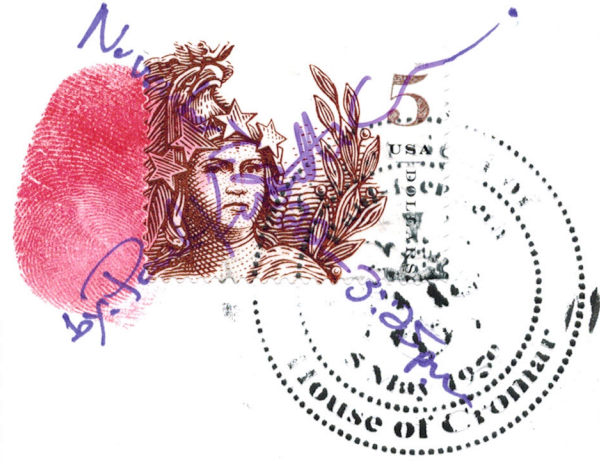
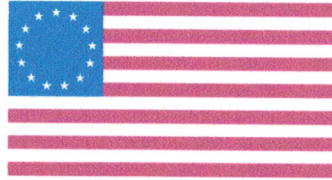


Dean Marshall Spencer
- Authorized Person/Relator
General Delivery
Pleasant Grove, Utah state [84062]



Paul-Kenneth: Cromar. TM
- Executor of the name ©“PAUL KENNETH CROMAR”, and,
Barbara-Ann: Cromar. TM
- Executrix of the name ©“BARBARA ANN CROMAR”
c/o 9870 N. Meadow Drive
Cedar Hills, Utah state: uSA [84062-9998]

IN THE UTAH STATE SUPREME COURT

Dean Marshall Spencer,
Authorized Person Relator

Paul-Kenneth: Cromar, the man, and,
Barbara-Ann: Cromar, the woman

Thomas Fairbanks,
Authorized Person

Applicants / Complainants

vs.

Judge Christine Johnson,
Magistrate Anthony Howell,
Judge Darold McDade, et al.
Utah County Sheriff Mike Smith
American Fork PD Darren Falslev
Utah County Attny. David O. Leavitt
Attorney Jared Perkins, et al.

DECLARATION [“AFFIDAVIT”]:

**DEMAND FOR A MORE DEFINITIVE
STATEMENT TO CLARIFY AN APPARENT
ORDER DENYING AN EXTRAORDINARY
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, and a**

**JUDICIAL NOTICE OF
MISPRISION OF FELONY IN UTAH COURTS**

cases 20220899-CA & 20220900-CA

Chief Justice Matthew D. Durrant,

and Justices _____ [to be assigned]

Judge Kraig J. Powell
Judge Robert Lund
Judge James M. Brady, et al.
Attorney Nathan S. Dorius
Attorney Andrew V. Collins

Judge Lynn W. Davis
U.S. Solicitor General

US Chief Judge Robert J. Shelby
DOJ/IRS attny. Ryan Watson, et al.,

US District Judge Timothy DeGuisti
US Attorney John Huber
US Asst. Attny. John Mangum

US District Judge David B. Barlow
Magistrate Daphne Oberg
Asst. Utah AG Heather Chesnut
Utah Attorney General Sean D. Reyes

Public Defender Lisa Maxine Estrada

Utah Court of Appeals:
Judge Michelle Christiansen-Forester
Judge David Mortensen
Judge Gregory Orme
Assoc. Gen. Counsel Bryson King

Defendants.

**DECLARATION [“AFFIDAVIT”]:
DEMAND FOR A MORE DEFINITIVE STATEMENT TO CLARIFY
AN APPARENT ORDER DENYING AN
EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, and
JUDICIAL NOTICE OF MISPRISION OF FELONY IN UTAH COURTS**

Dean Marshall Spencer, Authorized Person, in behalf of Allegedly Disabled of the above said Cromars, a living man and woman - Applicants applied to the Utah State Supreme Court Clerk on October 4, 2022 under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 and URPC Rule 65B(a) because the courts have removed all available remedies available to the Cromars sometimes known as “Barbie and Ken”.

