LODGE your “Claim of Right”, Copy of the “Source Document” that gave rise to your Birth Certificate Registration of Birth Statement, Peace Treaty, UCC1 financing statement, Notice of Motion/Application to Strike Out/Dismiss/Quash, Contract, 3 Notices Process and Accepted for Value Charging Instrument or Bill of Exchange, Notice of (conditional) Appearance, invoice, NOTICE TO ADMIT FACTS, Certificate of Protest and any other relevant docs by way of Exhibit to your Affidavit in order to bring the evidence before the court.

LODGE all documents relied upon at the court registry BEFORE the date of the court mention so the Judge can SEE your evidence. In Court you ask the Judge if he has read your documents especially Affidavit, Claim of Right, Registration of Birth, Notice to Admit Facts. If the facts on the Notice to Admit Facts are undisputed after 14 days of the respondent being served them/received them, you can file an application for summary judgment on the 15th day. Judge will say he has read them but its false, he has NOT read them, so YOU READ all your affidavit onto the court record. The record is created **oracularly!**

Go to the registry desk BEFORE THE HEARING and ask a clerk for your file because you wish to see if the Plaintiff has filed its affidavit in support of claim. IF NOT, the Plaintiff has NO STANDING! Ask the clerk if they would witness and assist you going through the file. They will assist you. When they fail to locate that VALUABLE piece of evidence, then ask them if they would do you one final favour, that is to make a one line statement on paper and sign it saying they had checked file number XYZ/10 and could not locate the affidavit in support of the claim signed by the plaintiff! (DO YOU THINK THIS MIGHT INCRIMINATE SOMEONE PRESSING A FALSE OR VEXATIOUS CLAIM?)

Hand your Notice of Appearance Reserving Rights to the prosecutor.

Before you approach the bar – check the clerk and examine the attendance sheet which will have the name of your agent in commerce upon it. Write on the sheet under your name “Attending by SPECIAL APPEARANCE in propria persona, reserving all rights”.

“I do not consent to the contract, and I waive the benefits thereof.” That alone has been known to stop the proceedings. If not continue…

So now within the courtroom you can say you answer to that name, are here by SPECIAL APPEARANCE, reserving your rights, waiving all benefits and privileges, Don’t say under duress or they will threaten to put a warrant out for your arrest. NOTICE the court the matter is settled privately and NOT to argue, do you have the documents before you? Ask the Magistrate if he has read your affidavit and Notice to Admit Facts, the facts on both documents being un-rebutted and undisputed. Now wait to see what happens. The Judge may deal with the matter for you or he may question you, as he is lawfully permitted to do. Any adverse decision can be appealed to a court with the appropriate jurisdiction. Answer ALL questions with “With

respect, let's not worry about that, the issue is ….".
NO CONTRACT (CAR LICENSE is a contract even if you have signed off "All Rights Reserved" thereby not accepting the state's benefits and privileges so you cannot be fined successfully IF you hold your position. Without accepting the benefits and privileges (terms and conditions) how can you commit any road offence under any statute? You didn't agree NOT do what you already have the standing and status to do! You rely on your source document.
Another alternative is to speak to the Registrar privately prior to any hearing and ask to meet a Judge in Chamber and settle the matter privately there. There have apparently been results using this technique.
Note, UNLESS the Plaintiff provides a signed AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT of the complaint (and NOT just a statement) there is no valid complaint OR evidence in the proceedings and the Plaintiff has NO STANDING to press it. It's a vexatious complaint. The prosecutor cannot testify (make statements) because it (not he) has no legal standing to testify in the case, as he's not the Plaintiff nor does he have firsthand personal knowledge, only hear-say.

How To Defeat Admiralty Courts And "The Law Of The See"
Judge Dale, Ret'd – The Catholic word "See" conceals the influence of the Holy Roman Church over the corrupt corporate government and legal system.
The term "see" comes from the Latin word "sedes", meaning "seat", which refers to the Episcopal throne (**cathedral**).
The term "Apostolic See" can refer to any **see** founded by one of the Apostles, but, when used with the definite article, it is used in the Catholic Church to refer specifically to the **see** of the Bishop of Rome, whom that Church sees as successor of Saint Peter, the Prince of the Apostles.
[22] **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_See**
Sedes Sacrorum (Latin Sedes for seat/see, Sacrorum for holy) otherwise known as Santa Sede and the "SS" also known in English as "Holy See" refers to the legal apparatus as a whole by which the Roman Catholic Pope and its Curia of Bishops claim historical recognition as a sovereign entity with superior legal rights. (**http://oneevil.org/content/entities_organizations_holy_see.html**)
The Catholic Church uses **two legal personalities** with which to conduct its international affairs: the first is as an International state known as the Vatican City State, to which the Pope is the Head of Government.
The second is as **the supreme legal personality above all other legal personalities by which all property and "creatures" are subjects**.

