THE CHILD SUPPORT REMEDY

Complete Administrative & Legal Process Guide

Administrative Process FIRST — Legal Filings SECOND

CRITICAL: READ THIS FIRST

The administrative process MUST be completed before any court motions are filed. Skipping the administrative steps and going straight to court is the most common mistake people make. This guide walks you through the correct sequence from start to finish.

PHASE 1 — Foundation: Understand the system and your true status

PHASE 2 — Administrative Process: Notices, challenges, proof of claims (DO THESE FIRST)

PHASE 3 — Record Building: Express suretyship, assert beneficiary status

PHASE 4 — Legal Process: Motions and court filings (ONLY after Phases 1-3 complete)

Based on:

Notice of Fact — Child Support Challenge

Steps to Avoid Giving Child Support Jurisdiction

Child Support Dismissal — Demand and Discharge

Expression of Trust — Suretyship | The Child Support Remedy (Series 1-3)

PHASE 1

FOUNDATION — UNDERSTAND THE SYSTEM

Before you do anything, you must understand how this system is designed, what legal traps exist, and why most people lose. Study every concept in this section until it is clear.

P1 STEP 1

UNDERSTAND WHAT "LEGAL PROCESS" ACTUALLY MEANS

The Legal Definition of 'Legal Process'

The entire child support enforcement mechanism operates under a specific statutory definition of 'legal process.' This definition is not found in family law — it is found in a consent statute about the United States acting as an employer:

42 U.S.C. § 659(i)(5) — LEGAL PROCESS DEFINED:

"The term 'legal process' means any writ, order, summons, or other similar process in the nature of garnishment — (A) which is issued by — (i) a court or an administrative agency of competent jurisdiction in any State, territory, or possession of the United States."

CRITICAL INSIGHT: This definition is under 42 USC § 659 — 'Consent by United States [as Employer].' The entire child support legal process framework is built on the CONSENT of the United States as an employer — NOT on your personal consent.

The 'Private Person' Definition — Also Under § 659

It is NOT a coincidence that both 'legal process' AND 'private person' are defined in the same consent statute:

PRIVATE PERSON *42 USC § 659(i)(4)*	A person who does NOT have sovereign or other special immunity or privilege which causes the person NOT to be subject to legal process.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU:

If you have sovereign status or special immunity — you are NOT a 'private person' under this definition. And if you are NOT a 'private person,' you CANNOT be subjected to 'legal process' as defined here.

The system only works if you move into 'private person' status by failing to assert your sovereign standing. This guide shows you how to assert that standing CORRECTLY.

P1
STEP
2

YOU ARE A NONRESIDENT — UNDERSTAND THE JURISDICTION TRAP

What Does 'State' Actually Mean?

Every statute they cite uses the word 'State.' But the statutory definition of 'State' is NOT what you think it is:

WHAT THEY WANT YOU TO THINK	WHAT IT LEGALLY MEANS
"State" means one of the 50 states where you live They want you to assume jurisdiction automatically applies	"State" = District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, territories — per 42 USC § 1301 and UIFSA § 102(21) **The 50 states are NOT the federal 'State' in these statutes**

You Are a Nonresident Under UIFSA

Under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) Article 2 Section 201, a tribunal may only exercise personal jurisdiction over a NONRESIDENT individual under specific conditions:

UIFSA ARTICLE 2, SECTION 201 — BASES FOR JURISDICTION OVER NONRESIDENT:

(a) A tribunal of this State may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual if:

(1) the individual is PERSONALLY SERVED within this State; OR

(2) the individual SUBMITS TO JURISDICTION by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, OR by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction

KEY WORD ANALYSIS: Why does UIFSA use the word 'BASES' (plural) instead of 'BASIS'?

BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 9th Ed., p.171: BASE — adj. 'Servile (of a Villein) holding land at the will of the lord.'

BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 9th Ed., p.626: BASE ESTATE — 'An estate held at will of the lord, as distinguished from a stronghold.'