Paul-Kenneth: House of Cromar and Barbara-Ann: House of Cromar, two of *We the People*, a living man and woman, declared by a jury of our peers “**found to be living!**” (and hence not ALL CAPS CORPORATE entities), over 25 years and having attained age of majority, of sound mind, and deemed competent to manage the affairs of their Estates by the same name, *sui juris* (never pro se), American state nationals of Utah known as Utahns, *in propria personam*, as the Sole Heirs and Executors to the Paul-Kenneth: House of Cromar and Barbara-Ann: House of Cromar estates, sometimes also known as “Barbie & Ken”, with Dean Marshall Spencer (Authorized Person Relator) and Thomas Fairbanks (Authorized Person) also trespassed and damaged; herein provide this Utah State Supreme Court this **DECLARATION [“AFFIDAVIT”]: DEMAND FOR A MORE DEFINITIVE STATEMENT TO CLARIFY AN APPARENT ORDER DENYING** a Constitutionally required **EXTRAORDINARY WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS**, along with a **JUDICIAL NOTICE OF MISPRISION OF FELONY IN UTAH COURTS**, for good cause, as provided herein:

Introduction

An "Order of Denial" was received on October 21, 2022 at 5:01 PM, for what we assumed was a response by the Supreme Court justices to our the Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus and Extraordinary Writ for Injunctive Relief filed on October 4, 2022 on behalf of Applicants / Complainants Spencer, Fairbanks, and Cromars. However, the ORDER, which denied the Applicants / Complainants’ appeal for Justice provided ZERO response to their 802 pages of facts in Law. Also, upon closer inspection, we recognized that the Order of denial did not specify if it was denying the Motion for Waiver of Filing Fees, or for the Application For Extraordinary Writ Of Habeas Corpus, and/or both in toto. Additional judicial confusion and error was apparent by the fact that, though the case number on the Order was the Supreme Court case filing numbers, the caption incorrectly reads “Utah Appellate Court” and had Appeals court judges’ “signatures.”

Never have so few words (*only 29*) said so much about judicial failure, Constitutional incompetence, and/or judicial mischief/conspiracy within Utah courts. Therefore, it is **demanded** that the court provide a **More Definitive Statement** to clarify the “ORDER” of “Denial” in law.

**“...Essential to all written constitutions,
that a law repugnant to the Constitution is void;
and that courts, as well as other departments, are bound by that instrument.”**

John Marshall 4th Chief Justice - U.S. Supreme Court - Marbury vs. Madison

#

**Wherefore, honest men and wise men should be sought for diligently,
and good men and wise men ye should observe to uphold;
otherwise whatsoever is less than these [and this Constitution] cometh of evil."**

(See SECOND JUDICIAL NOTICES – Exhibit A – God’s Word, citing of D&C 98:4-10 at Utah Fourth District Court case dockets for #201402860, #201402868, and #200400972 filed February of 2021, and in US District Court for District of Utah cases 2:17-cv-01223-RJS, 2:20-cv-00625-DBB and 2:20-cv-00224-DBB)

Denial of Motion to Waive Filing Fees

Nine days after the filing of the Application with the Utah State Supreme court, Barbie & Ken received an email from the court requesting two court filing fees of \$375.00 for the two case numbers assigned to the Application filing totaling \$750.00.

In the interest of justice, the Cromars contacted the Utah State Supreme Court and spoke with a court clerk who informed them that they could file an Affidavit and Application for Waiver of Court Fees.

Upon reviewing the waiver form, the Cromars stated that they could not consent to, nor understand the allegedly “required” court fees due to the nature of the thrice petitioned and thrice unlawfully ignored Habeas Corpus filings of June 24, 2022 in Utah Fourth District Court at American Fork, and the June 29th and July 1, 2022 Utah Appeals Court applications. Noting that the Cromars now realize that the fees were errantly required and paid due to their emergency situation. They also requested that the errant filing fees be refunded.