The legal enforceability of its first personality as an International State is constrained by international law. The sovereign status of the Vatican City remains dependent upon the continued recognition of an agreement known as the "**Lateran Treaty**" signed between Catholic Facist Dictator and . . . Benito Mussolini in 1929 and his political supporter Pope Pius XI. This recognition remains in defiance and contempt to existing international laws prohibiting recognition of rogue states and laws created by mass murdering dictators.

The legal enforceability of the second personality of the Catholic Church as the Holy See is dependent upon the continued adherence to legal statutes, definitions, conventions and covenants as have been accumulated since the Middle Ages concerning the primacy of the Pope over all property and creatures.

These statutes, conventions and covenants remain the fabric and foundation of the modern legal system of most states in the world.

To extend its legal strength using its second personality, the Catholic Church considers the region controlled by every bishop a See.

ADMIRALTY LAW

Admiralty law was introduced into England by the French Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine while she was acting as regent for her son, King Richard the Lionheart. She had earlier established admiralty law on the island of Oleron (where it was published as the Rolls of Oleron) in her own lands (although she is often referred to in admiralty law books as "Eleanor of Guyenne"), having learned about it in the eastern Mediterranean while on a Crusade with her first husband, King Louis VII of France. In England, special admiralty courts handle all admiralty cases. These courts do not use the common law of England, but are civil law courts largely based upon the Corpus Juris Civilis of Justinian.

Admiralty courts were a prominent feature in the prelude to the American Revolution. For example, the phrase in the Declaration of Independence "For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury" refers to the practice of Parliament giving the Admiralty Courts jurisdiction to enforce The Stamp Act in the American Colonies.[4] Because the Stamp Act was unpopular, a colonial jury was unlikely to convict a colonist of its violation. However, because admiralty courts did not (as is true today) grant trial by jury, a colonist accused of violating the Stamp Act could be more easily convicted by the Crown.

Admiralty law became part of the law of the United States as it was gradually introduced through admiralty cases arising after the adoption of the U.S. Constitution in 1789. Many American lawyers who were prominent in the American Revolution were admiralty and maritime lawyers in their private lives.

Those included are Alexander Hamilton in New York and John Adams in Massachusetts.

In 1787 John Adams, who was then ambassador to France, wrote to James Madison proposing that the U.S. Constitution, then under consideration by the States, be amended to include "trial by jury in all matters of fact triable by the laws of the land [as opposed the law of admiralty] and not by the laws of Nations [i.e. not by the law of admiralty]". The result was the Seventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Alexander Hamilton and John Adams were both admiralty lawyers and Adams represented John Hancock in an admiralty case in colonial Boston involving seizure of one of Hancock's ships for violations of Customs regulations. In the more modern era, Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was an admiralty lawyer before ascending to the federal bench. **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Admiralty_law**

The Roman Court is very confusing – even for some judges – because it does not operate according to any true set **rules of law** but rather by **presumptions of law**. If these presumptions presented by the Private Bar Guild (BAR attorneys) are not rebutted **they become fact** and thereafter are said to stand as a "Truth in Commerce." Despite the façade, the world is a playground of commercial business and is secretly owned by private foreign corporations.

Why is the Bar Guild so hell-bent on keeping everything on the private side? Because the public side invokes constitutional issues and **nothing they do can withstand a constitutional challenge**. The organic Constitution still exists in its original glory and authority and is buried in the US Printing Office.

All amendments since 1871 do not exist. Why? It was the "corporate mission statement" for the District of Columbia that was written in 1871 to resemble the organic Constitution. It is that corporate mission statement that has been amended since 1871 and chopped up as of late.

A LEGAL WAY TO DEFEAT THIS SYSTEM

Specifically, there is a defendant living in Florida who discovered the answer to this puzzle and properly embraced his (all caps name / strawman) by **registering** it as a "**Fictitious Name**" with the state of Florida.

