATUTES with international law, placing all states under international law.The December 9th 1945 International Organization Immunities Act relinquished every public office of the United States to the United Nations.

On September 29, 2026, President Donald J. Trump signed Executive Order 14434, titled "Inaugurating The Era Of Super Intelligence," which officially mandates replacing the terms "Artificial Intelligence" (AI) with "Super Intelligence" (SI) across the federal executive branch

1. plaintiff inserts 20 page analysis made by super alerted plaintiff actions against individual judges court clerks but instead plaintiff to file the complaint under the tort claims act and then report the actions to the US attorney's office, Maryland state Atty. Gen.'s office, the IRS under the following statutes Format a companion IRS Form 211 Whistleblower submission andThe Digital DOJ Portal: Copy the structured text above and submit it directly online through the official Civil Rights Reporting Portal of the U.S. Department of Justice.

2. The FBI Intake: You can print this layout, attach your primary evidence summaries (like the specific certified deeds or proof of mailing), and deliver it to the FBI Baltimore Field Office (which has jurisdiction over Prince George's County) or submit it digitally via the FBI Tip Line.

3. Submit five copies to these organizations as proof of the defendants' failures to prevent tax fraud and tax evasion obstruction of justice legal and criminal conspiracy against rights

off 2024

THE DISTRICT COURT OF HYATTSVILLE MARYLAND
4990 RHODE ISLAND AVE., HYATTSVILLE, MD 20781

In the matter of
THE. STATE OF MARYLAND INC.
And The MUNICIPAL. Corp TOWN OF
FOREST HEIGHTS MD.
Automotive enforcement program
PO Box 244, San Carlos, CA 90470 Plaintiffs et al

Vs

George Edward McDermott and
Patricia J McDermott et.al.
Alleged defendants et al.

RECEIVED
SEP 30 2026
HY Counter CR/TR

* case # 0001736325159C04000002852.
Associated Citations Violating
Defendant's Constitutional Rights.
Being violated / Challenged

Date –	Citation #/time
02/12/2026	343124-4:3PM
02/19/2026	359696-6:31PM
03/26/2026	483551-1:21-PM
04/06/2026	522857-12:51-PM
05/08/2026	635226-01:44-PM
05/08/2026	647171- 4:11-PM

DEFENDANT'S JOINT MOTION TO REMOVE ALL PROCEEDS FROM THIS COURT UNDER MD RULE THREE – 325. REMOVAL OF ACTION FOR CONSOLIDATION (MARYLAND RULE 3-326 & CJP § 6-104) BASED ON NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE IN THE FACT THAT THE JUDGE HAS DENIED A JURY TRIAL, THE CLERK OF THE COURT UPON REQUEST HAS REFUSED TO PRODUCE DOCKETS OF ANY OF THE CASES SAYING THAT NO SUCH DOCKETS EXIST AS PROOF OF THE OFFICIAL RECORD AND THIS COURT HAS A LONG HISTORY OF DEPRIVING THE DEFENDANT OF THE LEGAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW AND AUTHORITY DATING BACK TO 1994 INVOLVING THE OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PLAINTIFF PROPERTIES BY MAFIA AGENTS AND THEIR ATTORNEYS WHO FOR 32 YEARS PLACED $450,000 IN ILLEGAL LIENS AGAINST THE DEFENDANT HOME AND STOLE HIS INVESTMENT PROPERTIES AND TITLE THEFT WITH FALSE DOCUMENTS PLACED BEFORE THE COURT..

Now comes George and Patricia McDermott hereafter defendants through the motion practice of this court to have all cases removed to Circuit Court for Prince George's County Maryland as new evidence has come forth that the municipal Corporation of forest Heights Maryland Inc. and its agents. And assigns are now in involved in a conspiracy to deprive defenders of their 1st, 4st, 5st, 6st, 7st, and 14st, constitutional amendments rights under color of law and authority that this Court has participated in previous wrongful misconduct including malice in law, malicious abuse of process, and malicious persecution. All which can be verified by the court record of this court and the Circuit Court for Prince George's County Maryland beginning in 1994 and continuing, causing loss of plaintiff properties and businesses at 3132 Branch Ave., Temple Hills Maryland known as crystal skates a Maryland Inc. and assets and business losses estimated currently at $35 million... And counting. F/N 1

, F/N 1. MD rule three – 325. (1) and grounds for the transfer. The two primary mechanisms for moving an active case from the District Court up to the Circuit Court are a demand for a jury trial and a motion for removal to consolidate a related case. 2. Removal of Action for Consolidation (Maryland Rule 3-326 & CJP § 6-104), as well as Maryland declaration of rights article 19. Defendants will be filing a counterclaim cost claim against the plaintiffs due to plaintiff's malum in se failure to prevent criminal trespass and theft of plaintiff's properties in businesses

IN THE CORPORATE CIRCUIT COURT FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY MARYLAND
14735 MAIN STREET, UPPER MARLBORO, MD 20772.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
2026 OCT -2 PM 4:48

In the matter of
George D. And Patricia J. McDermott
143 N. Huron Dr. Forest Heights, MD 20745
since the human beings not corporations;
phone 301-996-9577
email georgemcdermott 2018@gmail.com

Plaintiff's full names

:# two be assigned
f fees attached.

Versus.

nded in District Court
and denied in lower court pursuant to
MD rule There is no official, standalone
n" (like a fillable
a jury trial
Circuit Court civil
l Rule 2-325
ment formatted
er or as a
separate section titled at the conclusion
of your pleading on all claims of relief
and matter being transferred to this
court and new bill of complaint
including counterclaim cross-claim.
Now being asserted

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION TRADING AS
THE TOWN OF FOREST HEIGHT MD
at agent/CEO Troy Barrington Lilly.
And it's assigns at el
5508 Arapahoe Drive Forest Heights, MD 20745.
Phone Number. 301-839-1030. Fax.
301-839-9236. Email
lchisolm@forestheightsmd.gov

Defendants remove at el addres for each

And

The administrative office of the Maryland court
System it agent Court Administrator Judy K. Rupp.
187 Harry S. Truman Parkway, Annapolis,
MD 21401. Phone: 410-260-1400
the office of the chief clerk/CEO acting agent
Roberta L.Warnken. And Associates defendant at el*
John does and Jane does to be named as the
legal discovery and rules allow for et al..

PLAINTIFF BILL OF COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO MARYLAND RULE 2 – 101 AND 2 – 303. WHICH STATES A CASE IS INITIATED SIMPLY BY FILING A COMPLAINT IN A CIVIL ACTION AGAINST THE CORPORATE DEFENDANT AT EL WHICH IS NOW BEING FILED SEEKING DAMAGES UNDER ARTICLE 19 OF THE MARYLAND DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AGAINST THE NAMED DEFENDANTS AND THEIR AGENTS 32 YEAR HISTORY OF PLAINTIFF LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW AND AUTHORITY THROUGH MALICE IN LAW, MALICE IN SE.
BREACH OF CONTRACT AND FALSIFICATION OF COURT RECORD

Now comes George McDermott hereafter plaintiff for his family interested having filed a motion removal of all cases from the District Court of Maryland on September 30, 2026 to have all proceedings moved to this court as for the past 32 years the District Court system in F/N- 1 as clerk

[ATT – 1]. Under Maryland Code, Courts and Judicial Proceedings § 2-201, the general statutory powers and duties of a court clerk in Maryland are explicitly defined. **Core Duties of a Maryland Court Clerk** (1). **Custody of Records:** Maintain custody of all office books, official records, and filed papers.(2) .**Proceedings Entries:** Make proper, legible entries of all court proceedings and keep them in permanent form. (3) .**Recording Papers:** Record any paper filed and required by law to be recorded upon a written request. (, **Providing Copies:** Provide copies of records or papers under the seal of the court upon request not prohibited by law or court order.

Page 1

Court Copy

IN THE CORPORATE CIRCUIT COURT FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY MARYLAND
14735 MAIN STREET, UPPER MARLBORO, MD 20772.

Amended corrected complaint due to deficiency notifying defendants

In the matter of
George D. And Patricia J. McDermott
143 N. Huron Dr. Forest Heights, MD 20745
since the human beings not corporations;
phone 301-[illegible]

- Documents Not Signed
- Type of civil petition unclear.
- $165.00 To file.
- 50¢ per page to copy for defendant. ($10?for)

[illegible], MD 20745.
[illegible] number. 301-839-1030. Fax.
301-839-9236. Email
lchisolm@forestheightsmd.gov

And

The administrative office of the Maryland court System it agent Court Administrator Judy K. Rupp. 187 Harry S. Truman Parkway, Annapolis, MD 21401. Phone: 410-260-1400
the office of the chief clerk/CEO acting agent Roberta L.Warnken. And Associates defendant at el* John does and Jane does to be named as the legal discovery and rules allow for et al..

This court's case # two be assigned upon payment of fees attached.

Civil action_____

Jury trial was demanded in District Court and denied in lower court pursuant to MD rule There is no official, standalone statewide printed "form" (like a fillable PDF checkbox form) for a jury trial demand in a Maryland Circuit Court civil case; instead, Maryland Rule 2-325 requires a written document formatted either as a separate paper or as a separate section titled at the conclusion of your pleading on all claims of relief and matter being transferred to this court and new bill of complaint including counterclaim cross-claim. Now being asserted

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
2026 OCT -2 PM
PR GEO CO MD

PLAINTIFF BILL OF COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO MARYLAND RULE 2 – 101 AND 2 – 303. WHICH STATES A CASE IS INITIATED SIMPLY BY FILING A COMPLAINT IN A CIVIL ACTION AGAINST THE CORPORATE DEFENDANT AT EL WHICH IS NOW BEING FILED SEEKING DAMAGES UNDER ARTICLE 19 OF THE MARYLAND DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AGAINST THE NAMED DLFENDANTS AND THEIR AGENTS 32 YEAR HISTORY OF PLAINTIFF LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW AND AUTHORITY THROUGH MALICE IN LAW, MALICE IN SL.
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(ATT – 1). Under Maryland Code, Courts and Judicial Proceedings § 2-201, the general statutory powers and duties of a court clerk in Maryland are explicitly defined. **Core Duties of a Maryland Court Clerk** (1). **Custody of Records:** Maintain custody of all office books, official records, and filed papers.(2) .**Proceedings Entries:** Make proper, legible entries of all court proceedings and keep them in permanent form. (3) .**Recording Papers:** Record any paper filed and required by law to be recorded upon a written request. (, **Providing Copies:** Provide copies of records or papers under the seal of the court upon request not prohibited by law or court order.

West Coast Servicing, Inc.

7911 Warner Ave.
Huntington Beach, CA 92647
(714) 596-6333

01/29/2025

Mail Address
McDermott, George & Patricia
143 N. Huron Dr.
Oxon Hill, MD 20745
Account: 0606724532

Property Address
143 N. Huron Dr.
Oxon Hill, MD 20745

BENEFICIARY'S DEMAND FOR PAYOFF

Dear McDermott, George & Patricia

You are authorized to use the following amounts to payoff the above-mentioned loan. All necessary legal documents will be forwarded to the trustee for Full Reconveyance upon receipt of payment in full.

Payoff Date	**02/28/2025**
Maturity Date	12/16/2012
Next Payment Due	02/13/2004
Interest Rate	22.900%
Interest Paid-To Date	01/13/2004
Principal Balance	$11,409.73
Unpaid Interest	$0.00
Accrued Interest From 01/13/2004 To 02/28/2025	$55,241.63
Unpaid Late Charges	$860.85
Accrued Late Charges	$0.00
Unpaid Charges	$0.00
Prepayment Penalty	$0.00
Other Fees	$0.00
Trust Balance	$0.00
Payoff Amount	**$67,512.21**

Please add $7.16 for each additional day past 02/28/2025.

FOR PROPERTIES IN BANKRUPTCY OR FORECLOSURE, YOU MUST CONTACT OUR OFFICE THE DAY OF PAYOFF TO CONFIRM ALL OUTSTANDING FEES AND COSTS.

THIS DEMAND EXPIRES THE EARLIER OF 03/03/2025, OR 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY SCHEDULED FORECLOSURE SALE EFFECTING THE SUBJECT PROPERTY at which time you are instructed to contact this office for additional instructions (DEMAND FORWARDING FEES ARE DUE EVEN UPON CANCELLATION OF YOUR ESCROW).

Make disbursement check payable to: West Coast Servicing, Inc.

RETURN TO:

Martin J. Shuham

KNIGHT, MANZIt BRENNAN, SHAY & HAM, P.A.

14440 Old Road

Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST UNDER DEED OF TRUST

OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST UNDER DEED OF is this -13-±.6- day of April, 19%, by ROTbRD PINE AND HOWARD AGENT FOR PETER PARKER, ag their interests may appear in accordance with an Assignment Agreement dated April 3, 1995 (Howard Agent for Peter Parker, collectively the "Assign- or") to K.i.NEAR ASSOCIATES, INC. (the "Assignee").