The Cromars stated that they were disinclined to pay court fees and costs as they had already paid numerous times and numerous ways (court fees, theft of their home, lives, reputation and honor, property, records, professional equipment to make a living, victims of "legal" kidnapping, forgery and identity theft, etc. etc.), over the past almost 59 months of judicial Abuse of Process, Denial of Due Process of Law, Malicious Prosecution and Judicial Treason in the Johnson Court, and other courts of various jurisdictions (US, State, and County) over the course of now 18 court cases (including this 18th case before the Utah State Supreme Court) wherein they have sought JUSTICE, or even the Appearance of Justice, which JUSTICE to date they have been denied.

The Cromars have consistently and under great duress and protest declared via affidavit their innocence of all claims made against them, taken up in multiple jurisdictions foreign to them as a living man and living woman. And now in this the 18th case they have also stated that they continue to **invoke the Law of the Land's Constitutionally fundamental principle of Habeas**

Corpus, a jurisdictional challenge, which by its supreme nature cannot be circumvented by requiring any sort of fee beyond that which is required by statute, nor can a "fee requirement" be used to delay or deny the activation of the Habeas Corpus by this, the highest court in the State of Utah, through which the Cromars are pursuing lawful remedy heretofore denied them.

28 U.S. Code § 1914 - District court; filing and miscellaneous fees; rules of court

(a)The clerk of each district court shall require the parties instituting any civil action, suit or proceeding in such court, whether by original process, removal or otherwise, to pay a filing fee of \$350, except that on **application for a writ of habeas corpus the filing fee shall be \$5.** (*emphasis added*)

(b)The clerk shall collect from the parties such additional fees only as are prescribed by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

(c)Each district court by rule or standing order may require advance payment of fees.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 954; Pub. L. 95-598, title II, § 244, Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2671; Pub. L. 99-336, § 4(a), June 19, 1986, 100 Stat. 637; Pub. L. 99-500, § 101(b) [title IV, § 407(a)], Oct. 18, 1986, 100 Stat. 1783-39, 1783-64, and Pub. L. 99-591, § 101(b) [title IV, § 407(a)], Oct. 30, 1986, 100 Stat. 3341-39, 3341-64; Pub. L. 104-317, title IV, § 401(a), Oct. 19, 1996, 110 Stat. 3853; Pub. L. 108-447, div. B, title III, § 307(a), Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 2895; Pub. L. 109-171, title X, § 10001(a), Feb. 8, 2006, 120 Stat. 183.)

Utah Code Annotated §78A-2-301; Filing fees – There is no listing of a filing fee for an Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus, and it appears the courts generally charge a filing fee under the category of: "Original complaint not otherwise governed by another subsection at a rate of \$375.00."

Charging a filing fee that is 75 times greater than the required \$5.00 U.S. Court application fee for a Writ of Habeas Corpus is unconscionable (especially when a Constitutionally foundational Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus should be free), when fees are multiplied by the separating of cases into two separate filings or resulting in multiple denials. One can easily see that filings fees have become a substantial source of revenue for these For-Profit Court Corporations.

Denial of Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus and the Appeal for Injunctive Relief

As has been repeatedly stated, the applicant / complainants have filed the Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus and the Appeal for Injunctive Relief with the **Utah State Supreme Court** in an attempt to seek justice. The Application has been properly filed "as a Pretrial Application [June 24, 2022] for Habeas Corpus" in a court of original jurisdiction. An unlawful trial began June 27, 2022 despite acknowledgment on the record of the service and existence of the Habeas Corpus.

Additionally, the original October 4, 2022 Application to this Utah State Supreme Court declared that it was “**NOT an Application for Interlocutory Appeal**” and supreme Law of Law in two Constitutions makes clear “**the Matter IS NOT Discretionary**”.

The Utah Supreme Court has been presented with a lawful APPLICATION, because the inferior Utah courts have not maintained judicial impartiality or equal justice, completely compromising the *res defendants* opportunity to obtain fair and impartial justice. Instead, the officers of the court demonstrate capacity to prejudicially facilitate ongoing Abusive Prosecution, in the face of fundamental, foundational **Constitutional Habeas Corpus** rights and privileges lawfully invoked by the *defendants in error*, which Privileges and Immunities are the Law.