This process identified him as having a commercial and intellectual proprietary interest in the (all caps name). He, **by entering it as such clearly on the Public Record**, successfully rebutted all (12) presumptions on the private side of the Admiralty Court and nullified its "jurisdiction."

What did he do? The Registration of a Fictitious Name is something you might do if you wanted to open a commercial business and you wanted to reserve a "creative name" to identify that business. The process, however, does not obligate you to ever open a business or to

incorporate. It simply **reserves the name for your future use and as your commercial and intellectual proprietary property.**

For many years patriots have attempted to disassociate their sovereign beings from the legal fiction – the all caps name / strawman – created by the corporate government because this was designed **to make you personally vulnerable** and convert your living being into a corporation – a thing – and the property of the corporate government.

Certain patriots properly decided to embrace the corporate fiction / strawman as their own personal property by affidavit using a Financing Statement filed under the UCC (Uniform Commercial Code) as a notice to the world. This is because an unrebutted affidavit stands as Truth in Commerce and the government never rebuts these affidavits.

So why didn't it work?

The patriots bypassed one crucial step. **They failed to rebut the presumptions of the private side of the corporate government and courts that imprisoned their sweat equity and labor.**

An unrebutted presumption stands as Truth in Commerce. Their presumption nullified the affidavit and placed them on the private side.

There are twelve (12) key presumptions asserted by the Private Bar Guilds, which, if left unchallenged, stand as Truth in Commerce.

These are:

- The Public Record
- Public Service
- Public Oath
- Immunity
- Summons
- Custody
- Court of Guardians
- Court of Trustees
- Government as Executor/Beneficiary
- Executor De Son Tort (not a party to)
- Incompetence
- Guilt

I'm only going to discuss (6) of those (12) presumptions. However, Frank O'Collins did a superb job addressing these presumptions in an expose' titled "**A history of today's slavery"** and I encourage you all to read it.

Canon 3228 (i): The Presumption Of Public RecordAny matter brought before a lower Roman Court is a matter for the public record, when in fact it is presumed by the Private Bar Guild as private business. Unless this presumption is openly rebutted by filing or stating clearly on the Public Record that the matter is to be a part of the Public Record, the matter remains on the private side as private Bar Guild business under private Guild rules.

The defendant in this particular case recorded on the Public Record the Registration Certificate issued by the state of Florida, identifying his registered ownership of the fictitious (all caps name), which proved that he was not the alleged defendant on the Courts Docket. I believe I should refer to him as the alleged defendant from here on.

Canon 3228 (ii), (iii) and (iv): The Presumptions Of Public Service; Oath And Immunity. If the Judge ignores the alleged defendants Fictitious Name Registration entered into the Public Record, which is clearly presented to him in open Court and then decides to move forward with the case, he violates his public service oath and judicial immunity under these sub-sections.

Canon 3228 (v): The Presumption Of Summons A summons, when unrebutted, stands as Truth in Commerce. Attendance in a Court is usually invoked by invitation and therefore one who attends Court initiated by a summons, warrant, subpoena or replevin bond, is presumed to accept the position of a (defendant, juror, witness or thing) and the (jurisdiction) of the Court.

If these instruments are not rejected and returned, with a copy of the rejection filed clearly on the Public Record (jurisdiction) the presumed position and the presumption of guilt also stands as Truth in Commerce.

In this particular case the alleged defendant rebutted his forced appearance by presenting the Judge with the recorded registration certificate issued by Florida. This certificate stated **he is not the defendant on the courts docket.** 'The name is fictitious and I am the registered owner of that name under Florida law.'

Canon 3228 (vi): The Presumption Of Custody. Those who attend a Court initiated pursuant to the command of a summons or warrant, is presumed to be "corporate property or a thing" and therefore is liable to be detained in custody by the Courts appointed or elected "Custodian."Custodians may only retain custody over "property and things" and not flesh and blood living beings.

Unless this presumption is openly challenged by rejection of the summons or warrant on the Public Record, the presumption stands as Truth in Commerce and you are thereafter treated as a "thing or property."

In this particular case this presumption was absolutely rebutted when the alleged defendant proved his arrest was **a case of mistaken identity** and in no way could the Court Custodian detain him after that.