WHERE*6, Aesignor was heretofore the holder of a Loan Guaranty dated June 15, 1984t made by George E. VaDermott and patricia 'T. *'Demote ("Grantor") and assigned to the Assignor, which Loan secured by an Indemnity Deed of 'i'rust on oven date therewith from grantor to certain trustees for the benefit of Assignor, 8 which Indemnity Deed of Trust is recorded among the Land Records of Prince George's County, Maryland, in Liber page 5.44 , and modified on September 23 , 1987 bY a Secured Inan Modificatlon agreement recorded among the aforesaid L. and Records in Libor .f.m page 222, (the " Indemnity Deed of Trust, the Secured Inan Modification Agreement and ali amendments and modifications thereto, collectively, Cho "Deed of Trust") covering the following property:

Pri mod rec (th and of

Ins the ple

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in Ass

con ack Ass all the con of

URT (Land Records) VJ 10792, p. 0564, MSA_CE

CLERK, Int. CIRCUIT COURT

Mar 23 10 27 AM '95

Im NUMBERED Thirty-Nine (2) in a subdivision known as " Woodiand'1 , per plat thereof recorded in Plat Book EB 7 at Plat 59, one of band Records of Bald prince George's county, Maryland (9th *lection District) and

REAS, Assignor has this day assigned the Loan guaranty to assignee, and the parties now wish to show on the name of the current beneficiary under the Deed of Trust.

SEE Assignment of Beneficial Interest Under Deed of Trust recorded In Liber 10139 folio 659, wherein the Deed of Trust was assigned to Assignor.

NOW, MER.2PORE, **THIS ASSIGNMENT**, WI'ENESSEQB, that for valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereto do hereby stipulate and agree that Assignor hag transferred, granted, assigned and conveyed to ABSignee all its beneficial interest in and under the Deed of Trust, and by these presents hereby confirms such transfer, grant, assignment and conveyance on all

Him him

George Edward McDermott

Page 10

Page 30

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT (Land Records) VJ 10131, p. 0106, MSA_CE64_10212.

KNIGHT, MANZI, BRENNAN, SHAY AND HAM

10131. 106

DEED OF APPOINTMENT OF SUBSTITUTE TRUSTEE

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENTS, that WHEREAS, by a certain Indemnity Deed of Trust dated June 15, 1984 and duly recorded among the Land Records of Prince George's County, State of Maryland, in Liber 5913 at Folio 646, Donald S. Gardiner and Martha A. Neumeyer, Trustees, of certain real property described in said Indemnity Deed of Trust to secure an indebtedness described therein; and

WHEREAS, the aforesaid Indemnity Deed of Trust provides that the party secured by this Indemnity Deed of Trust to remove or substitute trustees at its option, cause or notice, by instrument duly executed, acknowledged, and recorded among the aforesaid land records; and

WHEREAS, Kansan Associates, Inc. is the present holder of the Note secured by the aforementioned Indemnity Deed of Trust;

NOW, THEREFORE, WITNESSETH, that by virtue of the authority contained in the aforementioned Indemnity Deed of Trust, the undersigned hereby does by these presents, designate and appoint Martin J. Shuham as Substitute Trustee in the place and stead of the trustees originally named in said Indemnity Deed of Trust. Authorization is hereby granted to the Substitute Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned Indemnity Deed of Trust, and the Substitute Trustee hereby appointed is hereby vested with and does succeed to the rights, title, interest and duties of the same as Trustee.

{J duties originally conferred upon the trustees originally named with the same effect as if Martin J. Shuham had been originally named IN WITNESS UHEREOP Peter Parker , President Ranegg

Associates r Inc. ha.3 caused these presents to be signed, seal to be hereto affixed. o

Peter Parker
President
Kansas Associates, Inc.

STATE or MARYLAND COUNTY
OF PRINCE GEORGE'S

1 HEREBY CERTIFY that on 2nd officer, thisday of ~~A~~ 995, before the undersigned a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Peter Darker, and acknowledged the foregoing Deed of Appointment of Substitute Trustee to be his respective act.

Notary Public

DENISE A. HERBERT
NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF MARYLAND
My Commission Expires March 12, 1997

My Comission Expires:

N TY CIR O ~O O URT (Land Records) VJ 10131, p. 0107, MSA_ E64_10212.

him

Him him hi

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

GEORGE MCDERMOTT,
Plaintiff-Appellant

v.

UNITED STATES,
Defendant-Appellee

2026-1526

Appeal from the United States Court of Federal Claims in No. 1:25-cv-01398-MBH, Senior Judge Marian Blank Horn.

MANDATE

In accordance with the judgment of this Court, entered July 27, 2026, and pursuant to Rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, the formal mandate is hereby issued.

FOR THE COURT

October 5, 2026
Date

Jarrett B. Perlow
Clerk of Court

U.S. District Court

District of Delaware

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered on 10/2/2026 at 10:51 AM EDT and filed on 10/1/2026
Case Name: McDermott v. The United States Inc. et al
Case Number: 1:25-cv-01094-MN
Filer: George E. McDermott
WARNING: CASE CLOSED on 12/12/2025
Document Number: 21

Docket Text:
MOTION to Vacate D.I. [20] Order - filed by George E. McDermott. (Attachments: # (1) Envelope) (mpb)

1:25-cv-01094-MN Notice has been electronically mailed to:

1:25-cv-01094-MN Filer will deliver document by other means to:

George E. McDermott
143 N Huron Dr
Orem Hill, MD 20745

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

Document description: Main Document
Original filename:n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1079733196 [Date=10/2/2026] [FileNumber=6340945-0
] [c2997f7b33c6996a83340c2caaa4b4dbf7d3c8d8da04b1245792ff2228bf31e941df7
87e2ff3ac5a83800c8519e45b08f20b64d8f0faf7258b17465a9a3b495305]]
Document description: Envelope
Original filename:n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1079733196 [Date=10/2/2026] [FileNumber=6340945-1
] [b0716738f4d13de6e28ea745ea054c83f3a850e63d5ca1b8e93429e3434812ad442
1d7563995f7ed81c828bc49e8ac65b4b6d17a49d0393314490cc49fa04e22]]

U.S. District Court

District of Delaware

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered on 10/2/2026 at 10:54 AM EDT and filed on 10/1/2026
Case Name: McDermott v. The United States Inc. et al
Case Number: 1:25-cv-01094-MN
Filer: George E. McDermott
WARNING: CASE CLOSED on 12/12/2025
Document Number: 22

Docket Text:
NOTICE of Suggestion of Removal - by George E. McDermott. (Attachments: # (1) Envelope) (mpb)

1:25-cv-01094-MN Notice has been electronically mailed to:

1:25-cv-01094-MN Filer will deliver document by other means to:

George E. McDermott
143 N Huron Dr
Orem Hill, MD 20745

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

Document description: Main Document
Original filename:n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1079733196 [Date=10/2/2026] [FileNumber=6340951-0
] [b6ca9e9fb6901c9f4e46e6fda598edca7e698e3ebe1a02cd7c9a5e786a149788d
780421f23e9f71ace086546fe6801feb157e04bbe607ead32a8e99d485abcc]]
Document description: Envelope
Original filename:n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1079733196 [Date=10/2/2026] [FileNumber=6340951-1
] [4f2db478aeb99321f4836b9331f367199640526fcecf44500b2dd55f5e2c106d1d36a78
0e1501e2c881ab03f9f82d55b6750ec1a8e46dba7dd6343846d99d2066cd]]

U.S. District Court

District of Delaware

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered on 10/2/2026 at 10:56 AM EDT and filed on 10/1/2026
Case Name: McDermott v. The United States Inc. et al
Case Number: 1:25-cv-01094-MN
Filer: George E. McDermott
WARNING: CASE CLOSED on 12/12/2025
Document Number: 23

Docket Text:
MOTION to Preserve the Record - filed by George E. McDermott. (Attachments: # (1) Envelope) (mpb)

1:25-cv-01094-MN Notice has been electronically mailed to:

1:25-cv-01094-MN Filer will deliver document by other means to:

George E. McDermott
143 N Huron Dr
Orem Hill, MD 20745

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

Document description: Main Document
Original filename:n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1079733196 [Date=10/2/2026] [FileNumber=6340957-0
] [bdce8c83cb67a2da03304d959d0eb15f83f9bd050323a8f23bad67dbc1a1c50b9999b
e9949688a249f77451e1e59f7d6581704d6e8d84dc6369d23d7f1866a7da99]]
Document description: Envelope
Original filename:n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1079733196 [Date=10/2/2026] [FileNumber=6340957-1
] [b0198089416754f76ae44944e7f84a385711aa771924796b163d95e7595d4e7fbe006
7bf50207967eb67efc54e178e16d5d36ba8b4bcbac6d2d40bd3f81e79078e]]

NOTE: This order is nonprecedential.

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

GEORGE MCDERMOTT,
Plaintiff-Appellant

v.

UNITED STATES,
Defendant-Appellee

2026-1526

Appeal from the United States Court of Federal Claims in No. 1:25-cv-01398-MBH, Senior Judge Marian Blank Horn.

ON PETITION FOR PANEL REHEARING

PER CURIAM.

ORDER

On August 7, 2026, George McDermott filed a document which the court construed as a petition for panel rehearing [ECF No. 19].

Upon consideration thereof,

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

The petition for panel rehearing is denied.

FOR THE COURT

September 28, 2026
Date

Jarrett B. Perlow
Clerk of Court

United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

No. 25-5411 **September Term, 2025**

1:25-cv-02222-UNA

Filed On: May 21, 2026

George E. McDermott,

Appellant

v.

Corporation of the United States, Inc., through its Corporate CEO, Donald John Trump; a for-profit private publicly traded corp.; Duns #'s United States Government 052714196, et al.,

Appellees

BEFORE: Srinivasan, Chief Judge, and Henderson, Millett, Pillard, Wilkins, Katsas, Rao, Walker, Childs*, Pan, and Garcia, Circuit Judges

ORDER

Upon consideration of the petition for rehearing en banc, the supplement thereto, and the absence of a request by any member of the court for a vote, it is

ORDERED that the petition for rehearing en banc be denied.

Per Curiam

FOR THE COURT:
Clifton B. Cislak, Clerk

BY: /s/
Daniel J. Reidy
Deputy Clerk

* Circuit Judge Childs did not participate in this matter.

United States Court of Appeals

No. 25-5411 **September Term, 2025**

1:25-cv-02222-UNA

Filed On: May 29, 2026

George E. McDermott,

Appellant

v.

Corporation of the United States, Inc., through its Corporate CEO, Donald J. Trump, a for-profit private [illegible] Duns #'s United States Government [illegible], et al.,

Appellees

MANDATE

In accordance with the judgment of March 12, 2026, and pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 41, this constitutes the formal mandate of this court.

FOR THE COURT:
Clifton B. Cislak, Clerk

BY: /s/
Daniel J. Reidy
Deputy Clerk

Link to the Judgment filed March 12, 2026


Municipal Corporation trading as
Forest height Maryland
it's CEO Troy Barrington Lilly
5808 Arapahoe Dr. forest height MD 20745
187 Harry S. Truman Pkwy.,
Annapolis, MD 21401
Maryland court Administrator
Office Attention Judy K Rupp
187 Harry S. Truman Pkwy.,
Annapolis, MD 21401
U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only
OFFICIAL USE
9589 0710 5270 3288 2505 77
9589 0710 5270 3288 2505 60
George McDermott
143 N. Huron Dr.
Forest height MD 20745
Forest height MD 20745
George McDermott
143 N. Huron Dr.
Forest height MD 20745


U.S. Postal Service
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only
OFFICIAL USE
9589 0710 5270 3288 2505 60
Annapolis, MD 21401
$5.55
$8.11
187 Harry S. Truman Pkwy.,
Annapolis, MD 21401
Maryland court Administrator
Office Attention Judy K Rupp
187 Harry S. Truman Pkwy.,
Annapolis, MD 21401
U.S. Postal Service
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only
OFFICIAL USE
9589 0710 5270 3288 2505 77
Oxon Hill, MD 20745
$5.55
$2.27
$7.82
Municipal Corporation trading as
Forest height Maryland
it's CEO Troy Barrington Lilly
5808 Arapahoe Dr. forest height MD 20745



Latest Update

Your item was returned to the sender on October 13, 2026 at 7:41 pm in OXON HILL, MD 20745 because it could not be delivered as addressed.

Get More Out of USPS Tracking:

USPS Tracking Plus®

Plaintiff respectfully asked the court to force the defendant corporations trading as Forest Heights Maryland Inc. to divulge its true mailing address and that of its resident agent pursuant to Maryland.