United States Constitution Article II, Section 2 - The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

United States Constitution Article 1, Section 9, Clause 2 - The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

Utah State Constitution Article I, Section 5. - The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it.

78B-6-601. Penalty for wrongful refusal to allow writ of habeas corpus.

Any judge, whether acting individually or as a member of a court, who wrongfully and **willfully refuses to allow a writ of habeas corpus** whenever proper application has been made shall forfeit and **pay a sum not exceeding \$5,000** (in 1896 value) **to the aggrieved party.**

"The writ of habeas corpus primarily acts as a writ of inquiry, issued to test the reasons or grounds for restraint and detention. The writ thus stands as a safeguard against imprisonment of those held in violation of the law, by ordering the responsible enforcement authorities to provide valid reasons for the detention. Thus, the writ is designed to obtain immediate relief from unlawful imprisonment, by ordering immediate release unless with sufficient legal reasons and grounds. *[Note: an admitted errant follow-up false arrest, and active warrants for arrest and detention without bail remain despite declarations of no jail time, non-statutory "requirements" to report to admittedly a non-governmental agencies, and a sentencing hearing that was aborted, as witnessed by 100+ attendees including the defendant Cromars.]*

"As a **fundamental instrument for safeguarding individual's freedom against arbitrary and lawless state action, the writ of habeas corpus serves as a procedural device**, by which executive, judicial, or other governmental **restraints on personal liberty are subjected to judicial scrutiny**. The purpose of the writ of habeas corpus is not to determine the guilt or innocence of a prisoner, but only to test

the legality of a prisoner's current detention. In other words, the writ of habeas corpus only functions **to test jurisdictional defects that may invalidate the legal authority** to detain the person, and the reviewing court only examines the power and authority of the governmental authority to detain the person, and does not review the correctness of the authorities' conclusion to detain the person.

"The habeas corpus is not a narrow, static, and formalistic remedy, and must retain the flexibility to cut through various barriers of forms and procedural complexities by which a person may be imprisoned **or detained**. Accordingly, the writ of habeas corpus is a flexible writ that can be administered with initiative and flexibility to obtain release from illegal custody."

https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/habeas_corpus *(emphasis added)*

Violations to these privileges, immunities and rights are subject to **personal liability** for anyone who interferes, hinders delays or denies a writ of habeas corpus whenever proper application has been made.

78B-6-605. Penalties for wrongful acts of defendant.

(1) A defendant, officer, or other person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor and liable to the injured party in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 if:

(a) the defendant attempts to evade the service of the writ of habeas corpus; or

(b) an officer or other person willfully fails to comply with the legal duties imposed upon him or disobeys an order to release a person in custody.

(2) Any person knowingly aiding in or abetting invalidation of this section is subject to the same punishment and forfeiture.

- Enacted by Chapter [3](#), 2008 General Session

Barbie and Ken Cromar are unlawfully restrained of their freedoms including but not limited to denial of Life, Liberty, Property, Honor and ability to make a living – without *due process of law* throughout 18 court cases attempting to defend themselves from the now proven FALSE and fraudulent IRS claims which trickled down into Utah courts – but whose subsequent and participatory actions makes Utah courts and officers complicit and culpable. The restraint against the Cromars of their God-given and Constitutionally secured liberties is illegal, unlawful and improper because the court, in their prosecution and under their indictments, have repeatedly failed to properly address lawful jurisdiction as it relates to this living man ken and living woman barbara.

The Utah Court of Appeals has answered the Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus submitted to the Utah State Supreme Court who failed to properly notify **all** of the parties named in the Application (Dean Marshall Spencer, the primary Applicant, and the other twenty-eight defendants), making the Denial of the Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus an *ex-parte communication* in this matter. - Another Abuse of Process.

#

URCP Rule 65B. Extraordinary relief.