Sixteen words written across the face of the summons or warrant; notarised and filed on the Public Record will cure most problems. Those words are:

I do not accept this offer to contract and I do not consent to these proceedings.

In addition to the above sections of Canon Law 3228, the defendant has

also unknowingly rebutted the balance of the (12) presumptions:

- Court Guardians
- Court Trustees
- Government as Executor and Beneficiary
- Executor De Son Tort (not a party to)
- Incompetence
- Guilt

This particular defendant succeeded in accomplishing all of this by "**registering**" his ALL CAPS name as a "**Fictitious Name**" in which **only he now owns an absolute commercial and intellectual proprietary interest** in the state of Florida. By entering it in the (Public Record) he has overcome all (12) presumptions and nullified the "prosecution and jurisdiction" of the private Roman court. His next step would be to record it in the UCC, which is a notice to the world.

Checkmate. There is **no way for the corporate government and private Roman Court to proceed against this living being**. If the prosecutor was to disclose the presumptive frauds that the Court has been operating under in the private side, it would also nullify the case and subject the judge to arrest and damages for "prosecutorial fraud" and the "absence of jurisdiction."

Please note that the judge's **only legal response** to the alleged defendant is to Order a "Stay" until the defendant secures counsel (meaning an attorney and BAR Guild member). **If it is reported that the alleged defendant has not secured counsel the case remains absolutely deadlocked!** If this open "stay" does not cause him any harm (and it shouldn't) he can choose to

- do nothing **or**
- he can file a two page "Motion to Dismiss" **or**
- he can file a "Rule to Show Cause" seeking a summary judgment for damages on behalf of his living being.

What would happen if the individual follows the judge's advice and hires an attorney? In all probability his attorney would use the alleged defendant's "signed power of attorney" to withdraw the "Fictitious Name Registration" from the Public Record. The defendant would more than likely be imprisoned, tried on the private side, and convicted!

What other applications can this process be used for?

- licensing
- tax collections
- foreclosures
- debt collections
- the vehicle code, to name a few.

All of these matters are found on the private side and none could withstand a Constitutional challenge.

Again, checkmate! (Don't you just love a good story with a happy

ending?)
Source: Shift Frequency

WHAT ARE YOU ACTUALLY SAYING?

Most people go to court and automatically plea Guilty or Not Guilty without really knowing what it means to do so and what the implications might be. Hopefully this may help clear a few facts up for you. Read on and learn what these pleas actually mean and how they effect you.

To start with, the mere fact that a 'defendant' is attending court is an admission of guilt. You see, there is deemed to be an un-resolved controversy and the accuser/plaintiff believes a wrong exists and requires resolution or compensation from the defendant so by the act of turning up, the defendant is already guilty!

What is "court"?

Many people don't realise that when interacting with the opposite party, you are already in court. You are contracting (you are making law/ contract) – hence, the first court appearance has already been held with the opposite party and the reason for a Court appearance in a State/Federal Court is to adjudicate on the controversy created by the defendant according to the plaintiff.

Pleading not Guilty.

Where does the word 'guilty' come from? From Canon Law here

Canon 3147

The word Guilty originates from 14th Century English / Dutch gilde, from 13th Century Venetian / Italian gilda meaning 'guild, payment (in gold), debt or fine owed to the guild'. The word gilda itself derived from 8th Century Khazarian / Magyar languages kulta meaning 'gold'. In the Finnish language today, kulta still means 'gold' and Kilta means 'guild'.

Now what does Not Guilty mean:

Canon 3149

When a non-Guild member of the Private Bar Guild is present in one (1) of the Guild buildings dealing with the primary business of the Bar being organised global profit from crime (jobs), the Private Bar Guild members seek to force either a plea of "Guilty" or "Not – Guilty":

(i) a plea of "Guilty" in a building controlled by the Private Bar Guild is equivalent to saying "I will pay" and tacit consent of liability for a debt or fine owed to the Guild and is consent to the lawful detainment of the flesh of the accused as surety until the debt or fine is paid; or

(ii) a plea of "Not – Guilty" in a building controlled by the Private Bar Guild is equivalent to saying "I refuse to pay" with the presumption of liability for a debt or fine owed to the Guild but refusal to pay therefore permitting the lawful detainment of the flesh of the accused as surety until the debt or fine is paid.