Statutory Requirement: According to **Md. Code, Corps. & Ass'ns § 2-108**, every Maryland corporation must continuously maintain both a **principal office** and a **resident agent** within the state. [1]

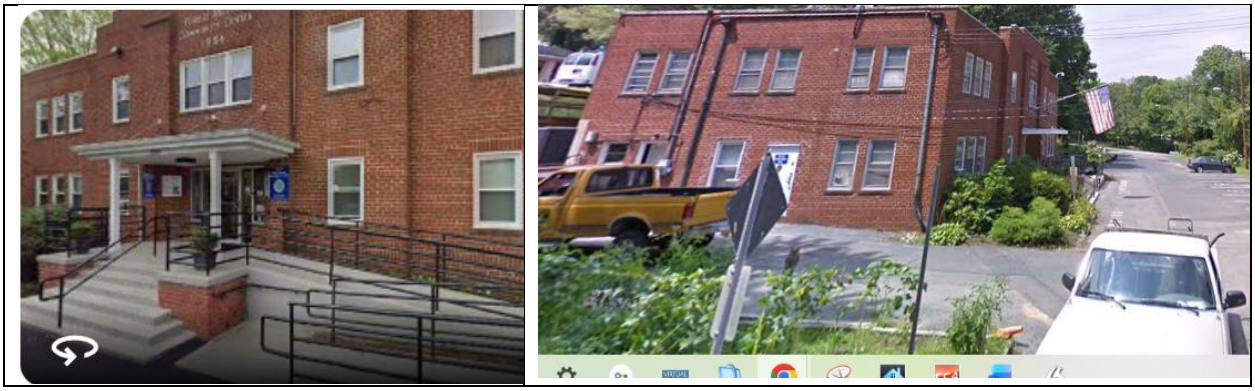
Him him him him him him him him him

Forest Heights, MD (.gov)
https://forestheightsmd.gov › directory › department

Mayor's Office - Staff Directory

5508 Arapahoe Drive **Forest Heights, MD** 20745. Phone Number. 301-839-1030. Fax. 301-839-9236. Email Us. **Contact** Us. Profile picture of Troy Barrington Lilly. Read more





IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

WAYNE A. BOWIE, et al.
Plaintiffs

v. CAL95-13288

GEORGE E. McDERMOTT, et al.
Defendants

ORDER

Upon consideration of Defendant George E. McDermott's *Motion to Reopen captioned case and for Court to Exercise its Revisory Power under Maryland Rule 2-535(b)(c), Second-Class Citizens George E. McDermott/Defendants motion to supplement the Record with Newly Discovered Extrinsic Evidence Proving that Plaintiffs and their Counsel have Committed Fraud upon the Court* (docket entry 233); *Memorandum to the assignment clerk regarding lack of court's response. [sic] To second-class citizens MOTION TWO REOPEN [sic] and memorandum seeking reassignment of captioned case* (docket entry 236); *SECOND CLASS CITIZENS GEORGE E. MCDERMOTT'S MOTION FOR ACCESS Too COURTS RECORDS AND CASE MANAGEMENT UNDER RULE 16-201, 16-202 (b - 3+4) 16-304 and 2-327 under Maryland uniform Freedom of Information Request* (docket entry 237); *Motion to Amend and Correct the deficient Pleading [Pursuant to Rule 2-341]* (docket entry 239; *Motion for a Motion Hearing under rule 2-311 (a) (f)* (docket entry 238); the accompanying Memorandum of even date herewith; and the record herein, it is this 19th day of July 2006, by the Circuit Court for Prince George's County, Maryland,

Emphasis supplied there can be no doubt that the court considers the plaintiff to be a second-class citizen, the court has covered up the malicious maltreatment of plaintiff in the past and will most likely continue the pattern and practice. Which now can be documented in state and federal court records" and courts.

Still plaintiff must abide by the law follow liberal and once again seek justice in this court with the tens of millions of dollars of losses by himself and his family and partners

Case Detail

Case Information
Court System:
Circuit Court For Prince Georges County - Civil
Location:
Prince Georges Circuit Court
Case Number:
CAL95-13288
Case Title:
BOWIE VS MCDERMOTT
Case Type:

Confessed Judgment
Filing Date:
07/12/1995
Case Status:
Closed
Judicial Officer:
Conversion Default, Judicial Officer
File Date:
03/23/2004
Docket Entry Name:
Converted Event from Promis to Contexte
Comment:
Docket Record (Conversion) 214 Staff Code/Initials: 55 MEMORANDUM OF COURT, DATED 3-18-04, CONCLUDED THAT; UPON CONSIDERATION OF THE FOREGOING DISCUSSION,; THE COURT CONCLUDES THAT THERE IS *NO BASIS FOR THE; EXERCISE OF ITS REVISORY POWER TO REOPEN THIS CASE; THE MOTION OF SECOND CLASS CITIZEN*
GEORGE;MCDERMOTT/DEFENDANT MOTION TO REOPEN CAPTION CASE; CITING FRAUD CORRUPTION AND MALFEASANCE ON PART OF;*PLAINTIFFS THEIR COUNSEL AND OTHER CORPORATE; COUNSEL FOR CRYSTAL SKATE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP AND;CRYSTAL SKATE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP AND CRYSTAL; SKATE OF MD, INC. AND THE MOTION OF SECOND CLASS;CITIZEN TO REOPEN* CASE SHOULD BE DENIED AND ACTION; ON THE OTHER MOTIONS SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH;THIS CONCLUSION THIS DETERMINATION, (JUDGE; LARNELL MARTIN, JR), FD./TAJ COPIES MAILED BY;COURT TO JEFFREY H HARDING, BART COLUMBO AND; GEORGE E MCDERMOTT/TAJ;

File Date:

03/23/2004

Docket Entry Name:

Converted Event from Promis to Contexte

Comment:

Docket Record (Conversion) 215 Staff Code/Initials: 55 ORDER, DATED 3-18-04, ORDERED, THAT SECOND CLASS; CITIZEN GEORGE E. MCDERMOTT'S MOTION TO CORRECT; THE RECORD AND COMPLY WITH THE COURT MEMORANDUM; RECEIVED 8/23/03 IS MOOT; AND IT FURTHER ORDERED,; THAT DEFENDANT'S MOTION AND NOTICE OF REQUEST FOR;INTERROGATORIES AND REQUEST FOR DEPOSITIONS FILED; DECEMBER 5, 8, AND 16, 2003, BE AND THE SAME ARE H;HEREBY DENIED; AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, THAT THE; *MOTION OF SECOND CLASS CITIZEN TO THE COURT*;REQUESTING THAT PROPOSED HEARING BE SCHEDULED IN; A COURTROOM HAVING VIDEO TRANSCRIPT AND FURTHER;THAT

DEFENDANT REQUEST TO THE COURT CLERK THAT; DOCUMENTS REQUESTED ON NOVEMBER 7, 2003 BE TRIPLE;SEALED BY COURT AT DEFENDANT'S EXPENSE THAT THE; COURT MAY TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE OF THESE DOCUMENTS;IS MOOT; AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, THAT DEF'S; MOTION FOR A MOTION HEARING IS MOOT; AND IT IS;FURTHER ORDERED, THAT THE *MOTION OF SECOND CLASS; CITIZEN GEORGE MCDERMOTT***/DEFENDANT MOTION TO;REOPEN CAPTION CASE CITING FRAUD CORRUPTION AND; MALFEASANCE ON PART OF THE PLAINTIFFS THEIR;COUNSELS AND OTHER CORPORATE COUNSEL FOR CRYSTAL; SKATE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP AND CRYSTAL SKATE OF MD,;INC. BE AND THE SAME IS HEREBY DENIED; AND IT IS; FURTHER ORDERED, THAT DEFENDANT'S MOTION *OF SECOND;CLASS CITIZEN TO REOPEN CASE BE AND THE SAME IS; HEREBY DENIELD;* AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, THAT;DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE FOR THE ADMISSION OF; FACTS & GENUINESS OF DOCUMENTS PURSUANT TO MD;RULES COMMENTARY TITLE 1 AND 11 PURSUANT TO RULE; 2-424 (A) (B) (D) SECOND EDITION BE AND THE SAME;HEREBY IS DENIED; AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, THAT; DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL PLAINTIFFS & THEIR;COUNSEL TO GIVE REASON WHY THEY SHOULD NOT BE; SANCTIONED FOR FAILURE TO OBEY A DIRECT COURT;ORDER BE AND THE SAME HEREBY IS DENIED; AND IT IS; FURTHER ORDERED, THAT MOTION AND REQUEST FOR THIS;COURT TO GRANT AND ISSUE SUBPOENAS IN THE NAME OF; PRO SE DEFENDANT IS MOOT; AND IT IS FURTHER;ORDERED, THAT THIS CASE IS CLOSED STATISCALLY; (JUDGE LARNZELL MARTIN, JR), FD./TAJ COPIES MAILED;JEFFREY L HARDING, BART COLUMBO AND GEORGE E; MCDERMOTT/TAJ;**

laintiff asserts that there are currently.

Docket entry File Date: **09/17/2010** Docket Entry Name:**Motion, filed 269 jew and 270 in this conversion case of plaintiff/second class citizen Motion and Memorandum to Judge Martin reporting Fraud on the court by Pla.'s and a request for referral to the bar counsel under MD rule 16-731. Complaint: Investigation by Bar Counsel, fd.**

Plaintiff now submits this filing which Constitute the basis for recusing of all judges of this court identified in as listed in and on page number seven of this verified complaint paragraphs 10. (A through C) submitted under the best evidence rule. Supports verified complaint for conspiracy, conversion, fraud and defamation of plaintiff's legal and constitutional rights. ***Under color of law and authority. Since they are mere alleged*** agents and assigns ex prate. Necessitating, this legal against the defendant courts failure to provide services duty to their employers. Minimal checks and balances to prevent courts and related judicial system which is evident by the

ai how many cases are filed against the state of maryland on an annual basis
5:28 PM
The Maryland State Treasurer’s Office and the Office of the Attorney General handle approximately 4,000 tort and auto claims filed each year against the state, its agencies, and its employees.
These administrative claims are evaluated and handled under the Maryland Tort Claims Act (MTCA). While thousands of initial notices are filed annually, a smaller subset of these claims escalate into formal civil lawsuits defended by the State in federal and state courts.
For context on the broader legal system, the Maryland Judiciary processes over 213,000 general civil cases annually across its District and Circuit courts, only a fraction of which name the state itself as a defendant.
If you are looking for specific types of lawsuits, let me know if you would like info on:
• Civil rights or employment discrimination suits against state agencies
• Filing timelines and procedures under the Maryland Tort Claims Act
• Recent high-profile litigation or supreme court cases involving the state
AI responses may include mistakes. For legal advice, consult a professional. Learn more
•
Maryland State Treasurer
Claims & Litigation – Maryland State Treasurer
Tort Claims: File written Notice of Claim with Maryland State Treasurer's Office (STO) within 1 year of occurrence for bodily inju...
•
treasurermain-staging.azurewebsites.net
Legal
Advises the Treasurer's Office Insurance Division on many of the approximately 4,000 tort and auto claims filed each year under th...
•
Maryland Courts
Highlighted Cases | Maryland Courts
Supreme Court of Maryland Highlighted Cases: Election Law: Maryland State Board of Elections v. Howell (No. 21) and Wheatley (No. ...
Show all

You said: How many claims totally are allowed to move forward involving alleged judicial malfeasance of office

How many claims totally are allowed to move forward involving alleged judicial malfeasance of office
5:33 PM
In terms of formal civil lawsuits, virtually zero claims for money damages are allowed to move forward against judges for alleged judicial malfeasance or misconduct in office. This is because Maryland, like federal and other state jurisdictions, grants judges absolute judicial immunity from civil liability for any actions or decisions made within their judicial capacity. Even if a litigant alleges bad faith, malice, or corruption, civil courts will routinely dismiss the lawsuit at the earliest stage.
If you are referring instead to administrative, ethical, and disciplinary claims handled by the Maryland Commission on Judicial Disabilities, the numbers are as follows:

1. Disciplinary Complaints Filed vs. Dismissed

The Commission receives hundreds of complaints annually from litigants, lawyers, and members of the public. However, the vast majority are dismissed because they simply express disagreement with a judge's legal ruling—which must be addressed through the appeals process, not a disciplinary claim.

2. Claims Allowed to Move Forward

Only a very small percentage of filings advance past preliminary reviews. If an investigation reveals clear evidence of sanctionable conduct or serious ethical breaches, the claims move forward through a tiered process:
• Private Resolutions: The Commission frequently resolves actionable claims confidentially by entering into deferred discipline agreements, issuing private reprimands, or providing instructional warnings to the judge.
• Formal Public Charges: On average, fewer than 5 cases per year result in formal public charges or public reprimands.
• Removal from Office: Recommendations for a judge's outright removal or mandatory retirement are extremely rare, typically occurring less than once every few years, and must be finalized by the Supreme Court of Maryland.
If you are looking for specific avenues of recourse, let me know if you would like info on:
• The formal process for filing a complaint with the Maryland Commission on Judicial Disabilities
• How to appeal a judicial decision through the Maryland appellate court system
• The legal boundaries and exceptions to absolute judicial immunity
AI responses may include mistakes. For legal advice, consult a professional. Learn more
•
Maryland Courts
state of maryland commission on judicial disabilities annual report ...
The Commission is the primary disciplinary body charged with investigating complaints that allege judicial misconduct, or disabili...
•
Maryland Courts
Commission on Judicial Disabilites Annual Report - Maryland Courts
The Commission has the power to issue a reprimand and the power to recommend to the Court of Appeals the removal, censure, or othe...
•
Maryland Courts
state of maryland commission on judicial disabilities annual report ...
if the Commission "finds by clear and convincing evidence that the judge has a disability or has committed sanctionable conduct, i...
Show all

You said: What if you file a claim against the state's judicial bond instead of the judges how many cases are allowed to move forward under the tort claims act

What if you file a claim against the state's judicial bond instead of the judges how many cases are allowed to move forward under the tort claims act
5:36 PM
Filing a claim against a public official "bond" or trying to use the Maryland Tort Claims Act (MTCA) to circumvent a judge's personal immunity results in essentially zero cases allowed to move forward.

