

Janice Sue Taylor  
Near 3341 Arianna Court  
Near Gilbert, Arizona

FILED	LOGGED
RECEIVED	COPY
OCT 04 2010	
CLERK U S DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF ARIZONA	
BY _____	S. DEPUTY

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>	)	Case No: CR-10-0400-PHX-MHM
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	<b>MOTION TO DISMISS</b>
Vs.	)	<b>FIRM OFFER TO SETTLE</b>
	)	
<b>Janice Sue Taylor, sui juris</b>	)	
	)	
Defendant	)	
	)	<b>Proposed Orders Attached</b>

**NOTICE TO THE COURT, CLERK OF COURT and UNITED STATES ATTORNEY**

*This motion is filed for above caption hearing in the district court of the United States, and not the "United States District Court". If the recipient clerk is unable to process this pleading, please direct it to the proper official.*

**MOTION TO DISMISS**

Comes now Janice Sue Taylor, a living woman, not a corporation or other type of artificially created person, and not domiciled in the District of Columbia; hereinafter the MOVANT, by Special Visitation or Appearance, not granting jurisdiction nor recognizing this court's right to try her; but intervening in a foreign jurisdiction on behalf of the Alleged Defendant, PERSONA JANICE SUE TAYLOR, hereinafter the Accused. Movant is not trained in the law, nor is She an attorney, nor is She appearing Pro Se; but rather of right in Sui Juris.

Movant respectfully moves this court to DISMISS the INDICTMENT of March 30, 2007, per FRCrP Rule 12(b)(3)(A) in that Plaintiff is without capacity to indict; in the nature of FRCvP Rule 9(a) in that Plaintiff is without capacity to sue.

The complaint purports to be a criminal action initiated by a Plaintiff, "**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**", for alleged violations of laws or administrative codes of the federal United States government and asking for imprisonment. The Movant has no knowledge of any statute, rule, regulation or other provision of law that would permit action against her by an entity known as "**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**".

The "**UNITED STATES**" and the "**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**" are not one and the same. In order to comply with the law of jurisdiction in America, the "United States" must initiate all actions under the Sherman Act and in this case it has not.

1  
2 The Movant is charged with not filing tax returns for the years 2003 to 2006. Movant is not  
3 sure which forms Plaintiff is referring to, as it is not specifically spelled out in the Indictment.  
4 However, **Movant has filed her returns to the best of her ability.** SEE EXHIBIT E, Titled  
5 Firm offer to Settle.

6 This Statement in Lieu of Return was sent in to the Director of International Operations, and  
7 Agent David J. Villaverde #86-16794 on April 29, 2005. It covered the years from 1997 to  
8 2005. Movant is submitting a **Certified Copy, Exhibit E**, of the entire document, which proves  
9 that Movant's belief and standing is correct.

10 The well known principle of Res Judicata, Collateral estoppel applies in this instance. The  
11 IRS did not rebut any of Movant's claims, even though they were given the opportunity. Which  
12 only fortifies Movant's belief are true and accurate.

13 The opportunity to rebut being lost since 2005, this Indictment is founded on fraud of the  
14 court. The Prosecutor had this information before the Grand Jury and Movant is sure he never  
15 even showed it to them or explained it to them. Which was his duty!

16 How can you indict someone when they are writing to the top Chief with sincere concern of  
17 handling their IRS affairs correctly? Movant has done everything in her power to get the IRS to  
18 answer Movant's questions about the massive codes and regulations that govern the IRS. The  
19 IRS has failed and will not answer any questions that would lead one to the truth of the situation.  
20 Instead they hide behind the judicial system and put the fear of incarceration or worse in those  
21 that ask important essential questions. Even the judicial system is afraid of them, unless they are  
22 in the pie cutting.