- (a) Availability of remedy. Where no other plain, speedy and adequate remedy is available, a person may petition the court for extraordinary relief on any of the grounds set forth in paragraph
- (b) (involving wrongful restraint on personal liberty), paragraph
- (c) (involving the wrongful use of public or corporate authority) or paragraph
- (d) (involving the wrongful use of judicial authority, the failure to exercise such authority, and actions by the Board of Pardons and Parole). There shall be no special form of writ. Except for instances governed by Rule 65C, the procedures in this rule shall govern proceedings on all petitions for extraordinary relief. To the extent that this rule does not provide special procedures, proceedings on petitions for extraordinary relief shall be governed by the procedures set forth elsewhere in these rules.

By all of the courts treasonous actions, The Cromars (Petitioners/Applicants) have "no other plain, speedy, and adequate remedy" at law available to them.

Wrongful Use of Judicial Authority - Abuse of Process

Through a long train of abuses and usurpations, the Cromar family has been unlawfully trespassed. They were denied Due Process of Law, with now proven false IRS claims of "so called unpaid federal income taxes" that they did not owe. Stolen from them was their Life, Liberty, Honor, Home and Land, and ability to make a living, — all beginning in a US District Court presided over by a "Chief Judge" who Denied them a Hearing, Refused Motions to Clarify the Claim in Law and the Jurisdiction thereof, let alone a trial, from a man who should have known better.

The actions beginning with Judge Robert J. Shelby, who declared the Cromars to be Frivolous and Abusive Litigants through Judge Christine Johnson to Judge James Brady; the Cromars, now labeled as vexatious litigants, have allegedly been Disabled, Denied Council of their Choice, Provided Coerced Representation by a Public Defender, who has never even spoken to the Cromars and who also has refused and rejected all of the correspondence and mailings from the Cromars.

The Cromars have been Denied Leniency and Remedy through the Wrongful Use of Judicial Authority or a Failure to Comply with Duty. The restrictions placed upon the Cromars have been intentionally used by the courts to ignore, evade, refuse and to reject the Cromar's Constitutional Common Law Appeals and Remedies, all of which is an Abuse of Process.

Officers of the court continue to ridicule and discount the Cromar's efforts to present and defend themselves, which puts them in an impossible circumstance, by the members of the judiciary unlawfully playing the role of tyrannical gods, placing inferior courts above the Supreme Court, by usurping powers they don't have, in order to achieve a predetermined outcome. The Cromar's *In Propria Persona* pleadings are to be considered without regard

to technicalities, as the Cromars are not professional attorneys or BAR club monopoly members:

"Pleadings in this case are being filed by Plaintiff *In Propria Persona*, wherein pleadings are to be considered without regard to technicalities. *Propria* pleadings are not to be held to the same high standards of perfection as practicing lawyers." (See *Haines v. Kerner* 92 Sct 594).

"The Federal Rules rejects the approach that pleading is a game of skill in which one misstep by counsel may be decisive to the outcome and accept the principle that the purpose of pleading is to facilitate a proper decision on the merits." According to Rule 8(f) FRCP and the State Court rule which holds that all pleadings shall be construed to do substantial justice."

Utah State Constitution Article VIII, Section 3, reads as follows:

The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to issue all extraordinary writs and to answer questions of state law certified by a court of the United States. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction over all other matters to be exercised as provided by statute, and power to issue all writs and orders necessary for the exercise of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction or the complete determination of any cause.

All other courts are statute courts, while the Supreme court has original jurisdiction over matters involving Applications for Writ of Habeas Corpus, the remittance (if this is what happened) back to the Utah Court of Appeals of the Cromars' Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus constitutes a violation of the Cromar's privileges and such an act appears to be yet another attempt to subvert justice, under the *color of law*, since according to Utah State Constitution Article VIII, Sections 1 and 3 show that the Utah State Supreme Court has Original Jurisdiction and the Utah State Court of Appeals lacks jurisdiction because the Appellate Court is a Statute Court.

Once again, it appears that numerous efforts have been employed by judges and officers of the courts to participate in Abuse of Process and wrongful use of judicial authority or failure to comply with duty, by obfuscating, hiding, and concealing fraud upon, in and of the court.