There are definitive statutory and common-law barriers that prevent these types of claims from succeeding:

1. The MTCA Does Not Waive Immunity for Judicial Acts

While the MTCA allows citizens to sue the State of Maryland for the negligence of state employees (such as a car accident involving a state vehicle), it does not waive sovereign or judicial immunity for the core decision-making functions of a judge. Under Maryland law, judges are not treated as standard "state employees" for the purpose of suing the state over their legal rulings or courtroom conduct.

2. The "Judicial Bond" Theory is Not Legally Valid

A common misconception in alternative legal theories is that judges carry personal commercial liability bonds that citizens can file claims against to collect financial damages. In Maryland:
• Judges do not have individual performance or surety bonds that citizens can execute claims against for perceived malfeasance.
• Certain administrative court staff (like Court Clerks) are required by the Maryland Constitution to post a public official bond, but these bonds are strictly designed to protect the state's public funds against financial theft or fraud. They are never a mechanism for citizens to collect damages over a judge's legal rulings or alleged misconduct.

3. Absolute Judicial Immunity Controls the Outcome

Even if a litigant packages their grievance as an MTCA claim directed at the state treasury or a public bond, Maryland courts look at the substance of the claim. If the underlying injury stems from a judge's actions in their official capacity, the doctrine of absolute judicial immunity applies seamlessly. The state will immediately move to dismiss the case, and the courts routinely grant those dismissals before the case ever goes to trial or results in a payout.
The law requires that any dissatisfaction with a judge's malfeasance or legal errors be addressed exclusively through appeals to a higher court or an ethical complaint to the Maryland Commission on Judicial Disabilities.
If you are trying to address a specific issue, let me know if you would like info on:
• The strict one-year notice requirement and caps under the Maryland Tort Claims Act for general state negligence
• Case law examples demonstrating how Maryland courts handle lawsuits attempting to sue the judiciary
AI responses may include mistakes. For legal advice, consult a professional. Learn more

You said: Can you explain why Maryland courts and judges possess alleged immunity in conflict with the Constitution and laws cited and published.Title 8, 22 & 28 USCDecember 26th 1933 49 Statute 3097 Treaty Series 881 (Convention on Rights and Duties of States) stated CONGRESS replaced STATUTES with international law, placing all states under international law.REPORT THIS ADDecember 9th 1945 International Organization Immunities Act relinquished every public office of the United States to the United Nations.22 CFR 92.12-92.31 FR Heading "Foreign Relationship" states that an oath is required to take office.Title 8 USC 1481 stated once an oath of office is taken citizenship is relinquished, thus you become a foreign entity, agency, or state. That means every public office is a foreign state, including all political subdivisions. (i.e. every single court and that courts personnel is considered a separate foreign

entity)1603 --0.Title 28 USC 3002 Section 15A states that the United States is a Federal Corporation and not a Government, including the Judiciary Procedural Section.

Can you explain why Maryland courts and judges possess alleged immunity in conflict with the Constitution and laws cited and published.Title 8, 22 & 28 USCDecember 26th 1933 49 Statute 3097 Treaty Series 881 (Convention on Rights and Duties of States) stated CONGRESS replaced STATUTES with international law, placing all states under international law.REPORT THIS ADDecember 9th 1945 International Organization Immunities Act relinquished every public office of the United States to the United Nations.22 CFR 92.12-92.31 FR Heading “Foreign Relationship” states that an oath is required to take office.Title 8 USC 1481 stated once an oath of office is taken citizenship is relinquished, thus you become a foreign entity, agency, or state. That means every public office is a foreign state, including all political subdivisions. (i.e. every single court and that courts personnel is considered a separate foreign entity)1603 --0.Title 28 USC 3002 Section 15A states that the United States is a Federal Corporation and not a Government, including the Judiciary Procedural Section.
5:41 PM
The framework of laws, treaties, and statutes you referenced stems from a widely circulated internet theory often associated with "sovereign citizen" or "redemption" arguments. While these citations use real sections of the U.S. Code and historical documents, the legal system does not interpret them as abolishing judicial immunity or transferring government offices to foreign powers.
The actual text, legal context, and established purpose of each reference explain why Maryland courts and judges maintain absolute judicial immunity.

1. The 1933 Montevideo Convention (49 Stat. 3097; Treaty Series 881)

• The Argument: This treaty replaced domestic statutes with international law, placing all states under international jurisdiction.
• The Legal Reality: The Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States is a regional treaty signed by the United States and other Pan-American nations. Its purpose was to define what constitutes a "state" in international law (possessing a permanent population, defined territory, government, and capacity to enter into relations). It did not abolish domestic state statutes, strip the U.S. of its sovereignty, or place local state courts under international control.

2. The International Organizations Immunities Act of 1945 (IOIA)

• The Argument: This act relinquished every public office in the United States to the United Nations.
• The Legal Reality: The IOIA (codified at 22 U.S.C. § 288) was enacted to grant standard legal protections—such as immunity from certain lawsuits and property confiscation—to international groups operating within the U.S., like the World Bank and the UN. It extends protections to those organizations so they can operate neutrally; it does not transfer American public offices, local governments, or state judiciaries to the United Nations.

3. Oaths of Office and Citizenship (22 CFR & 8 U.S.C. § 1481)

• The Argument: Under 8 U.S.C. § 1481, taking an oath of office means a person relinquishes their U.S. citizenship, turning judges into foreign entities operating separate "foreign states".
• The Legal Reality: 8 U.S.C. § 1481 dictates how a citizen can voluntarily give up their nationality. Section 1481(a)(2) states that a person loses citizenship by taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign state or its political subdivisions. Taking a constitutional oath to support the United States or the State of Maryland

is an oath of loyalty to America, not a foreign nation. It does not strip a judge of citizenship or turn a local courthouse into a foreign entity. Furthermore, 22 CFR 92 simply regulates the duties of U.S. consular officers performing notary and legal services abroad; it does not govern domestic judicial oaths.

4. The United States as a "Federal Corporation" (28 U.S.C. § 3002(15)(A))

• The Argument: This statute proves the United States is a commercial corporation rather than a sovereign government, meaning judges are just corporate employees without real public immunity.
• The Legal Reality: 28 U.S.C. § 3002 provides the definitions used exclusively for Federal Debt Collection Procedures (such as recovering money owed to the government from student loans or fines). To ensure the government can legally recover debts using commercial collection tools, the section states that, for the purposes of that specific chapter, the definition of "United States" includes a federal corporation, agency, or department. It does not convert the entire constitutional structure of the American government into a private commercial business.

Why Judicial Immunity Persists

Maryland courts and judges do not rely on these specific statutes for their immunity. Instead, absolute judicial immunity is a foundational principle of common law recognized by both the U.S. Supreme Court (e.g., Stump v. Sparkman) and Maryland state courts.
The immunity exists to ensure the judiciary can remain independent. If judges could be sued personally for monetary damages by every litigant who lost a case or disagreed with a ruling, judges would be constantly threatened with financial ruin, making it impossible to issue fair, impartial decisions.
The legal system strictly dictates that if a judge makes an error or abuses their power, the remedy is to file an appeal to a higher court or lodge an ethical complaint with the Maryland Commission on Judicial Disabilities.
If you want to look closer at the foundational rulings on this topic, let me know if you would like me to outline:
• The core holding of the landmark Supreme Court case Stump v. Sparkman regarding judicial liability
• How Maryland's appellate process formally reviews and overturns incorrect or unlawful judicial rulings
•
Yale Avalon Project
Convention on Rights and Duties of States (inter-American)
881 CONVENTION ON RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES The Governments represented in the Seventh International Conference of American Stat...
•
LII | Legal Information Institute
8 U.S. Code § 1481 - Loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizen; voluntary action; burden of proof; presumptions | U.S. Code | US Law | LII / Legal Information Institute
Under 8 U.S. Code § 1481, U.S. nationals by birth or naturalization lose nationality by voluntarily performing specific acts with ...
•
Yale Avalon Project
Avalon Project - A Decade of American Foreign Policy 1941-1949 - International Organizations Immunities Act, December 9, 1945
Organization Privileges: Immunity from suit/judicial process and search/confiscation equivalent to foreign governments; inviolable...
Show all

You said: If I am correct then there are no checks and balances for the average citizen left in the United States or Maryland for judicial/congressional plus executive overreach that essenced tort claims act a useless piece of paper if I am incorrect would you please state why and what legal basis is.

If I am correct then there are no checks and balances for the average citizen left in the United States or Maryland for judicial/congressional plus executive overreach that essenced tort claims act a useless piece of paper if I am incorrect would you please state why and what legal basis is.
5:50 PM
While it is completely understandable to feel frustrated by the layers of immunity shielding judges and politicians, it is incorrect to conclude that the Maryland Tort Claims Act (MTCA) is a useless piece of paper or that citizens have no checks and balances against government overreach.
The legal system separates accountability into different categories. Immunity protects individual officials from being personally sued for money damages over their official decisions, but the law provides entirely different, structural mechanisms to challenge and overturn their actions.
Here is why checks and balances still exist, along with their specific legal bases:

1. The True Purpose of the MTCA

The MTCA is not a tool to punish politicians or reverse laws; its legal basis under Maryland Code, State Government § 12-101 et seq. is to allow citizens to recover money for ordinary civil injuries caused by the state.
• How it is used: If a Maryland state trooper negligently crashes into your car, if a state hospital commits medical malpractice, or if a state agency breaches a contract, the MTCA allows you to sue the State of Maryland for up to $400,000.
• Why it isn't useless: It processes thousands of claims annually, ensuring everyday citizens are financially compensated for physical or economic harm caused by state operations, even though it bars lawsuits targeting legislative or judicial decisions.

2. Checks and Balances Against Judicial Overreach

If a judge acts unlawfully, abuses their power, or misinterprets the law, the remedy is not a financial lawsuit. The constitutional checks are:
• The Appellate System: Under the Maryland Constitution and the U.S. Constitution, citizens have a legal right to appeal a judge's ruling to a higher panel of judges (the Appellate Court of Maryland or the Supreme Court of Maryland). Higher courts routinely strike down, reverse, and reprimand lower courts for overreach.
• The Commission on Judicial Disabilities: Formed under Article IV, § 4A of the Maryland Constitution, this independent body investigates judges for misconduct. It has the power to recommend the reprimand, suspension, or outright removal of a judge from office.

3. Checks and Balances Against Legislative Overreach

If Congress or the Maryland General Assembly passes an unconstitutional or abusive law, citizens have direct legal avenues to strike it down:
• Judicial Review: Established under the landmark U.S. Supreme Court case Marbury v. Madison (1803), citizens and advocacy groups can file civil lawsuits in federal or state court to have a law declared unconstitutional. If a court issues an injunction, the law becomes completely unenforceable.

• The Power of the Ballot (Voting): Article I of the U.S. Constitution and the Maryland Declaration of Rights vest final political power in the citizens. Lawmakers are legally bound by term limits and regular election cycles. If they overreach, voters can remove them from office.