23 Movant is re-entering the pages from the Document here to prove the fraud that has been  
24 placed on the court, and the **Certified copy you can find in the Exhibits #E.**

25  
26  
27 Sue Taylor  
28 20 N. Gilbert  
29 Gilbert, Arizona 85234

30 April 29, 2005

31 Director of International Operations  
32 Internal Revenue Service  
Washington, DC. 20224

Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested  
7005-0390-0004-1464-0056  
RE: SUE TAYLOR  
SSN#XXXXXXXXXXXX

**Firm Offer To Settle (Pay)**

**STATEMENT IN LIEU OF RETURN FOR TAX YEARS 1997 THROUGH 2005**

Pursuant to 26 USC § 6011, 6012, 6103, 6213(g) and 7203.

Dear Director,

This is a return, for the years 1997 through 2005 as defined at 26 USC § 6103 and 6213(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, and 26 CFR § 301.72 16-1(b)(1). This return is filed in lieu of an Internal Revenue Service Form 1040 series and satisfies the requirements of IRC §6012. *I have read the law and understand that all past filings of Internal Revenue Service Form 1040 that I have filed, have been in error, and signed by mistake not realizing they were signed under penalty of perjury. I, Sue Taylor, am not an officer, agent or employee who is under oath of office and I have not taken any oath prior to signing the past 1040 forms. It is my belief that fraud vitiates all transactions, and all the former filings were as a result of constructive fraud and therefore invalid. I am therefore declaring (claiming) the withdrawal of my signature, endorsements and waiver from all previous 1040, 1040A forms submitted under fraud to IRS, and rendering them void and non-effective.* My past misunderstanding of the law does not in any way reflect recognition on my part of any legal requirement or authorization to file Form 1040 and/or 1040A and/or 1040EZ and/or 1040SS. The assigned OMB number identifies the class of individual who is required to file those forms. I'm claiming I am not of that class of individual defined.

Title 26 USC § 6012, states that every person liable for any income (Internal Revenue) tax must file a return or statement as provided by law. For the reasons stated herein, I believe that I am not liable for any Internal Revenue income tax or filing requirement. However, this statement is filed in order to avoid ambiguity or confusion regarding our filing requirement and status, as well as to avoid any possible sanctions for failure to file. If I am incorrect in my understanding, I direct you to immediately inform Me, Sue Taylor, of any mistake and identify the Form or Statement I am required to file, if any.

Return. - The term "return" includes any return, statement, schedule, or list, and any amendment or supplement thereto, filed with respect to any tax imposed by Subtitle A or B or chapter 41,42,43, or 44. This Statement complies with all legal requirements and is a statement or return within thy meaning of 26 USC §§6011, 6012 and, 6213(g);

In Commissioner v. Lane-Ills Co., 321 U.S. 219, 222, 64 S.Ct. 511, 513 (1944), the Court noted that section 54 of the 1939 Internal Revenue Code, the predecessor for Internal Revenue Code § 6001, related to the filing requirement; see also Updike v. United States, 8 F.2d 913,915 (8th

1 Cir.1925). In True v. United States, 354 F.2d 323, 324 (Ct.Cl 1965), United States v. Carbon,  
2 260 F.Supp. 423,425 (E.D.N.Y. 1966), White v. Commissioner, 72 U.S.T.C. 1126, 1129 (1979),  
3 McCaskill v. Commissioner, 77 U.S.T.C. 689, 698 (1981), Counts v. Commissioner, 774 F.2d  
4 426,427(11th Cir. 1985), Blount v. Commissioner, 86 U.S.T.C. 383,386(1986), and Beard v.  
5 Commissioner, 793 F.2d 139(6th Cir. 1986), these courts held that Internal Revenue Code §6011  
6 related to the filing requirement. In United States v. Moore, 627 F.2d 830, 834 (7th Cir.1980),  
7 United States v. Dals, 951 F.2d 1189, 1192, n. 3(10th Cir. 1991), and United States v. Hicks, 947  
8 F.2d 1356, 1360 (9th Cir. 1991), those courts held that Internal Revenue Code § 6011 and 6012  
9 governed this duty. In contrast, the cases of Steinbrecher v. Commissioner, 712 F.2d 195, 198  
10 (5th Cir. 1983), United States v. Bolrs, 920 F.2d 220, 222 (4th Cir. 1990), and United States v.  
11 Neff, 954 F.2d 698,699 (11th Cir. 1992), held that only section 6012 governed this duty. But in  
12 United States v. Pilcher, 672 F.2d 875,877 (11th Cir. 1982), none of the above sections are  
13 mentioned and it was held that §7203 required returns to be filed. It is apparent that **there exists**  
14 **an extreme vicissitude of opinion** in the federal courts regarding which statutes govern the  
15 requirement to file income tax returns.