Exhausting All State Remedies

The Cromars embrace the Law of the Land, which is the organic original Constitutions both national and of this Utah state. The Cromars love the Law. The Law is their friend. And so are all who adhere to their oath of allegiance to the Constitution and to protect them from "enemies foreign and domestic." The Cromars have identified and named twenty-eight Defendants who have not upheld their Oaths to protect them under the Law of the Land, as key parties in what they've estimated to be over 200 violators of their Oath of Office to protect and defend the Constitution from enemies "*foreign and domestic*".

The Cromars (Petitioners/Applicants) have "no other plain, speedy, and adequate remedy" at law available to them and now challenge this court to clarify itself, and by doing so demonstrate, if this High Court of the state is indeed a friend of the Constitutions sworn to be upheld and protected by officers of this court.

If the courts are to regard the constitution; and the constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the judiciary; then the constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply.

Those who controvert the principle that the constitution is to be considered, in court decisions as a paramount law, are reduced to the necessity of maintaining that courts must close their eyes on the constitution, and see only the rules.

“Such a doctrine would subvert the very foundation of all written constitutions. It would declare that an act, which, according to the principles and theory of our government, is entirely void, is yet, in practice, completely obligatory. It would declare, that if the judiciary shall do what is expressly forbidden, such act, notwithstanding the express prohibition, is in reality effectual. It would be giving to the judiciary a practical and real omnipotence with the same breath which professes to restrict their powers within narrow limits. It is prescribing limits, and declaring that those limits may be passed at pleasure.”

(see Marbury v Madison as cited in August 16, 2021 Cromar filing in Utah Fourth District Court of: Rebuttal [“Affidavit”]: We the Executors MOVE this Court to DISMISS THIS CASE With Prejudice for LACK OF JURISDICTION, Fraudulent Proceedings and Breach of Contract”)

Because a refusal to grant the Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus and the Appeal for Injunctive Relief would violate federal and state constitutional prohibitions, which require the proof of proper jurisdiction in this matter, the relief requested in their Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus and the Appeal for Injunctive Relief should be granted and all parties involved in the complaints must be required to produce and prove lawful jurisdiction and the validity of their evidence against Barbara and Ken Cromar (See Attachment A), OR the charges, indictments, and the findings of the jury against Barbara and Ken Cromar MUST be dismissed with prejudice.

Absent a response, or should the court rule to deny the Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus and Appeal for Injunctive Relief again, the Petitioners/Applicants accept the Utah State Court of Appeals twice answered Denials, which are deemed to be an exhaustion of all of the State Remedies with proof that there is "no other plain, speedy, and adequate remedy" at law available to them.

In an effort to remove any further delays or impediment to a "speedy" remedy, the Petitioners/Applicants will file an Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus and an Appeal for Injunctive Relief with the U.S. District Court and/or through the UCMJ, while seeking remedy for the following additional charges.

USC 18 Code § 242 - Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law - Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State the deprivation of any rights shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; (USC 42 §1983) includes judges specifically / highest punishment = death)

18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy Against [Privileges, Immunities and] Rights - If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured — They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

18 U.S. Code § 2381 - Treason - Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined under this title but not less than \$10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

18 U.S. Code § 2382 - Misprision of Treason - Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

18 U.S. Code § 2384 - Seditious Conspiracy - If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Therefore, the Plaintiffs/Applicants provide this **Official Notice of Misprision of Treason**:

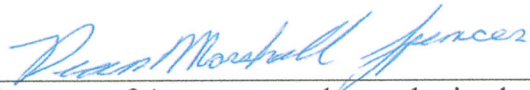
Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

By so doing, the Plaintiffs/Applicants are absolved of any potential claim of Misprision of Treason against us, by this Demand, Notice and Disclosure.

DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

We declare under penalty of perjury that we are the “Applicants / Complainants” petitioners, we have read this petition or had it read to me, and the information in this **Declaration [“Affidavit”]** is true and correct. We also understand that a false statement of a material fact may serve as the basis for prosecution for perjury. However, we reserve the right to correct and amend as desired.