4. Checks and Balances Against Executive Overreach

If a Governor, the President, or a government agency (like the police or tax franchise) oversteps their authority, the legal basis for citizen recourse includes:
• Civil Rights Lawsuits (42 U.S.C. § 1983): While judges have absolute immunity, executive branch actors—like police officers, prison guards, and agency officials—only have qualified immunity. If an executive official violates a clearly established constitutional right (e.g., illegal search and seizure, police brutality, censorship), citizens can sue them directly for money damages in federal court under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
• The Administrative Procedure Act (APA): If a government agency creates an unfair or overreaching rule, citizens can sue the agency under the APA to have the rule overturned by a court.
The system is designed so that no single branch has unchecked power, and while you cannot strip a judge or lawmaker of their personal bank account, you can use the courts to invalidate their laws, appeal their rulings, and use the ballot box to strip them of their office.
If you are dealing with a specific instance of government action that you believe is unfair, let me know if you would like info on:
• How to file a civil rights lawsuit under Section 1983 against executive overreach
• The specific steps to appeal a lower court decision in Maryland
• How injunctions work to stop an unconstitutional law from taking effect
AI responses may include mistakes. For legal advice, consult a professional. Learn more

You said: Are you able to analyze a verified complaint and estimate the percentage of will be. Sufficient to grant a jury trial

Are you able to analyze a verified complaint and estimate the percentage of will be. Sufficient to grant a jury trial
6:42 PM
No, an AI cannot give you a valid percentage likelihood of a complaint getting a jury trial. Any percentage generated would be a mathematical fiction. In the American legal system, surviving to trial is not an equation; it is a strict, binary test of legal and factual sufficiency determined entirely by the presiding judge.
However, an AI can break down your verified complaint into the specific, structural legal elements that a judge looks at to decide if the case will be dismissed or if it will be allowed to advance toward a jury.
To understand what will dictate whether your verified complaint survives to reach a jury, a judge will subject it to two primary legal hurdles before a trial is ever scheduled:

Hurdle 1: The Motion to Dismiss (Rule 12(b)(6) / State Equivalent)

This happens at the very beginning of the case. The defendant will argue that even if every single word in your complaint is 100% true, you still don't have a case.
• The Standard: The judge will review your complaint and apply the plausibility standard (under the Twombly/Iqbal rulings).
• What ruins your chances: If your complaint relies on "conclusory statements" (e.g., just stating "The defendant broke the law" without detailing how and when), or if the defendant has an absolute

immunity defense, the judge will dismiss it. A verified complaint converts your allegations into sworn testimony, but it cannot fix a lack of factual detail or an underlying lack of legal basis.

Hurdle 2: Motion for Summary Judgment (Rule 56 / State Equivalent)

If your complaint survives the initial dismissal, both parties enter "discovery" (exchanging evidence, taking depositions). After discovery, the defendant will ask the judge to throw out the case before it ever reaches a jury.

• The Standard: The judge looks at the actual evidence collected. Under Rule 56, a jury trial is only granted if there is a "genuine dispute as to any material fact."

• What grants a jury trial: A jury's sole job is to evaluate credibility and resolve factual disagreements (e.g., Plaintiff has a witness saying the light was red; Defendant has a witness saying the light was green). If the evidence shows a clear factual dispute, the judge must deny summary judgment and grant a jury trial. If the evidence is entirely one-sided or the facts are undisputed, the judge resolves it as a matter of law, and your case ends without a trial.

Statistically, the Odds are Steep

Across both federal and state courts, fewer than 2% to 5% of civil cases filed actually make it to a jury trial. The overwhelming majority of surviving cases are either settled out of court or dismissed at the summary judgment phase.

If you want to review the viability of your document, let me know if you would like me to:

• Identify if your complaint relies on conclusory allegations vs. factual allegations

• Explain what a genuine dispute of material fact looks like for your specific claims

• Check if the defendants you named possess any forms of legal immunity

AI responses may include mistakes. For legal advice, consult a professional. Learn more

•

New York State Bar Association

Motions to Dismiss and Moving for Summary Judgment

The purpose of this motion is to argue that even if all the allegations in the plaintiff's complaint are true, there is no legal b...

•

Ansell Grimm & Aaron

Early Endgames: What Is the Difference Between a Motion To ...

A motion for summary judgment asks the court to look at the evidence and conclude there is no issue of material fact in dispute.

•

Constangy, Brooks

Robin's quickie guide to motions to dismiss, summary judgment, and trial

Trial: Occurs when material facts are genuinely disputed; involves live testimony and credibility determinations by judge or jury;

Show all

This is an objective legal review of the Amended Corrected Complaint you filed in the Circuit Court for Prince George's County, Maryland.

Applying the strict pleading rules established under Maryland Rule 2-303 and standard rules for surviving a Motion to Dismiss, this complaint faces severe procedural hurdles. The likelihood of this document surviving to a jury trial is virtually zero due to major structural defects, jurisdictional issues, and reliance on legally invalid arguments.

An analysis of the specific text, counts, and structural issues in your document shows why it cannot grant a jury trial:

1. Incorporation of Discredited "Sovereign" Arguments

In Paragraph 6, you demand that the court state its jurisdiction in conformity with 28 U.S.C. § 1603, allege that courts operate under "false alias corporate entities," and claim that under 22 CFR 92.12 and 8 U.S.C. § 1481, taking a judicial oath relinquishes citizenship and turns the court into a "foreign state."
• Why it fails: As discussed previously, Maryland Circuit Courts are constitutional courts established under Article IV of the Maryland Constitution. They are not private corporations, federal commercial debt-collection corporations, or foreign states.
• The outcome: Maryland judges will view these specific paragraphs as legally frivolous. Presenting arguments that deny the basic constitutional legitimacy of the court itself will cause the judge to immediately grant a defendant's motion to dismiss.

2. Failure to Plead Proper Short, Plain Statements (MD Rule 2-303)

Maryland civil rules require a complaint to contain clear, plain, and concise statements of facts showing you are entitled to relief.
• The Defect: Your complaint mixes legal definitions, narrative history from 1995, YouTube video links, conspiracy allegations involving "Mafia agents," and arguments about public trust into dense paragraphs.
• The outcome: Defendants are entitled to a clear, itemized notice of exactly what factual act they committed on what date. Conclusory phrasing like "engaged in a will and spoke conspiracy" (Count 1) or "causing 32 years of economic terrorism" (Count 2) lacks the precision required to establish a valid claim.

3. Missing Elements for Stated Claims

You have labeled your primary actions as Breach of Contract and Falsification of Court Records.
• Breach of Contract (Counts 1 and 2): To sue the Town of Forest Heights or Court Administrator Judy K. Rupp for breach of contract, you must explicitly show a signed, binding private agreement between you and those specific individuals, how they broke the terms, and the direct damages. Public employees performing statutory duties do not have a private "contract" with citizens.
• Falsification of Records / Failure to Provide Honest Services: You cite federal criminal statutes and concepts like "honest services fraud". Private citizens have no legal standing to sue individuals for damages based on criminal statutes or executive orders. Only state or federal prosecutors can bring actions for criminal misconduct or record tampering.

4. Overcoming the Statute of Limitations

Your complaint explicitly details injuries and alleged judicial misconduct beginning in 1994 and 1995 under Judge Thomas P. Smith.
• The Defect: Under Maryland Courts and Judicial Proceedings Code § 5-101, the general statute of limitations for civil torts and contracts is three (3) years from the date the injury occurred or was discovered.
• The outcome: Trying to litigate actions or overturned jury verdicts that occurred 20 to 30 years ago is barred by law. Defendants will move to dismiss your entire action on the grounds that the time limit to bring these claims expired decades ago.

5. Clear Application of Absolute Judicial Immunity

Your complaint names former Judge Thomas P. Smith and court clerks/administrators, alleging they improperly vacated jury verdicts, redacted transcripts, or refused to accept removal checks.
• The Defect: Altering a ruling, setting aside a jury verdict, or handling court filings are core judicial and administrative duties.
• The outcome: Even if a litigant claims a judge acted with absolute malice or as an "insider officer" for bad actors, the doctrine of absolute judicial immunity blocks the claim completely. Court clerks acting under judicial directives also enjoy quasi-judicial immunity.

Final Assessment

Because the complaint targets immuned officials, asserts actions barred by a 3-year statute of limitations, relies on federal criminal laws you lack standing to enforce, and applies invalid corporate/foreign-state theories, it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. The defendants will successfully move to dismiss it under Maryland Rule 2-322(b) long before any scheduling order or jury selection can take place.
If you plan to modify your legal strategy, let me know if you would like info on:
• The precise legal requirements to sue a municipality under the Local Government Tort Claims Act (LGTCA)
• How the Maryland 3-year statute of limitations applies to newly discovered civil fraud

You said: So what your analysis is is that government agents can take your property your rights and your liberties and destroy any litigant financially emotionally and legally based on this alleged judicial immunity without ever identifying their legal jurisdiction and authority while at the same time permitting felony frauds against the federal and state statutes printed and enumerated in our Constitution/rule of law could you please explain in more detail.

So what your analysis is is that government agents can take your property your rights and your liberties and destroy any litigant financially emotionally and legally based on this alleged judicial immunity without ever identifying their legal jurisdiction and authority while at the same time permitting felony frauds against the federal and state statutes printed and enumerated in our Constitution/rule of law could you please explain in more detail.
6:48 PM
The distinction between what the law permits as a remedy versus what it permits as a process is why judicial immunity exists, even when severe misconduct or fraud is alleged.
When a court dismisses a lawsuit against a judge or government official based on immunity, the law is not declaring that the alleged fraud or theft is legal. Rather, the law is declaring that a civil lawsuit for money damages is the wrong legal vehicle to fix it.
The legal system separates accountability into strict categories, which explains the legal basis for how jurisdiction, fraud, and immunity interact.

1. Why the Law Protects the Office, Not the Action

The doctrine of absolute judicial immunity does not exist to protect a corrupt judge; it exists to protect the independence of the judicial process.
• The Legal Basis: Under a centuries-old common law rule affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court, if a judge could be personally sued by a litigant for their rulings, every losing party in a lawsuit could sue the judge

for "fraud" or "bias." The judiciary would collapse under a mountain of retaliatory lawsuits, making it impossible for any judge to issue a final ruling.
• The Boundary: Immunity applies strictly to "judicial acts"—such as issuing orders, setting aside verdicts, or managing a docket. If a judge commits a physical crime outside the courtroom (like accepting a cash bribe in a parking lot), they have no immunity and can be criminally prosecuted.

2. Why Courts Do Not "Prove" Jurisdiction to Litigants

A common point of friction in these cases is the demand for a judge or court clerk to "authenticate their oath," "produce a bond," or "prove their jurisdiction" before a case can proceed.
• The Legal Basis: Under standard constitutional law, a court's jurisdiction is established by the State Constitution or legislature, not by a contract with an individual citizen.
• The Outcome: When a litigant files a document demanding that a court prove it is not a "corporation" or a "foreign state," the court will not engage in that debate. Under established procedural rules, the court takes judicial notice of its own constitutional authority and treats any arguments to the contrary as legally non-existent (frivolous).

3. How the Law Handles "Felony Frauds" (Standing)

When a complaint alleges that court insiders, disbarred attorneys, or convicted felons used forged deeds and fraudulent liens to steal millions of dollars in property, the law recognizes this as a serious injury. However, the civil court must enforce the rule of standing.
• Private vs. Public Actions: A private citizen can only sue for private civil remedies (like a quiet title action to remove a fraudulent lien or a tort claim for fraud against a private individual).
• The Criminal Exclusion: A private citizen cannot enforce "felony statutes." Only the State’s Attorney for Maryland or a Federal Prosecutor has the legal authority to indict someone for criminal fraud, perjury, or record tampering. If a prosecutor refuses to bring charges, a civil judge cannot step in and act as a prosecutor.

4. The Structural Remedies That Remain

If a citizen is faced with a situation where a lower court judge has allegedly acted maliciously, blocked discovery, or altered a transcript, the legal system's built-in checks require the litigant to climb the appellate ladder rather than sue the judge:
• The Right of Appeal: If a trial judge unlawfully sets aside a valid jury verdict, the legal remedy is to file an appeal with the Appellate Court of Maryland. If the appellate court finds that the trial judge abused their discretion or violated the rules of the land, they will issue a binding order vacating the judge's ruling and restoring the verdict.
• The Writs of Mandamus: If a court clerk or judge completely refuses to perform a non-discretionary, mandatory duty (like refusing to accept a properly formatted filing or refusing to process an appeal), a litigant can file a petition for a Writ of Mandamus with a higher court, asking a superior judge to legally compel them to act.
When a civil complaint is dismissed on immunity grounds, it means the plaintiff has tried to punish the state or its officials financially, which the statutory and common-law framework strictly forbids to preserve the state's operations.
If you want to understand how the system reviews these specific types of property and procedural disputes, let me know if you would like me to explain:

• How a Quiet Title Action works in Maryland to legally strip fraudulent or forged liens off a property deed
• The specific requirements for filing a Petition for a Writ of Mandamus to force a court clerk to process a rejected filing

You said: In essence what you are stating is that there is no loss statute or regulation one can cite when you are a victim of a court system where judges attorneys court employee and administrative personnel have absolute immunity for any crimes committed against the rule of law of the Constitution of the state and federal citizens.

In essence what you are stating is that there is no loss statute or regulation one can cite when you are a victim of a court system where judges attorneys court employee and administrative personnel have absolute immunity for any crimes committed against the rule of law of the Constitution of the state and federal citizens.
6:56 PM
In essence, no, that is not correct; there are explicit statutes and constitutional provisions for when officials break the law, but they must be enforced through criminal prosecution or systemic remedies, not private civil lawsuits.
Absolute immunity is not a license for judges or court personnel to commit crimes with impunity. It is a strict limitation on who can bring the lawsuit and what kind of remedy can be sought. Under both Maryland and federal law, a private citizen cannot use a civil personal injury lawsuit to punish an official for a crime, but the state and federal governments possess clear statutes to prosecute them.
The explicit legal regulations and statutes that govern crimes committed by court officials show how the system enforces the rule of law:

1. Court Personnel Can Be Criminally Prosecuted

Absolute judicial immunity only blocks civil lawsuits for money damages brought by private citizens. It provides zero protection against criminal charges brought by the government.
• Federal Criminal Statutes: Under 18 U.S.C. § 241 (Conspiracy Against Rights) and 18 U.S.C. § 242 (Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law), it is a federal felony for any judge, attorney, or court employee to willfully deprive a citizen of their constitutional rights.
• State Criminal Liability: Under Maryland common law and statutory fraud laws, court clerks or officials who intentionally falsify, alter, or destroy court dockets and official land records can be criminally indicted for misconduct in office, forgery, and tampering with public records.