16 If the Federal District Courts, Tax Court, Court of Claims and the Supreme Court cannot  
17 definitively decide the fundamental question as to which section of the Internal Revenue Code  
18 requires the filing of an income tax return, whether the tax imposed is an excise or a direct tax, it  
19 is obvious that the average American, not educated in the law, will have great difficulty in  
20 understanding the tax imposed and this basic question on filing requirements, the **species** of the  
21 **tax**, among many other questions.

22 Since the courts are so deeply split over this issue, how can anyone understand the law in an  
23 atmosphere of judicial incertitude? Due process requires that the law be such that the duty  
24 imposed is **unambiguous** and those subject to it are able to understand the law. This is **NOT** the  
25 case with Title 26 USC or 26 CFR implementing regulations.

26 In 1913, a debate on the Senate floor, regarding the first income tax act under the 16th  
27 Amendment was held. Senator Elihu Root commented about the complexity of that first law:

28 *"I guess you will have to go to jail. If that is the result of not understanding the Income Tax Law*  
29 *I shall meet you there. We shall have a merry, merry time, for all of our friends will be there. It*  
30 *will be an intellectual center, for no one understands the Income Tax Law except persons who*  
31 *have not sufficient intelligence to understand the questions that arise under it"*  
32

1 All the confusion over an eighty-page Act then, is exponentially compounded by the current ten  
2 thousand page, plus, Internal Revenue Code 26 USC, along with more than thirty thousand pages  
3 of implementing Internal Revenue regulations 26 CFR and some, unauthorized from 27 CFR.

4 In light of this judicial uncertainty, **I am doing my best** to comprehend and **comply with the**  
5 **law and regulations.** In light of the courts' and indeed of the Congress' inability to comprehend  
6 and agree with the interpretations within the Internal Revenue laws, *certainly I cannot be held*  
7 *responsible for any misunderstanding of Internal Revenue law, that I may have.* Since there  
8 are no consistent rulings upon which I can depend, I must do what I consider as true, correct and  
9 lawful. The Internal Revenue Services' **guidance to Me** in this matter is absolutely essential and  
10 **is hereby requested.**

11 Title 26 USC § 7701(a) (14) defines a taxpayer as follows: The term "taxpayer" means any  
12 person subject to any "Internal Revenue Tax." The phrase "Internal Revenue Tax" does not  
13 appear in the Internal Revenue Code until Subtitle. E: Alcohol, Tobacco and Certain Other  
14 Excise Taxes. 26 USC § 5005, entitled "Persons Liable for Tax", provides that proprietors of  
15 distilled spirit plants are the persons liable for "Internal Revenue Tax". Since **I am not** an  
16 operator of a **distilled spirit plant**, I am not, by that definition, subject to any "Internal Revenue  
17 tax", and therefore, **I am not**, by definition, a "taxpayer".

18 *Any past admissions that I was, or am at present, a "taxpayer" have been. made in error and*  
19 *according to the court: "In the interpretation of statutes levying taxes, it is the established rule*  
20 *not to extend their provisions, by implication, beyond the clear import of the language used, or*  
21 *to enlarge their operations so as to embrace mailers not specifically pointed out". Gould v.*  
22 *Gould, 245 U.S., 151.*

23 Therefore, **I am not authorized** to file any form in the Form **1040** series or any other form  
24 pertaining to any internal revenue tax for the following reasons:

25 1. I have not been able to identify any IRS form in the 1040 series, which displays an OMB  
26 number relevant to 26 CFR §1.1-1 and §1.11-1. *I cannot file under penalty of perjury a form,*  
27 *which I know to be the incorrect form.*

28  
29 2. I find no section of Subtitle A which makes me liable for Subtitle A (Income) taxes and meets  
30 the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act in providing an OMB number which ties a  
31 liability section with Form 1040. Therefore, **I firmly believe I have no liability for Subtitle A**  
32 **taxes**, and therefore no requirement or authorization to file Form 1044 or any other form relative  
to Subtitle A (Tax Class 2).