They use 'bases' because the jurisdiction depends on YOU being in their 'base' (territory). If you are NOT domiciled in DC, Puerto Rico, or a federal territory — they NEED YOUR CONSENT. They cannot force jurisdiction without it.

WARNING — DO NOT GIVE THEM JURISDICTION BY ACCIDENT:

You CONSENT to jurisdiction and WAIVE your right to contest by doing ANY of the following:

- ✗ Appearing in court without a special appearance contesting jurisdiction
- ✗ Filing ANY responsive document without first challenging personal jurisdiction
- ✗ Hiring a BAR-licensed attorney to 'defend' you in court (they enter a general appearance)
- ✗ Signing any document from the court or IV-D agency without contesting jurisdiction
- ✗ Paying child support voluntarily (establishes the contractual relationship)

P1 STEP 3

ASSERT YOUR SOVEREIGNTY — YOU ARE NOT A 'PRIVATE PERSON'

The Supreme Court on Sovereignty

Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (Supreme Court 1886):

"Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the PEOPLE, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts."

Sovereignty remains with YOU — the living man or woman. Government agencies are delegated servants, NOT your masters. When you assert your sovereign standing, you remove yourself from the category of 'private person' subject to their legal process.

'Person' Does Not Include the Sovereign

Every child support statute uses the word 'person.' But the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that statutes using 'person' do NOT include the sovereign:

Wilson v. Omaha Indian Tribe, 442 US 653, 667 (1979)

> *"In common usage, the term 'person' does not include the sovereign, and statutes employing the word are ordinarily construed to exclude it."*

U.S. v. Cooper, 312 US 600, 604 (1941)

> *"Since in common usage the term 'person' does not include the sovereign, statutes employing that term are ordinarily construed to exclude it."*

U.S. v. General Motors Corp., 2 F.R.D. 528, 530

> *"In common usage the word 'person' does not include the sovereign, and statutes employing the word are generally construed to exclude the sovereign."*

The ALL CAPS NAME — The Legal Fiction

One of the most important distinctions in this process:

JOHN HENRY DOE (ALL CAPS) *The Legal Fiction*	**John Henry Doe (upper/lower)** *The Living Man*
Corporate entity / artificial person	Living, breathing man/woman
Property of the United States corporation	Sovereign by nature and birth
Subject to statutes, codes, regulations	Protected by natural and constitutional law
The SURETY/DEBTOR in the child support order	The BENEFICIARY of the Decedent's Estate
Has no rights — only privileges granted by the state	Holds unalienable rights that predate government

PHASE 2

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS — DO THESE BEFORE ANY COURT FILING

THIS IS YOUR MOST IMPORTANT PHASE

The administrative process creates your OFFICIAL RECORD on paper. Courts cannot ignore a properly built administrative record. Every notice, challenge, and demand you send establishes facts the other party must rebut — under oath — or those facts stand as truth.

Complete ALL steps in Phase 2 BEFORE filing anything in court.

P2 STEP 4

SEND YOUR NOTICE OF FACT — CHALLENGE & PROOF OF CLAIMS DEMAND

What is a Notice of Fact?

A Notice of Fact is a formal administrative document sent via Certified Mail that:

- Puts the agency on official NOTICE that you dispute their claims
- Demands they provide PROOF of their authority over you, under oath
- Establishes YOUR factual record before any court proceeding begins
- Creates a legal obligation for them to respond — silence = tacit acquiescence

The Notice of Fact is formatted as a series of numbered demands, each requiring a 'written statement attested under oath and affirmation.' If they cannot provide proof — they have no lawful claim.

The 28 Demands — What Your Notice Must Challenge

Your Notice of Fact should contain the following demands (adapt to your specific case). Each must require a written response under oath:

1	Show proof of claim that someone has been physically injured or that I am in breach of a valid lawful CONTRACT made under FULL DISCLOSURE and equal consideration.

2	Show proof of claim that a private corporation can make a claim upon and against my Property (my children) and hold them as a commodity for financial gain.