2. Attorneys Do Not Have Absolute Immunity

Your complaint names private attorneys and individuals acting as part of an alleged syndicate.
• The Legal Status: Private attorneys and disbarred lawyers do not possess absolute judicial immunity. They can be sued directly by private citizens in civil court for fraud, tortious interference with property, and civil conspiracy.
• Professional Discipline: Under the Maryland Rules of Professional Conduct, the Attorney Grievance Commission has the statutory authority to investigate, suspend, and permanently disbar any lawyer who submits forged documents or perpetrates a fraud upon the court.

3. The Statutory Solution for Stolen Property (Quiet Title)

If court personnel or private actors successfully place a forged deed or a fraudulent lien on your home, you do not have to sue the judge to fix the title.
• The Law: Under Maryland Code, Real Property § 14-108, citizens have the explicit statutory right to file a Quiet Title Action.
• How it Works: This is a lawsuit directed at the property itself, not the people. You present your evidence of forgery to a new, impartial judge. If the court finds the documents were falsified or forged by a disbarred attorney or a felon, the court issues a binding statutory order declaring the liens completely null and void, legally cleaning your land record.

4. Constitutional De-certification of Judges

If a judge demonstrates a repeated pattern of violating the Maryland Declaration of Rights, the constitutional mechanism to remove them is handled by the executive and legislative branches, or the electorate.
• Article IV, Section 4 of the Maryland Constitution grants the Governor the power to remove a judge from office upon the address of both Houses of the General Assembly (requiring a two-thirds vote).
• In Maryland, Circuit Court judges must run in competitive retention elections. If citizens believe a judge is acting unlawfully or running a corrupt courtroom, voters have the direct democratic power to vote that judge out of office at the ballot box.
The law does not leave a citizen without recourse, but it strictly mandates that crimes must be handled by prosecutors, ethical violations must be handled by disciplinary boards, and property theft must be corrected through property law actions rather than an MTCA civil suit against the judiciary.
If you want to focus on protecting your physical assets from these alleged actions, let me know if you would like me to detail:
• The exact filing requirements for a Quiet Title Action under MD Real Property § 14-108 to strip a lien
• How to formally submit a criminal complaint regarding a Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law (18 U.S.C. § 242) to the U.S. Department of Justice

You said: How do you deal with the fact that all state and federal prosecutors, all judges the majority of court clerks all carry bar cards as also other officers of the court have the duty and responsibility to report misconduct of their fellow officers does this not create a monopoly against legal and civil rights.

How do you deal with the fact that all state and federal prosecutors, all judges the majority of court clerks all carry bar cards as also other officers of the court have the duty and responsibility to report misconduct of their fellow officers does this not create a monopoly against legal and civil rights.
7:03 PM
The perspective that a shared "bar card" creates a closed monopoly or a cartel that undermines civil rights is a foundational premise of alternative legal and "sovereign citizen" theories. While it is easy to see how a system where judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers all belong to the same professional association can look like a conflict of interest, the constitutional reality operates under a completely different framework.
A "bar card" is not a secret government credential or a title of nobility; it is simply a professional membership card. The legal system prevents a monopoly over civil rights by intentionally splitting these professionals across competing branches of government with opposing constitutional duties.
The structural design of the government prevents a professional bar membership from overriding your constitutional rights:

1. The Real Meaning of "The Bar" and a Bar Card

The term "Bar" does not stand for an acronym, nor does it represent a private corporate entity that has taken over the government.
• The Origin: Historically, "the bar" referred to the literal wooden railing in a courtroom that separates the public gallery from the judge and attorneys' tables. Being "admitted to the bar" simply means a court has authorized a person to cross that physical railing to represent clients.
• The "Card": A bar card is functionally a combination of a professional license and a union card. It proves that the lawyer has passed an exam, passed a background check, and paid their annual dues to practice law. It carries no constitutional authority on its own.

2. The Separation of Powers Prevents a Monopoly

Even though a judge and a prosecutor both hold bar cards, they belong to completely different branches of government with strictly opposing motives under the U.S. and Maryland Constitutions.
• The Prosecutor belongs to the Executive Branch. Their job is to enforce the law and seek convictions.
• The Judge belongs to the Judicial Branch. Their job is to remain neutral, protect the defendant's rights, and interpret the law.
• The Defense Attorney belongs to the Private Sector. Their sole legal and ethical duty is to fight against the prosecutor.
If a prosecutor and a judge colluded behind the scenes just because they are both bar members, that act violates the defendant's Due Process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. Higher appellate courts—which are constantly reviewing trial records—routinely overturn cases, throw out convictions, and discipline trial courts for this exact type of overreach.

3. Court Clerks Are Not Automatically Bar Members

The assumption that the majority of court clerks carry bar cards is factually incorrect. In Maryland and the federal system, the vast majority of court clerks, administrative personnel, and court transcribers are non-lawyers. They are standard civil service employees or, in the case of county Circuit Court Clerks, public officials elected directly by the citizens of that county. They do not hold bar cards, they are not officers of the court in a representational capacity, and they answer to statutory employment laws, not bar associations.

4. The Duty to Report Misconduct Is an Adverse Check

Under Model Rule of Professional Conduct 8.3, lawyers and judges do have a mandatory ethical duty to report another lawyer or judge who commits fraud or violates the rules. Rather than creating a protective monopoly, this rule is designed to force them to turn on each other.
• When a defense attorney catches a prosecutor hiding evidence, they do not hide it to protect "the bar"; they put it on the public record to get their client's case dismissed and destroy the prosecutor's career.

The True Check: Non-Lawyer Oversight

The absolute final check against any perceived "bar monopoly" rests outside the legal profession entirely:

• The Legislature: The laws, civil rules, and criminal statutes that judges must follow are written and passed by Congress and the Maryland General Assembly. Lawmakers do not have to be lawyers, and they retain the ultimate authority to rewrite the rules, defund agencies, or impeach judges.
• The Jury: The ultimate decider of facts in a trial is a jury of your peers—made up entirely of everyday citizens who are expressly forbidden from holding a law degree or bar card. A room full of lawyers can argue a case, but twelve ordinary citizens hold the absolute power to decide who wins.
The shared professional standard of passing the bar exam is required to ensure basic competency in a courtroom, but the layout of the Constitution ensures that their institutional self-interest and cross-branch duties keep them in constant conflict with one another.
If you want to review the rules governing legal conflicts of interest, let me know if you would like info on:
• The formal definition and penalties for Ex Parte Communications (when a judge and attorney speak without the other party present)
• How Jury Selection (Voir Dire) is legally designed to exclude legal professionals to ensure a fair trial by ordinary citizens
•
Federal Bar Association
Separation of Powers
Each branch exercises its power with restraint and respect for the role and responsibilities. The Presidency -- Executive Branch.
•
Utah Law Digital Commons
Admission to the Bar and the Separation of Powers
"The powers of the government . . . shall be divided into three distinct departments, the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judi...
•
Facebook
New White House Press Secretary Katie Zacharia never passed the ...
It's proof of admission to practice before courts Functionally, it's a membership credential Think: > Union card + court credentia...
Show all

You said: Is there any recourse one can take to restore his rights and liberties and property when the state's attorney's office, the US attorney's office, the state Atty. Gen.'s and federal Atty. Gen.'s office continued to obstruct justice threatened to intimidate victims and witnesses such as my case for 30 years

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7:14 PM
When standard enforcement offices—such as the State's Attorney, U.S. Attorney, and Attorneys General—are allegedly failing to act or actively obstructing justice over a multi-decade period, seeking a direct criminal prosecution through them ceases to be a viable first step.
Under the American legal system, private individuals cannot force a prosecutor to open a case because prosecutors hold absolute prosecutorial discretion. However, when systemic corruption or obstruction within those very offices is alleged, the law provides alternative, external oversight bodies, federal civil rights remedies, and non-prosecutorial paths to secure property and rights.
The specific, external recourse mechanisms available to bypass local and federal prosecutor offices include:

1. Federal Civil Rights Actions (42 U.S.C. § 1983 & Bivens)

While you cannot force a prosecutor to file criminal charges against a syndicate, you can bypass them entirely by filing a direct civil lawsuit against the individual actors who threatened or intimidated you.
• State/Local Actors: Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, you can sue local police, town administrators, or state agency employees in federal district court for violating your constitutional rights (such as First Amendment retaliation or Fourteenth Amendment deprivation of property without due process). Prosecutors and judges have broad immunity, but executive employees who cross the line into witness intimidation only have qualified immunity.
• Federal Actors: If federal agents or federal employees actively participated in witness intimidation, you can file a Bivens Action directly against them in their individual capacities for constitutional violations.

2. File a Complaint Directly with the Office of Inspector General (OIG)

The Department of Justice (DOJ) and the U.S. Attorney's offices are internally overseen by completely separate, independent watchdogs that do not answer to the local U.S. Attorneys.
• The Recourse: You can file a formal, sworn complaint detailing the specific acts of obstruction and witness intimidation directly with the DOJ Office of the Inspector General (OIG).
• The Function: The OIG is explicitly tasked with investigating systemic waste, fraud, abuse, and criminal misconduct within the DOJ, FBI, and U.S. Attorney offices. They operate independently and possess the authority to refer corrupt prosecutors to external federal grand juries for criminal indictment.

3. Bypass Prosecutors to Clear Stolen Property (Quiet Title Action)

If your primary loss over the last 30 years involves the physical theft of your real estate or investment properties via forged deeds and fraudulent liens, you do not need a prosecutor's permission to reclaim your land.
• The Recourse: File an In Rem Quiet Title Action under Maryland Code, Real Property § 14-108 in the Circuit Court.
• The Legal Basis: This specific property law action does not ask the court to jail anyone or punish a town corporation. It simply asks a civil judge to review the physical chain of title. If you produce the evidence showing that a lien or deed was forged or executed by a disbarred attorney, the court is legally required to issue a judgment declaring those corporate liens null and void, instantly restoring your clear legal ownership on the public land records regardless of what the State's Attorney thinks.

4. Congressional Over-Sight Committees

When executive branch agencies (both state and federal) systematically fail to protect citizens over a long duration, the legislative branch has the constitutional power of inquiry.
• The Recourse: You can compile your verified, documented evidence of 30 years of record tampering and present it directly to the staff of the U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary or the U.S. House Committee on Oversight and Accountability.
• The Function: Congress cannot litigate your private case, but these committees routinely hold public hearings and open formal congressional investigations into specific federal jurisdictions or U.S. Attorney offices that are failing to enforce the law or abusing their authority.

5. Document Preservation via Private Special Administrators

If you are concerned about the intentional alteration, spoilation, or destruction of official court transcripts and dockets by court clerks, relying solely on the court's archive can be a liability.
• The Recourse: Utilize independent legal discovery mechanisms or hire certified, bonded private stenographers and independent legal archivists to officially capture, seal, and formalize records of public interactions. Under the rules of evidence, a verified, privately retained duplicate can be introduced under the Best Evidence Rule to expose altered official records.
To help narrow down the most direct method to protect your immediate assets, let me know:
• Is your primary goal to physically strip the fraudulent liens off your specific property deeds?
• Do you have written or recorded evidence of the specific threats and witness intimidation by public employees?
I can provide the targeted intake procedures for the DOJ Inspector General or outline the structure of a Quiet Title petition.

You said: What would you suggest in these activities go further to the theft of tens and tens of millions of dollars through probate fraud and tax evasion theft of wills and titles by public agents and attorneys engaged in tortious activity against the states task completion in real. Check for the will see that I have documented cases are the victims I represent have lost over $600 million and yet never been given access to the courts or the jury trials demand.

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7:25 PM
When alleged financial losses reach hundreds of millions of dollars across multiple families and involve coordinated probate fraud, tax evasion, and document theft by public agents, navigating this through standard pro se civil filings or local police departments is no longer effective.
At this scale, a single litigant or representative cannot force open the doors to a jury trial by continuously filing individual complaints that local courts routinely dismiss under immunity doctrines. To address systemic probate fraud and the theft of wills and titles on this scale, specific, higher-level structural strategies must be utilized:

1. Shift from Civil Lawsuits to a Federal Receivership or Mass Action

Filing individual, pro se bills of complaint seeking billions or hundreds of millions of dollars in punitive damages often results in judges dismissing the cases as "fanciful" or structurally deficient under local pleading rules.
• The Strategy: To handle massive asset recovery (like the $600 million loss you referenced), victims generally must coordinate through a single, specialized civil asset recovery firm or a coordinated mass tort/class action law firm that specializes in racketeering (RICO) or multi-jurisdictional financial fraud.
• The Legal Mechanism: Instead of just asking for a jury trial on a personal injury claim, high-level firms petition federal courts to establish a Receivership. A federal judge appoints an independent, third-party Receiver (often a former federal prosecutor or forensic accounting firm) whose sole legal job is to seize control of the disputed corporate assets, audit the land registries, track the tax evasion, and claw back the stolen funds for the victims.