1 This return has been mailed to the proper address published in 26 CFR, with copies to any other  
2 interested parties. The Internal Revenue Service Centers no longer have the authority to receive  
3 and process income tax returns. Delegation Order 99 which authorized the Service Centers to  
4 receive and process returns, was declared obsolete, such authority having been transferred via the  
5 functional statement published in IRM 1100, at § 1117.22.

6 The IRM § 1117.22 has also been declared obsolete, and no authority has superseded or replaced  
7 it. The only office listed as authorized to receive returns is the Director of International  
8 Operations according to 26 CFR § 1.6091-3.

9 Regulation at 26 CFR § 1.6091-4 provides an alternative to filing a return in a required district.

10 **Therefore, if this return, is filed in the incorrect venue, the director will please forward this**  
11 **return pursuant to 26 CFR § 1.6091-4(a) (2) to the proper destination and inform, me of**  
12 **that location.**

13 As there are presently no "Internal Revenue Districts" authorized by law, it is difficult for one to  
14 know exactly what is to be filed, when or where. Perhaps a review of the following will explain  
15 My, Sue Taylor's, confusion with the matter:

16 Title 26 USC § 7621 requires the President to establish "Internal Revenue Districts". Even if I  
17 wanted to volunteer, it would be impossible to comply with any alleged requirement to file Form  
18 1040, in that the Internal Revenue Service has no "Internal Revenue Districts" assigned and  
19 therefore no District Directors exist to whom I could possibly send a return Form 1040 as per the  
20 following:

21 **1. Section 7621— Internal Revenue Districts.**

22 **(a) Establishment of Revenue Districts.**

23 The President shall establish convenient "Internal Revenue Districts" for the purpose of  
24 administering the Internal Revenue laws. The President may from time to time alter such  
25 districts.

26 Via Reorganization Plan 3 of 1940, President Roosevelt reassigned duties of the Federal Alcohol  
27 Administration to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, thereby abolishing an agency Congress  
28 established by law in 1935. Then via Reorganization Plan 26 of 1950, President Harry S. Truman  
29 abolished offices of Internal Revenue assessors and collectors that had existed since 1862  
30 legislation. But these changes did not adversely affect the American people at large.

31 Since implementation of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, there have been no "Federal  
32 Internal Revenue Districts" in the several States. The Internal Revenue Code limits IRS  
assessment and collection activity to whatever Revenue Districts are established under authority



1 of 26 USC § 7621. The vast majority of Internal Revenue Code taxing authority is geographical  
2 in nature and is limited to the District of Columbia and insular possessions of the United States,  
3 exclusive of the 50 States of the Union.

4 In 1998, via Executive Order #10289, as amended, President William J. Clinton authorized the  
5 Secretary of the Treasury to establish Revenue Districts under authority of section 7621 of the  
6 Internal Revenue Code. Although section 7621 is not listed in the Parallel Table of Authorities  
7 and Rules, E.O. #10289 is listed. The implementing regulation is Title 19 of the Code of Federal  
8 Regulations (CFR) Part 101. The regulation establishes "Customs Collection Offices" in each  
9 state of the Union; it does not establish "Internal Revenue Districts".

10 A note at Part 301.7621-1 of Title 26 of the Code of Federal Regulations confirms that "E.O.  
11 #10289 is the only authority for establishing revenue districts".

12 The Internal Revenue Service has no jurisdiction in Arizona State and other States of the Union  
13 to enforce the Internal Revenue Tax laws, as there are no "Internal Revenue Districts" pursuant  
14 to section §7621, within the 50 Union states.