3	Show proof of claim that any man or woman besides me and the natural birth mother created our children for the purpose of a bill/debt/tax obligation to any corporation.
4	Show proof of claim that placing a financial obligation upon my living children is not SLAVERY / involuntary servitude under the 13th Amendment.
5	Show proof of claim that a third-party interloper can collect an alleged bill/debt/tax obligation without IRS Inspector General authorization for such collection.
6	Show proof of claim that my property acquired by my own labor is not inviolable. (Butchers' Union Co. v. Crescent City Co., 111 U.S. 746, 1883: 'THE PROPERTY WHICH EVERY MAN HAS IS HIS OWN LABOR...')
7	Show proof of claim that I have ever volunteered or signed a CONTRACT to be subservient to the child support enforcement agency or the United States Inc.
8	Show proof of claim that the child support agency or the United States can impair the obligations of contracts. (U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 10)
9	Show proof of claim that the agency can grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal. (U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 10)
10	Show proof of claim that the ALL CAPITAL LETTER NAME in your documents is the same as me, the flesh and blood man/woman.
11	Show proof of claim that the ALL CAPITAL LETTER NAME is NOT the property of the United States corporation.
12	Show proof of claim that the agency can legally use fictitious names/addresses. (18 USC § 1342)
13	Show proof of claim that I am a commercial entity.
14	Show proof of claim that anyone other than me can determine my political affiliation.
16	Show proof of claim that I am a United States citizen as defined under the 14th Amendment.
17	Show proof of claim that I was born in any federal area or territory. (See also: The Buck Act 1940)
20	Show proof of claim that I am a 14th Amendment citizen.

21	Show proof of claim that the word 'person' as used in statutes applies to me, a man/woman who is sovereign by nature. (Wilson v. Omaha Indian Tribe, 442 US 653)

23	Show proof of claim that your use of my Social Security Number is not a felony. (42 USC § 408(a)(8))

25	Show proof of claim that a state can tax a sovereign in obligations. (31 USC § 3124)

27	Show proof of claim that the United States is not defined as including the District of Columbia. (28 USC § 3002(14))

28	Show proof of claim that this court/agency has personal jurisdiction over me as a nonresident not domiciled in their 'State' as defined by statute.

How to Send Your Notice of Fact

1. Complete the Notice of Fact template with YOUR name, case number, and the agency's address
2. Sign in the capacity of 'as man' or 'as woman' — NOT as the ALL CAPS NAME
3. Have it notarized by a Notary Public
4. Send via CERTIFIED MAIL with Return Receipt Requested to ALL of the following:
    - Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) in your jurisdiction
    - Probation Division / Child Support Tax Offset Unit (if applicable)
    - U.S. Attorney General
    - Clerk of Court handling your case
5. Keep ALL green certified mail return receipt cards — these are EVIDENCE
6. Allow 30 days for a response. If they do not respond under oath — their silence is TACIT ACQUIESCENCE (agreement by silence)

DOCUMENT EVERYTHING:
File copies of everything you send in a binder organized by date. This binder is your administrative record and will be critical if the matter ever reaches court.

P2
STEP
5

DEMAND PROOF OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION (AFFIDAVIT 35 & 31)

Challenging Personal Jurisdiction — Why It Is Critical

Under UIFSA Section 201, personal jurisdiction requires PROOF of proper personal service OR your voluntary consent. Before any legal process can lawfully proceed against you, the agency/court must prove they have properly served you and that you have not contested their jurisdiction.

Affidavit 35 — Demand Proof of Personal Service

WHAT AFFIDAVIT 35 DOES:

Contests the alleged personal service and demands the agency/court provide documented proof that you were properly served with citation, summons, or notice within the State as required by UIFSA § 201(a)(1).

KEY DEMAND: 'I demand proof of the method and manner of personal service upon me and proof that such service was executed within the statutory State as defined by 42 USC § 1301(a)(1).'

Affidavit 31 — Contesting Personal Jurisdiction

WHAT AFFIDAVIT 31 DOES:

Formally contests personal jurisdiction on the record and demands the court/agency produce evidence establishing its lawful authority to proceed against you.

This affidavit invokes your right under UIFSA § 201 and places on the record that you have NOT consented, have NOT entered a general appearance, and have NOT filed any responsive document that waives your right to contest.