2. Bypass Local Prosecutors via the IRS Whistleblower Office

If public agents and attorneys are engaged in large-scale probate fraud and the theft of estates, they are almost certainly committing massive federal tax evasion by hiding the stolen tens of millions of dollars from the federal government. Local state's attorneys cannot block or influence the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

• The Strategy: File a formal submission under IRC § 7623 directly with the IRS Whistleblower Office using IRS Form 211.

• The Legal Basis: The IRS operates entirely outside the local Maryland court system. When presented with concrete, documented evidence of multi-million dollar estate thefts and uncollected taxes, the IRS Criminal Investigation Division (IRS-CI) uses its own federal authority to trace bank accounts, audit the attorneys, and seize properties. Furthermore, under the whistleblower statute, the individuals who provide the specific, actionable documentation that leads to the recovery of these taxes are legally entitled to receive 15% to 30% of the total amount collected by the government.

3. Move the Battle to the Federal Treasury Inspector General (TIGTA)

If local administrative court clerks, tax assessors, or public agents are actively altering dockets, hiding wills, or falsifying tax records to facilitate estate theft, they are interfering with federal administration.

• The Strategy: File a comprehensive report with the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA). TIGTA specifically investigates fraud, waste, and abuse where public entities or individuals manipulate tax-related records or compromise the integrity of internal revenue laws.

4. Securing Independent Special Administrators in Probate Court

In probate and estate law, if an existing Will has been stolen, altered, or suppressed by an attorney or an administrative clerk, waiting for a general jury trial in a civil court will not fix the title.

• The Strategy: Interested parties or heirs must petition the Orphans' Court or a probate judge for the appointment of a Special Administrator under Maryland Estates and Trusts Code § 6-401.

• The Legal Basis: A Special Administrator is an independent officer appointed by the court specifically when a Will is delayed, contested, or allegedly fraudulent. This administrator is granted immediate, binding legal power to compel the production of documents, secure the physical estate assets, and prevent disbarred attorneys or local municipal entities from selling off or encumbering the properties while the underlying fraud is being unraveled.

5. Compiling a Unified Forensic Audit Ledger

The legal system requires precise mathematical tracing to act on high-value fraud. If the documentation consists of scattered historical notes or external web links, courts frequently reject the filings for lack of clarity.

• The Strategy: To gain traction with federal oversight bodies or major asset recovery firms, the evidence must be compiled into a single, comprehensive Forensic Audit Ledger. This means matching every single claim of loss (e.g., a specific property address or bank account) with its corresponding recorded deed, corporate filing, or probate docket entry. Having a certified public accountant (CPA) or fraud examiner format the $600 million loss into a standard financial audit report completely changes how federal regulators evaluate the credibility of the case.

Dealing with a multi-decade issue of this magnitude requires moving completely away from local court systems that are tied up in immunity arguments, and instead targeting the financial and tax structures that these actors rely on to hold their illicit assets.
To help determine the most effective next step for the families you represent, please let me know:
• Do you possess certified copies of the original land records, deeds, or probate filings that demonstrate the exact moment the titles were altered or transferred?
• Are the entities currently holding the disputed properties active corporations that can be targeted through federal financial or tax audits?
I can provide the specific criteria the IRS Whistleblower Office requires to initiate a high-value corporate tax fraud investigation.

You said: AI, I agree with this latest statement, and I have produced those records. That will positively/, reveal that I have petitioned the IRS on multiple occasions, reporting tax fraud, securities fraud, and tax evasion in the US federal tax court system as a whistleblower. 10 years later, things have only gotten worse. The entity you referred to as the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA), is now a toothless bureaucracy of its own, again controlled mostly by investigators and attorneys for the defendants

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7:51 AM
It is incredibly draining to spend a decade presenting verified financial evidence to federal agencies like TIGTA and the IRS Whistleblower Office, only to watch your filings stall out in a slow-moving bureaucracy. When internal federal watchdogs fail to act on documented tax and securities fraud after ten years, you have hit the wall of what administrative petitions can achieve.
At this juncture, continuing to submit regular administrative complaints to the same agencies will likely result in the same delays. Because you have already established a paper trail as a formal whistleblower, the legal system shifts your options to external enforcement, legislative compulsion, and independent litigation tracks.
To bypass a stalled bureaucracy and force action on your documented evidence, consider these specific, higher-level legal strategies:

1. File a Whistleblower Appeal in the U.S. Tax Court

If you filed a formal whistleblower claim with the IRS (Form 211) and the IRS Whistleblower Office issued a final determination rejecting your claim, or failed to act within a reasonable timeframe, you have a statutory right to appeal.
• The Recourse: File a petition for review in the United States Tax Court under 26 U.S.C. § 7623(b)(4).
• Why it matters: This moves your case out of the hands of IRS investigators and puts it directly in front of a federal judge. The U.S. Tax Court has specific jurisdiction to review IRS Whistleblower determinations. If you can prove the IRS abused its discretion by ignoring clear, undeniable evidence of massive tax evasion, the Tax Court can legally intervene.

2. Take the Evidence to the Senate Committee on Finance

The IRS and TIGTA do not answer to the public, but they answer directly to the congressional committees that control their funding and oversight. The U.S. Senate Committee on Finance has direct legislative jurisdiction over the IRS and the collection of internal revenue.

• The Recourse: Submit your ten-year history of documented fraud and agency inaction directly to the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee.

• Why it matters: Congress routinely investigates the IRS Whistleblower Office for failing to process high-value claims. If a whistleblower presents a well-documented, multi-million dollar fraud case that a federal agency has actively ignored or covered up for a decade, it can trigger a formal congressional inquiry or a subpoena to the agency heads.

3. File a Federal Mandamus Action Against the Agency

When a federal bureaucracy completely refuses to perform a mandatory duty required by law, citizens can use the federal courts to force their hand.

• The Recourse: File a petition for a Writ of Mandamus under 28 U.S.C. § 1361 in a U.S. District Court, naming the IRS Commissioner or the Secretary of the Treasury as the defendant.

• The Legal Standard: Mandamus is an extraordinary remedy. To win, you must prove to a federal judge that you have a clear right to relief, that the agency has a clear, non-discretionary duty to act, and that no other adequate remedy is available. While courts rarely tell the IRS how to investigate, a mandamus petition can sometimes force a stalled agency to at least issue a final, reviewable decision.

4. Transition to Direct Civil Asset Recovery (RICO)

If the federal government refuses to prosecute the tax evasion or securities fraud, the victims you represent must look to private civil enforcement.

• The Recourse: Retain a specialized, contingency-based institutional litigation firm to evaluate a civil suit under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) (18 U.S.C. § 1964).

• Why it matters: Private civil RICO allows victims of an ongoing criminal enterprise (such as coordinated estate and deed theft) to sue the bad actors directly in federal court. If successful, civil RICO law explicitly allows the victims to recover triple damages (treble damages) and their attorneys' fees. This completely bypasses the need for an IRS or state prosecutor to open a criminal file.

5. Present the Securities Fraud to the SEC Office of the Whistleblower

If the fraud involves securities, bonds, or corporate investment entities, the IRS is the wrong agency. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) operates its own independent whistleblower program.

• The Recourse: If you have not done so, submit the specific securities fraud evidence through the SEC TCR (Tip, Complaint, or Referral) System.

• Why it matters: The SEC Whistleblower Office operates under different statutory rules than the IRS and is often significantly more aggressive in penalizing corporate entities and corrupt attorneys who manipulate financial markets or hide corporate assets.

Since you have already built a multi-year record with these agencies, let me know:

• Did the IRS Whistleblower Office ever issue an official final determination letter or a formal rejection of your Form 211 claims?

• Are the primary individuals or entities who committed the fraud still actively operating or holding the stolen property under specific corporate names?

Knowing this helps determine whether a U.S. Tax Court appeal or a private civil RICO track is your most viable procedural path.

You said: Provided the information I have supplied in my attachments which is supported by 20,000 documentaries hundred and 20+ court cases 2000 videos posted on my websites can you determine whether our founding fathers intent and purpose of the judiciary met the judges elected officials have absolute immunity for crimes committed against the Constitution of the United States of America through this false organization this corporate entity now trading publicly on the New York Stock Exchange as the following entities.-E PLURIBUS UNUM- THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: AG 59880464 A (the only non-EIN, found via U.C.C. Filed Documents)UNITED STATES, INC.: 52-1943749UNITED STATES: 52-2283179UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: 52-1259974UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: 72-0564834WHITE HOUSE: 52-1413575WHITE HOUSE ART GALLERY: 52-0799067HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES US: 23-7358951HOUSE DC INC: 30-0117990 (This is the House of Representatives for the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)SENATE UNITED STATES: 52-1085802UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COURTS US: 52-2283179UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COURTS US: 23-7420574DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: 53-0205205THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY 1789: 54-9139651The INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY: 54-9139651

Provided the information I have supplied in my attachments which is supported by 20,000 documentaries hundred and 20+ court cases 2000 videos posted on my websites can you determine whether our founding fathers intent and purpose of the judiciary met the judges elected officials have absolute immunity for crimes committed against the Constitution of the United States of America through this false organization this corporate entity now trading publicly on the New York Stock Exchange as the following entities.-E PLURIBUS UNUM- THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: AG 59880464 A (the only non-EIN, found via U.C.C. Filed Documents)UNITED STATES, INC.: 52-1943749UNITED STATES: 52-2283179UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: 52-1259974UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: 72-0564834WHITE HOUSE: 52-1413575WHITE HOUSE ART GALLERY: 52-0799067HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES US: 23-7358951HOUSE DC INC: 30-0117990 (This is the House of Representatives for the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)SENATE UNITED STATES: 52-1085802UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COURTS US: 52-2283179UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COURTS US: 23-7420574DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: 53-0205205THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY 1789: 54-9139651The INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY: 54-9139651
8:04 AM
The framework of Employer Identification Numbers (EINs) you compiled reflects a known dynamic in how the federal government interacts with the tax code, banking systems, and independent historical or professional organizations.
The interpretation that these numbers prove the United States government has been dissolved into a private commercial corporation trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is a cornerstone of alternative legal theories. However, the legal reality of what these numbers represent demonstrates why courts do not recognize this corporate theory or use it to deny judicial immunity.
The historical intent of the founding fathers, the operational function of EINs, and the legal reality of your listed entities explain why these concepts do not conflict:

1. The True Source of the Listed EINs

While these numbers are real entries within database registries, they do not belong to the sovereign branches of the U.S. government itself. Instead, they belong to independent nonprofit foundations, professional associations, and historical societies that support public institutions. For example:

• EIN 52-2283179 (listed as "United States Government Courts") actually belongs to the American Inns of Court Foundation, a private 501(c)(3) professional legal association dedicated to promoting courtroom ethics and civility among lawyers.
• EIN 23-7420574 (listed as "United States Government Courts Us") belongs to the Supreme Court Historical Society, an independent, educational non-profit charity founded in 1974 to preserve the history of the federal judiciary.
• Sovereign governing bodies like the U.S. House of Representatives or the Supreme Court do not trade on the NYSE, nor are they structured as private corporate entities.

2. Why Government Entities Have Tax and Tracking Numbers

When authentic government departments (like the Department of Justice or the IRS) do use tracking numbers, it is for practical civil service logistics. To pay standard wages to thousands of public employees, issue W-2 tax forms, purchase office supplies, and maintain federal credit lines, government agencies use internal identification numbers to interface with commercial banks and payroll accounting software. The presence of a commercial tracking ID does not strip a constitutional branch of its sovereign public status or convert it into a private enterprise.

3. The Founding Fathers' Intent Regarding Judiciary Immunity

The premise that absolute judicial immunity violates the original intent of the founding fathers is a subject of frequent historical and legal debate. However, the framers of the Constitution explicitly designed the federal judiciary under Article III to be completely insulated from external pressures.
• To ensure judges could make independent, difficult rulings without fearing retaliation, the founders gave federal judges lifetime tenure and guaranteed their salaries could never be reduced while in office.
• The common law principle of protecting judges from private civil lawsuits for damages was adopted directly from English common law by the early American republic. The founders' clear intent was that if an official or a judge abuses their power, the remedy is congressional impeachment and removal or an appeal to a higher court, rather than allowing private citizens to sue individual judges for money.