In Summary

By pleading Not Guilty, what you are actually saying is:

I am guilty of the charge [as I'm here as the defendant] but I'm refusing to pay or resolve the controversy with the plaintiff. This now creates further controversy that gives the adjudicator jurisdiction! Now that the Adjudicator has jurisdiction, it is up to he/she (judge, magistrate) to determine how much the defendant must pay based on evidence. Therefore, the controversy needs to be resolved before the appearance with an adjudicator.

An example. This example shows an alternative way to engage with an opposite party in court by giving notice of a private side remedy making all parties whole.

HOW TO DEAL WITH GOVERNMENT COURTS, which TRICK you

LAWYER: People the law, in fact with copper cards what we are doing is we are creating these very simple point by point instructions cards on how to deal with governments because the government tricks you. They will arrest you BEFORE you have a trial without a grand Jury indictment. THEY BREAK THE LAW COMPLETELY. They put you in orange cloths and shackles and nearly three days later after they have held you in jail for close to 72 hours they bring you before a Judge and he asks you 'HOW DO YOU PLEAD?' And your bar attorney will nudge you in the ribs and say 'ENTER A PLEA, ENTER A PLEA, ENTER A PLEA' you DO ABSOLUTELY NOT ENTER A PLEA. And our copper cards teach you what to do and what not to do. You want to DEMAND TO SEE THE VERIFIED CRIMINAL COMPLAINT because most of the time the district attorneys give you a love letter about all these codes you broke, the district attorney cannot verify a criminal complaint, they work for the government, they're NOT a real party of interest, a person another citizen has to pick up a pen and paper (The Citizen you harmed has got to write a verified Criminal Complaint) and write a verified Criminal Complaint and they CANNOT PROSECUTE you without one of those. And what they next have to do is to prove that you have acted with intent to DAMAGE, that there's PROBABLE CAUSE for this crime and if they don't have any of that in place then they CANNOT PROSECUTE you, however, if they get you to their court, they put you In front of their HIGH PRIEST IN BLACK NIGHTY and says 'HOW DO YOU PLEAD?'

And you say 'I'm not guilty' or 'No Contest' (YOU AGREE TO BE PROSECUTED BY MAKING A PLEA) ha, you agree to be prosecuted, let's go ahead with the prosecution, it's now under contract, you've agreed to be prosecuted, you accepted it, you fell hook, line and sinker, you've AGREED to go in and be prosecuted and it's a TRICK these criminals are pulling. (It is a

TRICK by GOVERNMENT Criminals in Office), it's fraud, it's Criminal, it's completely outside of the constructs of the USA Constitution and law and order and everything that is decent and this is how our Judges and our Lawyers are building a Criminal Enterprise which has thrown so many people of this nation behind bars and very profitable for the lawyer, the cops and the Judges thank you.

2018 Process of Subrogation

Subrogation: Subrogation is a legal doctrine whereby one person is entitled to enforce the subsisting or revived rights of another for one's own benefit. A right of subrogation typically arises by operation of law, but can also arise by statute or by agreement. **More at Wikipedia**

The author has not attempted this process and to date is personally unaware of anyone employing this process successfully. It is complementary to the simple "Non-Consent Court Settlement Process".

Non-Consent Court Settlement Process

The author was personally involved in 13 proceedings whereby the simple "Non Consent Court Settlement Process" was engaged and resulted in the withdrawal or dismissal of **all charges,** the cases disclosed in the section titled "Addressing Courts" within the website **https://www.solutionsempowerment.com**. An example court script is disclosed herein and accompanying document titled "Notice of Non-Consent." Prior to court attendance, your evidence by way of affidavit with accompanying exhibits (three Demand Notices with accompanying copies of proof of mailing and proof of delivery) must be filed at least a day prior to proceedings.

For obtaining the processes to prevent infringements arising, such as stopping a police officer issuing you a ticket, go to the website **https://www.solutionsempowerment.com**. A key platform to dismiss infringements, fines and charges without court appearance or dismissing a court appearance is to ensure your license is signed'

"By Signature
Title Case Name
All rights reserved"

A license application (apply meaning to beg), along with consideration, forms a contract whereby you waive your rights and accept the state's benefits and privileges such as "complying" with all the road rules, UNLESS you have signed the application "All rights reserved" whereby you kept your rights intact and didn't agree to accept the state's benefits and privileges therefore you have not contracted to comply with them. You are FREE!

