

Private International Administrative Process to Remedy Conflict by Agreement

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1PTc3GvKjJAXGh7IFoK6K--FLzksUTXPoORTrnyjDOVA/edit#>

Overview

The Private International Administrative Process to secure mutual agreement is civil, enforceable, and lawful, where all parties are whole and balanced. A series of communications are offered to resolve conflict through a private internationally recognized process, avoiding expense and time-consuming litigation until the claim is settled.

Upon settlement, a duly perfected International Private Administrative Judgment is publicly filed, creating a commercial instrument. This instrument is an internationally recognized enforceable lien. That lien is a receivable asset which the prevailing member can offer into commerce in the Private. The lien can be offered into the Public for reference and/or enforcement using the alternative business model.

Administrative Process

PRIVATE ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDY

Notice of Service

NOTICE OF FAULT-OPPORTUNITY TO CURE

Notice of Service

NOTICE OF DEFAULT-OPPORTUNITY TO CURE

Notice of Service

NOTICE OF NON-RESPONSE

Notice of Service

FIRST NOTICE AND DEMAND FOR SETTLEMENT

Notice of Service

SECOND NOTICE AND DEMAND FOR SETTLEMENT

Notice of Service

FINAL NOTICE AND DEMAND FOR SETTLEMENT

Notice of Service

This is how we resolve conflict by Agreement.

Remedy

The following steps are proposed protocols to achieve agreement and assure all parties are whole and balanced. This process to secure agreement based on facts, evidence, and law is civil, enforceable, lawful, and in the spirit of the Republic.

1. Notice from the damaged party to the other party by phone and/or in writing that there is conflict and an agreement is sought.

Without an agreement go to the next consecutive numbered step.

2. Notice from the damaged party to the other party attaching proof of phone communication or attaching the writing in 1 above that a remedy has not yet been resolved.
3. Notice from the damaged party to the other party that conflict remains unresolved again attaching the dox in 1 & 2 above.
4. Notice from the damaged party to the other party that the conflict remains unresolved served by an unrelated 3rd party notarial presentment attaching all the above dox stating a claim which if not responded to, will confirm agreement that the claim is valid and enforceable. In other words, commencing the International Private Administrative Process.

Without an agreement, go to the next consecutive numbered step using the 3rd party notarial presentment adding all the previous dox as attachments to support your position. Continue the presentment process until there is agreement.

5. Notice from the damaged party of the notarial 3rd party's notice of nonresponse who will then provide the other party an opportunity to cure including all the previous docs as attachments in compliance with the rules and guidelines of the International Private Administrative Process.
6. Notice from the damaged party through the notarial 3rd party to the other party that the other party is in default and that they have another opportunity to respond including all the previous dox as attachments.
7. Notice from the damaged party through the notarial 3rd party to the other party that they are in default and in dishonor including all the previous dox as attachments.
8. Notice from the damaged party through the notarial 3rd party to the other party that the notary has issued a judgment/order in favor of the damaged party.
9. Notice from the damaged party through the notarial 3rd party to the defaulted party of filing the UCC-1 Financing Statement in favor of the prevailing party has been filed with the International Private Administrative Judgment as the security.
10. Prevailing party can at that point offer that UCC-1 lien into private banking platforms.

11. Prevailing party can open a civil case asking the Court for an order of enforcement.

Therefore, failure to provide a substantiated claim is failure to provide the other party remedy to settle. Lack of this protocol is lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Absent of a duly perfected International Private Administrative Judgment and lack of a substantiated claim is a no claim in the eyes of the Republic, in the eyes of Common Law, and the eyes and spirit of the Bible.

Proposed Grievance Process

Ideally, in our self-governing communities, the Common Law bottom-up dispute resolution process could be as follows:

Begins with one on one about the matter at hand and desired resolution.

If a public matter, this could be, for example, through a [“Notice of Fault” or “Opportunity to Cure”](#).

If unsuccessful, then widen the circle with, for example, a wisdom circle, a restorative circle process with an experienced facilitator/mediator, a Grievance Committee of members decided by consent, and/or a jural assembly of “qualified electors”.

If unsuccessful, and if a civil matter, then pursue an [Private International Administrative Process to Remedy Conflict by Agreement](#), administered by the community. In theory, all should be resolved through this process. The county sheriff, the highest law enforcer in the county, would enforce the agreement.

In the public, and if a criminal matter, a Grand Jury, a standing body with jurisdiction, with the power of presentments, indictments, and discovery, determines if there is probable cause. If there is probable cause, the Grand Jury determines if an indictment is warranted and upon whom it shall be warranted. If an indictment is warranted, this begins a trial by a jury of one’s peers, namely a Petit Jury, to determine the facts of the matter.

The jury in deciding the appropriate remedy in a separate hearing could and is encouraged to invoke a [Restorative Justice Process](#).

An appeals process may be initiated by either of the parties (complainant and/or offender) and brought forth to one's community for review of the applicable law pursuant to the bottom-up dispute resolution process agreed to. Instead of an appeals court judging the application of law during any appeals process, any appeals process would be determined by the community.

We in our community always have the right to peaceably assemble for a redress of grievance ([First Amendment](#)).

The following site [Proposed Grievance Process](#) addresses the proposed bottom-up dispute resolution process more specifically.