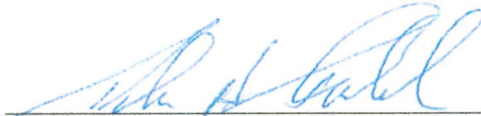
Notice to Principle is Notice to Agent, and Notice to Agent is Notice to Principle



Signature of Attorney or other authorized person,

Dennis Marshall Spencer Relator
General Delivery
Pleasant Grove, Utah state [84062]

Date: November 7th, anno domini 2022



Signature of Attorney or other authorized person,

Thomas H. Fairbanks Relator
345 N. 150 W.
Logan, Utah state [84321]

Date: November 7th, anno domini 2022

FOR THE Heirs /Executors ARE FOR THE AFFIRMATION
OF THE DECLARATION OF THE

TRUE BY THE FIRSHTHAND KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS:

Utah County)
)
Utah Republic)
)
united States of America)

Asseveration

L.S.

by: Paul Kenneth
© Paul-Kenneth: House of Cromar™
Signed only in correct public capacity as
Sole Heir & Executor to the Paul-Kenneth: Cromar Estate,
c/o 9870 N. Meadow Drive [or to: P.O. Box 942]
Cedar Hills, Utah [84062]

Date: November 7th, anno domini 2022

Asseveration

L.S.

by: Barbara-Ann: Cromar
© Barbara-Ann: House of Cromar™
Signed only in correct public capacity as Sole Heiress &
Executrix to the Barbara-Ann: Cromar Estate,
c/o 9870 N. Meadow Drive [or to: P.O. Box 942]
Cedar Hills, Utah [84062]

Date: November 7th, anno domini 2022

... Which are commonly known addresses for LAND PATENT #392 part and parcel thereof;

We *Stand* on our Metes and Bounds, which we have never abandoned, as follows:

Beginning at the Northeast corner of Lot 3, Plat "C", Amended North Meadow Estates Subdivision, said point being S89°28'48"W 1129.68 feet along the Quarter Section line, and S0°00'00"W 773.49 feet from the East 1/4 corner of Section 6, Township 5 South, Range 2 East of the Salt Lake Base and Meridian, and running thence along said Lot 3 boundary line the following five (5) course: (1) S0°18'49"W 96.09 feet; (2) S89°59'43"W 149.21 feet; (3) along a curve to the right 23.50 feet through a central angle of 89°46'16" having a radius of 15.00 feet and a chord that bears N45°07'09"W 21.17 feet; (4) N0°14'01"W 80.49 feet; (5) N89°45'59"E 165.06 feet to the point of beginning, containing 0.361 acres.

[for LOT "C", AMENDED NORTH MEADOW ESTATES SUBDIVISION within the SE ¼ of SEC. 6, T.5 S.,R.2 E. SLBM – 0.361 acres]

Attachment "A"

Form 38. Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Form 38. Writ of Habeas Corpus.

A. B.,)
Plaintiff,)
vs) WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS
C. D.,)
Defendant.)

THE STATE OF UTAH TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT(S):

You are hereby commanded (here set forth court or judge before whom the matter is to be heard) on the ____ day of _____, 20____, at (here set forth the place, such as the courthouse in the particular city named), at the hour of ____ o'clock __.M./ and to bring with you the person of _____ (naming the person on whose behalf the action is brought), then and there to be dealt with according to law.

You are further commanded to answer to the complaint on file herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed and served upon you, on or before the time fixed for said appearance.

Dated _____

ATTEST:

Judge

Clerk

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

For the verification is for the true and correct-copy of the Original of the **ANSWER TO RESPONSE AND AMENDMENT TO APPELLATE CASE** and is of the delivery by the following manner:

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Provo UT 84601

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With courtesy copies to the following lawfully connected parties:

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Allegedly lawful US President believed to be at:
c/o The White House - *(please forward if necessary)*
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Washington, DC 20500

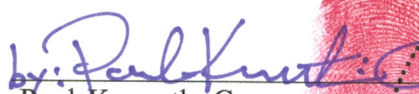
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November 7th, anno domini 2020