Here's the steps to the process that lay the groundwork to dismissal or withdrawal of the charges:

When ANY traffic infringement is received, the process to dismiss any charge/s where there is no victim is;

1. Scan a copy of the infringement/notice/fine (it is assumed the applicant's license is signed "All Rights Reserved". Process will still work if not so signed but it's a good idea to protect your rights and stop piracy and plunder of your productivity from the word go by completing a new license application).
2. Hand write in red diagonally across the infringement/notice/fine "UNCLAIMED, DO NOT ACCEPT OFFER TO CONTRACT, RETURN TO SENDER FOR CAUSE WITHOUT DISHONOUR".
3. Attach the original infringement/notice/fine, with the handwriting in red across it, to a "Notice and Demand for Further & Better Particulars" (**the first demand** notice) which directs the respondent/s to deliver to you evidence of their authority, jurisdiction, status and standing to pursue the charges or fine and they can never provide any proof, and post by registered mail to the informant (the officer that issued the infringement/notice/fine) and a copy to the man/woman in charge of the police station. Allow a reply from them in a time you decide. Seven, fourteen or twenty one days. The informant will never deliver a reply providing the further and better particulars you sought (**the first default**). For Example: copies of notices go to **https://www.solutionsempowerment.com**.
4. When the time has expired for the informant to have replied, (they will never deliver a reply bearing the further and better particulars sought) you deliver a **second demand notice** titled "Default Notice and Notice and Demand for Further and Better Particulars" to the same parties disclosed above at "3" asking for evidence to the same concerns and allow the informant a further seven, fourteen or twenty one days to reply. (Will never reply providing the further and better particulars sought thereby establishing their **second default**).
5. When the time has expired for the informant to have replied, you deliver a **third demand notice** titled "Final Notice and Notice of Default Judgment" to the same parties disclosed above at "3" and allow the informant a further seven, fourteen or twenty one days to reply (Will never reply providing the further & better particulars sought thereby establishing their **third default**). This establishes evidence against the informant as well as a private default judgment where the informant has agreed by assent (silence) to their lack of authority and jurisdiction.
6. Complete a Statutory Demand or Affidavit where you describe the process you just performed, the delivery of three success demand notices and in all three instances the informant refused,

failed or neglected to deliver the further and better particulars sought by you that if delivered to you would provide proof of their claim of the validity of the informant's charge's. By failing to deliver the proof of claim, creates an equitable estoppel whereby the informant has agreed and acknowledged by tacit consent/ assent that he/she has abandoned her right to pursue the charge/ s. This must be written on the Statutory Declaration or affidavit (superior).

The affidavit exhibiting the three Notices, proof of mailing and proof of delivery to the affidavit are then filed at the Court prior to the proceedings so the evidence is ON THE COURT RECORD.

Copies of the Notices and their respective copies of proof of mailings (copies of the registered mail slips) and proof of delivery (snap shots of Post office website showing date and time of delivery) MUST be exhibited to the affidavit and MUST be filed at the Court if there is a proceeding.

Then attend the proceeding and:

Serve the prosecutor a copy of the Affidavit (with all its exhibits) and Notice of Non -Consent, and

Seek leave (permission) to hand up (submit) the document titled "Notice of Non-Consent" to the Magistrate, and

Do not veer one (micro) word off the script or you'll fail the "test", be "cleaned up" and have your feet cut off! That's what I tell those I assist so they "step up" and do as directed, and

If after you have expressed on at least three occasions all your NON CONSENTS pursuant to the Notice of Non Consent Script and the matter is adjourned until after lunch (that's a sign you have won but must pass one remaining test to derail you – or more accurately entice you to derail yourself), when the tribunal resumes after lunch you walk through the process one more time and the Magistrate will colourably dismiss the charge/s.

The Magistrate will say something along the lines;

"The prosecutor and I had discussions during lunch, and he has decided to withdraw the charge/s",

OR

"The prosecutor has failed to provide evidence supporting the charge/s (failed to file an affidavit stating and disclosing proof you are the surety) and I dismiss the charge/s.

The Process of Subrogation along with the no consent process adds the dimension that you claim to be acting ONLY in the office of "Beneficiary" (no liability) and the prosecutor, as "Trustee" (Has ALL the liabilities to discharge the account determined by the proceeding), so you ask the prosecutor to "certify the process of subjugation (a third party to proceedings pays the debt and recovers it from treasury). To be

continued…