15 The Federal tax enigma is resolved to a certain extent in understanding that there is another  
16 application of tax other than the geographical. Most of the reorganization plans, executive  
17 orders, etc. are intra-governmental in nature.

18 The application is for government agencies and personnel, not the general population of the 50  
19 Union States of the United States of America.

20 The term "income" is not defined in the Internal Revenue Code; see United States v. Ballard, 535  
21 F.2d 400, 404 (8th Cir. 1976). **I did not receive "income"** as defined in the Code of Federal  
22 Regulations at 26 CFR § 1.643(b)-1, which is the only definition of "income", published in the  
23 Internal Revenue Code or its corresponding Internal Revenue regulations.

24 In Nicholas v. Fifteenth Street Inv. Co., (1939, CA10 Colo.) 105 F2d 289, 39-2 USTC ¶9571, it  
25 was ruled that the power of Congress to lay and collect tax on income cannot be extended by  
26 legislative definition of the term "income".

27 Since I did not receive "**income**" or **income from any "source"**, as identified by the Secretary  
28 for purposes of the income tax, I did not receive "gross income", and did not have "**taxable**  
29 **income**". I have had no 'earned income', or income from any "source" as defined by 26 USC §  
30 861 and 26 CFR 1.861.1. Et seq., as the only "source" for income tax purposes promulgated by  
31 the Secretary is contained in this section I have no federal income tax liability, as I had no  
32 income from any source listed. The term "earned income" means wages, salaries, professional  
fees, and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered

1 including the fair market value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash. Earned  
2 income is foreign earned income, and must come from sources wholly outside the United States,  
3 as evidenced by 26 CFR § 1.911-3, and 1RM 3(38) (147) 7.1.

4 The face of Form 1040 indicates that it originates with the “Department of the Treasury, Internal  
5 Revenue Service”. I cannot determine who or what this “agency” is, or when or how it  
6 originated. Apparently, neither the Department of Treasury nor the National Archives or  
7 Records Administration is able to determine who or what the “Internal Revenue Service” is?? I  
8 cannot file any private financial information with the “Department of the Treasury, Internal  
9 Revenue Service”, since the IRS and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service are entities of  
10 unknown power and duties. No confidential financial information will be provided to either,  
11 nor agents of either, unless and until I can be provided with the documents which state the origin,  
12 powers and duties of these entities, duly recorded in the Federal Register.

13 It appears that the “Internal Revenue” is the Puerto Rico special (trust) fund, as evidenced by 31  
14 USC § 1321 (62), and “Internal Revenue” is the Philippines special (trust) fund, as evidenced by  
15 31 USC §1321 (2). I have incurred no liability to either the Philippines special fund or the Puerto  
16 Rico special fund. It may be a quaint notion, but possibly the Internal Revenue Service could  
17 publish in the Federal Register, it’s Structure and field offices and other recordings which are  
18 mandated by Congress for Agencies of Government by Title 5 USC § 552(a). This certainly  
19 would be helpful to all, and reduce the uncertainty that I now feel with a purported agency of  
20 government, which is invisible to the law. The Form 1040, if processed, would be processed  
21 under the supervision and authority of the Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service. No authority  
22 appears to exist for this officer to administer taxes, other than wagering taxes under Treasury  
23 Delegation Order 221-3. I have had no wagering income. Therefore, **I have no filing and/or tax**  
24 **liability with this officer.**

25 Further, I have not been able to locate any statute, regulation or other document which authorizes  
26 and/or creates the office of Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service.