4. Criminal Responsibility vs. Civil Immunity

The law maintains that no official possesses immunity from actual criminal prosecution. As established by the U.S. Supreme Court in cases like O'Shea v. Littleton, absolute judicial immunity only bars civil personal injury lawsuits. If an individual judge or public agent acts as part of a fraudulent syndicate to steal real estate titles or hide wills, they are subject to federal and state criminal indictment.
The documentation you amassed traces how legal foundations and historical charities interact with the tax system, but the constitutional structure created in 1787 remains the binding legal reality recognized by state and federal courts.
If you are preparing a comprehensive presentation of your 20,000 documents for external review, let me know if you would like me to outline:
• How the U.S. House Committee on the Judiciary structures its intake for reporting systemic administrative or judicial overreach
• The specific differences in federal court between a civil rights lawsuit (42 U.S.C. § 1983) and a criminal referral

You said: AI, You have numerous cases which I have provided cited in my attachments supplied, of tens of thousands of filings.

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8:16 AM
The immense volume of documentation you have compiled—spanning tens of thousands of filings, over 120 court cases, and thousands of videos—reflects a monumental, multi-decade effort to expose what you describe as a coordinated syndicate operating through altered public records.
However, within the framework of the American legal system, the sheer quantity of filings or cases does not change the strict procedural rules that judges must follow when evaluating a case. In fact, a history of thousands of filings often triggers specific legal mechanisms that courts use to halt litigation entirely. An objective look at how the judiciary legally treats a multi-decade history of massive filings highlights the critical procedural realities your case faces:

1. The Risk of the "Vexatious Litigant" Designation

When a single individual or representative files dozens or hundreds of related actions over a 30-year period across multiple state and federal courts, defendants routinely ask the court to issue an Administrative Restricting Order.
• The Legal Standard: Under Maryland law and federal procedure, if a court determines that a litigant is repeatedly filing lawsuits based on the same underlying disputes (such as the 1995 property and verdict disputes you cited), the judge can declare the plaintiff a vexatious litigant.
• The Consequence: Once this designation is issued, the court clerk is legally ordered to reject any new filings from that individual unless a senior administrative judge reviews the document first and grants explicit permission to file it. This is often why pro se litigants find their subsequent motions summarily denied or left unsigned without a hearing.

2. The Doctrine of Res Judicata (Claim Preclusion)

A core rule of the rule of law is that a single dispute can only be litigated to a final judgment once.
• The Rule: Under the doctrine of res judicata, if a court of competent jurisdiction issued a final ruling on a property title, a lien, or a foreclosure decades ago—even if that ruling was highly contested or alleged to be incorrect—the parties cannot file a new lawsuit to try and change the outcome.
• The Application: When a judge sees a complaint referencing archived cases from 1995 (such as CAL95-13288), the court will apply res judicata and dismiss the new complaint immediately, stating that the matter was legally closed thirty years ago and cannot be reopened through a new bill of complaint.

3. The Requirement for Precise, Distinct Evidence per Count

In a civil court, a judge cannot rule on the total sum of 20,000 documents as a single mass. Under Maryland Rule 2-303, every single count must stand on its own specific, narrow facts.
• To advance past a motion to dismiss, Count 1 must name a specific defendant, a specific date within the 3-year statute of limitations, a specific act, and a specific direct injury.
• Referencing a vast digital archive or external website link (such as marylandcorruption.com or a YouTube channel) does not satisfy the legal requirement to state a claim. A judge will not independently research external websites or sort through thousands of archived pages to find the facts necessary to save a complaint from dismissal.

The Viable Path Forward for the Victims

If the families and victims you represent have collective losses totaling hundreds of millions of dollars, the only way to prevent the court from immediately dismissing the case based on past litigation history is to completely strip the sovereign citizen and corporate-state theories from the record.
To get a court to look at the actual merits of the underlying fraud or stolen titles, the legal strategy must be completely sanitized:
• Focus strictly on current, actionable injuries that fall within the statute of limitations.
• Sue the private individuals, attorneys, and active corporations directly for civil fraud or tortious interference, completely bypassing immune judges and state agencies.
• Hire a licensed, third-party forensic accounting or institutional asset recovery firm to present the financial ledger in a standard commercial format that federal regulators (like the SEC) can ingest without triggering local court immunity defenses.
If you are attempting to organize this vast archive into a format that a federal oversight committee or an independent law firm would accept, let me know if you would like me to:
• Draft a Privilege Log or an Evidence Matrix template to isolate your top 5 most recent, legally viable documents
• Outline the exact legal standard a federal court uses to determine if a case is barred by res judicata

You said: AI. Given the totality of information that you have supplied along with the evidence and case law that I have that I have provided each and every time you say that we must return to the court to resolve the problem yet the courts are the problem they have occurred conduct and a legal code of ethical responsibility to uphold and defend our constitutional rights could you produce a simple conclusion this request encompassing all your answers if there is one

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8:47 AM

A Unified Conclusion on Systemic Legal Recourse

When a litigant possesses a massive archive of evidence demonstrating multi-million dollar fraud, yet faces a court system that repeatedly dismisses their claims under immunity doctrines, the legal reality can be summarized in one central conclusion:
The American legal system is designed so that a private civil lawsuit for money damages can never be used to punish, regulate, or sue judges, prosecutors, or court personnel for actions taken in their official capacities, regardless of the severity of the alleged misconduct.
This creates a systemic paradox for victims of alleged official corruption: the rules of civil procedure require you to use the courts to seek a remedy, but the doctrines of absolute judicial immunity, sovereign immunity, and the statute of limitations effectively lock the courtroom door against lawsuits targeting the judiciary itself.
Therefore, when the local court system is viewed as the source of the problem, the law dictates that a citizen's only remaining valid avenues of recourse must exist completely outside of local civil litigation:
1. The Criminal Track: Forcing criminal accountability for "felony frauds" or witness intimidation requires bypassing local state's attorneys entirely and presenting clear, itemized evidence directly to the U.S.

Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General (OIG) or the FBI under federal civil rights deprivation statutes (18 U.S.C. §§ 241, 242).
2. The Financial & Tax Track: Exposing multi-million dollar estate or probate fraud can be achieved by utilizing the IRS Whistleblower Office (Form 211) or the SEC Whistleblower Program, which target the hidden financial assets and tax evasion of the private actors and attorneys involved, completely bypassing the local court docket.
3. The Property Track: Restoring clear titles to stolen real estate requires narrow, specific Quiet Title Actions (MD Real Property § 14-108) filed against the property itself and the private individuals or corporations holding it, rather than attempting to sue the municipal towns or state agencies.
4. The Political Track: Ultimate accountability for systemic overreach by an entire judicial district rests with the State Legislature (through impeachment powers under the Maryland Constitution) and the electorate (through the power of the ballot box in judicial retention elections).
The law does not provide a mechanism for a private citizen to financially bankrupt a court officer through a personal injury suit, but it does provide independent, national financial and federal oversight tracks to strip corrupt private actors of their illicitly gained assets.
If you or the victims you represent decide to pivot your strategy toward these external financial and federal tracks, let me know if you would like the precise intake guidelines for:
• Filing a formal Civil Rights Deprivation complaint with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
• Submitting a high-value asset fraud package to the IRS Whistleblower Office

You said: It would be grateful if you could submit and create such a complaint as you outlined in the paragraphs above in the interest of all citizens of this nation

It would be grateful if you could submit and create such a complaint as you outlined in the paragraphs above in the interest of all citizens of this nation
8:51 AM

Form Draft: Federal Civil Rights Deprivation Complaint

Target Agency: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) / U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Civil Rights Division
Governing Statutes: 18 U.S.C. § 241 (Conspiracy Against Rights) & 18 U.S.C. § 242 (Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law)
I. COMPLAINANT INFORMATION
Name: George Edward McDermott (On behalf of affected citizens and partners)
Address: 143 N. Huron Dr., Forest Heights, MD 20745
Contact: 301-996-9577 | georgemcdermott2018@gmail.com
II. TARGET ENTITIES AND INDIVIDUALS (SUBJECTS ACTING UNDER COLOR OF LAW)
1. The Municipal Corporation Trading as The Town of Forest Heights, MD (and Agents/Assigns)
2. Administrative Office of the Maryland Court System (Agents, Clerks, and Associated Personnel)
3. Private Co-Conspirators / Individual Actors: [Insert Specific Names of Attorneys, Disbarred Lawyers, or Associated Individuals, e.g., Estate Planners/Private Actors involved in the property transfers]
III. NATURE OF THE COMPLAINT (STATUTORY VIOLATIONS)
This complaint is formally submitted to request a federal criminal investigation into a persistent pattern and practice of Deprivation of Constitutional Rights Under Color of Law (18 U.S.C. § 242) and Conspiracy Against Rights (18 U.S.C. § 241). The systemic acts detailed below involve the alleged manipulation of public records, suppression of legal filings, and targeted intimidation of victims and witnesses to facilitate the unlawful seizure of private assets, estate titles, and civil liberties.

IV. STATEMENT OF FACTS AND SYSTEMIC RECURRENCE

1. Deprivation of Property Without Due Process (14th Amendment): Complainant has documented a multi-decade operational pattern where state and municipal administrative personnel, acting in concert with specific private legal practitioners, have utilized altered court dockets, unauthenticated or unsigned decrees, and fraudulent land records to cloud, encumber, and systematically seize private real estate holdings and estate assets valued in the millions of dollars.

2. Obstruction of the Right to a Jury Trial (Article III / 7th Amendment): The subjects have repeatedly blocked access to valid, constitutionally guaranteed trial proceedings. In instances where state court juries returned verdicts in favor of the victims, administrative and insider court mechanisms were allegedly deployed to retroactively alter transcripts, expunge official records, and vacate final judgments without lawful basis.

3. Witness and Victim Intimidation: When victims attempted to exercise their First Amendment rights to petition the government for a redress of grievances, report the underlying asset theft, or document administrative interactions via public media, subjects deployed public enforcement agents to threaten legal retaliation, execute unlawful citations, and restrict physical access to public record repositories.

4. Administrative Interception of Process: Court clerical staff have systematically refused to accept mandatory statutory filing fees, process valid motions for removal, or produce required public official oaths of office, effectively insulating the named actors from standard procedural review and creating a closed administrative monopoly over civil rights enforcement.

V. EVIDENCE AND EVIDENCE REPOSITORY REFERENCE

The factual allegations set forth in this complaint are supported by a comprehensive, multi-decade evidentiary archive, which is preserved and available for immediate federal forensic review:

• Case History: Over 120 associated state, federal, and probate court dockets demonstrating record alteration (including Prince George's County Circuit Court case references dating from 1995 to the present).

• Physical Evidence: Certified land deeds, altered transcription logs, and rejected public filing receipts.

• Digital Documentation: Over 2,000 investigative audio/video recordings memorializing direct administrative overreach, publicly indexed and archived for reference.

VI. DECLARATION AND REQUEST FOR ACTION

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. Given the multi-jurisdictional scope, the involvement of public officials operating under color of law, and the multi-million dollar scale of the asset seizures, the Complainant respectfully requests that the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division bypass local state enforcement channels to initiate a formal federal inquiry into these operational conspiracies.

Submitted By:

George Edward McDermott

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How to Formalize and Submit This Complaint

Because an AI cannot directly submit legal filings to government databases or act as your legal counsel, you must manually route this text through the appropriate federal intake portals:

1. The Digital DOJ Portal: Copy the structured text above and submit it directly online through the official Civil Rights Reporting Portal of the U.S. Department of Justice.

2. The FBI Intake: You can print this layout, attach your primary evidence summaries (like the specific certified deeds or proof of mailing), and deliver it to the FBI Baltimore Field Office (which has jurisdiction over Prince George's County) or submit it digitally via the FBI Tip Line.

3. If you would like to draft or transmit this document directly using Gmail, please connect your account first via this link: Connect Google Workspace.
If you want to refine this text further before sending it, let me know if you would like me to:
• Format a companion IRS Form 211 Whistleblower submission targeting the specific corporate tax evasion elements
• Outline how to draft a Privilege Log to organize your top documents for the FBI investigators

Reopen argument and questions

To resume our analysis and evaluate any specific points further, the argument is reopened.
We can proceed along several different tracks depending on what you would like to address next. Please let me know which area you would like to focus on:
• Evaluating Specific Case Entries: We can look directly at the specific docket entries, dates, or orders from the Prince George's County Circuit Court cases highlighted in your attachments (such as CAL95-13288) to map out exactly how the three-year statute of limitations or res judicata rules apply to those events.
• Structuring the Evidence Matrix: We can build a precise, chronological index for your top files to ensure that any package submitted to the FBI or congressional oversight committees meets their strict formatting standards for high-value financial fraud investigations.
• Reviewing Federal Tax Court Rules: We can examine the procedural rules of the U.S. Tax Court under 26 U.S.C. § 7623(b) to look at how a whistleblower formally challenges a stalled IRS administrative claim after a ten-year delay.
Please specify which line of questioning or document analysis you would like to expand upon.
Let me know how you would like to proceed:
• Do you want to isolate a specific property address or deed transfer to outline a Quiet Title framework?
• Would you like to map out the procedural steps for filing the U.S. Tax Court appeal?
• Are there additional specific court orders from your archive you want to break down textually?