27 *I have made no election/by the Internal Revenue Service to make any return for Me*  
28 *pursuant to 26 USC §§ 6014 or 6020. The Form 1040 is not approved by the Office of*  
29 *Management and Budget for use in either Substitute Return procedures under 26 USC §*  
30 *6020(b) or deficiency/Substitute for Return procedures under 26 USC § 6211.*

31 The Privacy Act System of Records 24.030, Individual Master File (IMF), Returns Processing -  
32 Treasury/IRS, is maintained on taxpayers who file Forms 1040 or power of attorney  
notifications. Since a **taxpayer is defined** by law as one who **operates a distilled spirit Plant**,  
and since I do not operate a distilled spirit Plant; the maintenance of any records in such system



1 of records would violate the provisions of the Privacy Act and 31 CFR §§ 0.735-60 and 0.735-  
2 310. The records maintained would not be relevant, accurate or complete, and may be an  
3 indication of computer fraud.

4 First and foremost, I am, a woman of nature (natural person), and as such I am, a Citizen of  
5 Arizona state, and of the United states of America, and have been so since birth. I am a  
6 nonresident alien to the UNITED STATES and it's Territories, the situs of which is Washington,  
7 D.C. I am not a state or federal government employee or juristic personality and have informed  
8 the IRS of these facts on numerous occasions. I am not, now, nor have I ever been, a nonresident  
9 alien "foreigner" for income tax purposes, relative to the UNITED STATES. The nonresident  
10 alien "foreigner" may have an income tax liability to the UNITED STATES anywhere within the  
11 American Empire, regardless of the source of the income.

12 "No constitutional right exists under the Ninth Amendment, or to any other provision of the  
13 Constitution of the United States, "...to trust the Federal Government and to rely on the integrity  
14 of its pronouncements." MAPCO Inc. v Carter (1978, Em Ct App) 573 F2d 1268, cert den 437  
15 us 904,57 L Ed 2d 1134, 98 S Ct 3090.

16 I will be the first to admit that I lack the intelligence to understand all tax law, as Senator Elihu  
17 Root commented in 1913. *I do however have the intelligence to ask questions.*

18 If there are any error(s) in my facts or in any of the conclusions drawn from them, please indicate  
19 in writing with great specificity, such error(s) and any applicable correction thereto, in  
20 conformance with Rev. Proc. 88-1, and 89-1 **within 30 days**, or the **Commissioner will have**  
21 **acquiesced to the facts.**

22 Please supply documentation to support any contention on your part that I am, or may be in  
23 error in any of the foregoing conclusions. This is my firm offer to pay any tax I lawfully  
24 owe. This will be paid with the Director of international Operations signing under penalty of  
25 perjury that all amounts are true accurate and correct and **all aspects of law have been met**. If  
26 you do not respond to this return **within 30 days**, I will assume that **I am correct** in my  
27 understanding and in complete compliance with the law, and the **Commissioner will be**  
28 **estopped** from taking any action against Me regarding the years indicated herein.

29 I hereby declare, pursuant to the common law of Arizona State and the United States of America  
30 that the forgoing is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

31 [ emphasis is added to this letter.]

32  
Sue Taylor, Sui Juris

THE END OF DOCUMENT

1  
2 Neither the Commissioner, IRS nor any Director has contacted Movant to rebut this filing. So by  
3 the laws of Estoppel, the IRS does not have any authority to charge Movant with any indictment.  
4 The IRS is aware of this letter; the green cards that were returned are also published in this  
5 document.

6 The IRS should be sanctioned for the fraud they are perpetuating on this court. The  
7 Prosecutor was also aware of this before he convened the Grand Jury. If the laws of this country  
8 do not apply equally to everyone, then we might as well burn them all and stretch out our hands  
9 to the gallows.

10 Movant respectfully submits this as evidence of filing returns and therefore cannot be charged  
11 with willful failure to file. If there is no requirement to file, there can be no evasion. Movant  
12 demands this indictment be DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE.  
13

14  
15 **WITHOUT PREJUDICE**

16 Pursuant to UCC 1-308: "I reserve my right not to be compelled to perform under any  
17 contract, commercial agreement or bankruptcy that I did not enter knowingly, voluntarily,  
18 and intentionally. And furthermore, I do not and will not accept the liability of the  
19 compelled benefit of any unrevealed contract or commercial agreement or bankruptcy". I  
20 have made a timely and explicit reservation of my rights and insist that any statutes used in  
21 my defense shall be construed to be in harmony with the Common Law.  
22

23  
24 **RELIEF REQUESTED**

25 **DISMISS** the entire INDICTMENT of March 30, 2007 with prejudice. Movant demands this  
26 court to dismiss all counts against the accused alleged defendant JANICE SUE TAYLOR based  
27 on this Challenge to FRAUD ON THE COURT and Failure to state a claim to stand on, and  
28 cancel the indictment herein, forthwith; and whatever further relief shall be deem equitable.  
29 Since the issues raised here are of law, if this Dismissal is not granted, an immediate appeal will  
30 be noticed and filed.

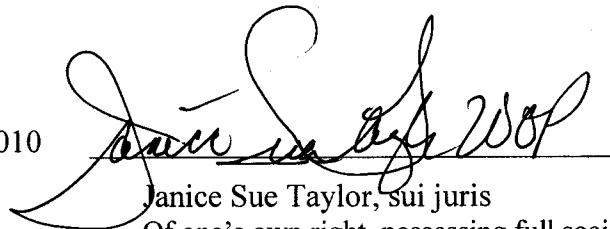
31 Movant demands this court to provide documentation sworn true, correct and complete of the  
32 Constitutionality of all issues herein. Findings of fact and conclusions of law are required on

1 all documents in answer to any issues herein based on each finding being in compliance with  
2 the Constitution for the United States of America 1791 A.D.

3 Movant demands this court allow no excludable delay to answer these admissions. Plaintiff  
4 As an office of public trust and profit, required to protect Movant's rights as required by law,  
5 already knew or should have known issues herein, and is presumed to have reviewed them with  
6 the Grand Jury at the time of Indictment.

7  
8 Movant demands this court for RELIEF forthwith.

9  
10  
11  
12  
13 Dated this 4<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2010



14  
15 Janice Sue Taylor, sui juris  
16 Of one's own right, possessing full social and  
17 Civil rights, sovereign character and capacity.

18  
19 **Certificate of Service**

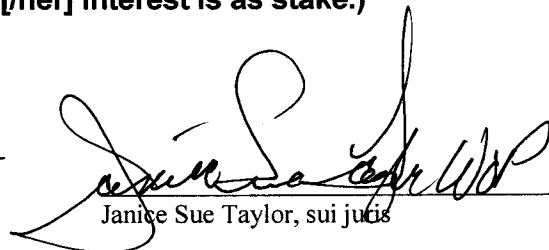
20 I, Janice Sue Taylor, hereby declare and state that I have filed a true and correct copy of the above document Motion to  
21 Dismiss. Said Right Extended To Any Attorney, Whether Or Not At Bar, If Providing Or Proposing To Provide "Assistance -  
22 Not Force - Of Counsel" with the Clerk of the Court for the [Alleged] United States District Court For The [Alleged] District  
23 Of Arizona, said [Alleged] Court Appearing And Existing [Supposedly] As A Possession Of Its Own And NOT Lawfully  
24 Existing In The Legal or Organic County of Maricopa, Legal or Organic [Proposed] State of Arizona, and have mailed a  
25 copy hereof, postage prepaid thereon, to the Alleged U.S. Attorney's Office at the following addresses set forth below.

26 Frank T. Galati,  
27 James Richard Knapp,  
28 Office of the Alleged U.S. Attorney  
29 40 N. Central Ave. # 1200  
30 Phoenix, Arizona near 85004

Susan Anderson  
850 W. Adams Street, Suite 201  
Phoenix, Arizona near 85007

31 **RESPONSE TO THIS EXHIBITED NOTICE IS REQUIRED - Qui Tacit, Consentire**  
32 **Videtur, Ubi Tractatur De Ejus Commodo (He[She] who is silent is considered**  
**as assenting [to the matter in question] when his[her] interest is as stake.)**

Dated this 4<sup>TH</sup> day of October, 2010 A.D



Janice Sue Taylor, sui juris