Key Arguments to Include in Your Jurisdiction Challenge

- You are a nonresident — NOT domiciled in the federal 'State' as defined by 42 USC § 1301 and UIFSA § 102(21)
- You have NOT been personally served within the statutory 'State' (DC, PR, territories)
- You have NOT consented in any record, entered a general appearance, or filed any responsive document
- The word 'bases' in UIFSA § 201 confirms jurisdiction is territorial — you are outside their territorial base
- 'State of the United States' does NOT mean the 50 states — it means DC, Puerto Rico, and territories only
- Under Yick Wo v. Hopkins — sovereignty remains with the people; you are NOT a 'private person' subject to garnishment

SEND BOTH AFFIDAVITS VIA CERTIFIED MAIL to the court and agency BEFORE any scheduled hearing. File them in your administrative record binder.

P2 STEP 6

NOTICE TO COURT — CONTESTING TITLE IV-D PROCEEDINGS (AFFIDAVIT 4)

What is Affidavit 4?

Affidavit 4 is your formal Notice to the Court that you are contesting the Title IV-D child support enforcement proceedings and all support orders. This affidavit is filed BEFORE you respond to anything on the merits of the case.

IMPORTANT — WHY YOU ARE NOT THE 'ABSENT PARENT':

Title IV-D targets the 'absent parent' — a parent who is NOT present in the child's life. If you are present, involved, providing care or support in ANY form, you may NOT lawfully qualify as the absent parent targeted by the IV-D program.

This notice formally challenges the IV-D agency's presumption that you ARE an absent parent and demands they prove this designation is lawfully applied to you.

What Your Affidavit 4 Notice Must State

7. You are NOT the 'absent parent' as defined under Title IV-D (42 U.S.C. § 651 et seq.)
8. You are NOT a 'private person' subject to legal process as defined by 42 USC § 659(i)(4)
9. You are NOT a commercial entity and your children are NOT commercial property of the state
10. You do NOT consent to Title IV-D jurisdiction
11. The court has NOT established personal jurisdiction over you as required by UIFSA § 201
12. Any support order entered without due process of law is a VOID ORDER (see Step 10)
13. You are filing this Notice to preserve all rights and defenses

Affidavit 1 — First Response: You Are NOT Consenting to Appear

If you receive any court notice, summons, or scheduling order, your FIRST response must be Affidavit 1 — a formal statement that you are NOT consenting to appear and are NOT submitting to the court's jurisdiction. This preserves your right to contest jurisdiction.

DO NOT IGNORE COURT NOTICES. Silence can be treated as consent.
Your response is Affidavit 1 — a special appearance contesting jurisdiction only. This is NOT a general appearance and does NOT waive your jurisdictional challenge.

P2 STEP 7

DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL OF ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS (AFFIDAVIT 6 & 9)

Affidavit 6 — Demand for Dismissal of Child Support Enforcement Proceedings

After sending your Notice of Fact and contesting jurisdiction, the next administrative step is to formally demand dismissal. Affidavit 6 is a comprehensive demand for immediate dismissal and discharge of all support orders based on constitutional violations.

THE DUE PROCESS ARGUMENT — 45 CFR § 303.101(c)(4):

Child support hearings are EXPEDITED PROCESSES under federal regulation 45 CFR § 303.101(c)(4). This regulation REQUIRES that expedited processes be followed by judicial review and confirmation before any support order may be rendered.

If the judicial confirmation steps were NOT followed — ALL support orders created through those expedited processes are VOID WITHOUT LEGAL FORCE.

Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 (1906): '...constitutional provisions for the security of person and property should be liberally construed...It is the duty of the courts to be watchful for the constitutional rights of the citizens, and against any stealthy encroachments thereon. Their motto should be obsta principiis [resist the beginnings].'

Key Constitutional Arguments for Your Dismissal Demand

5th & 14th Amendments — Due Process	Support orders used to deprive property (wages, bank accounts, licenses, passport) without due process of law are unconstitutional. Due process MUST be followed before any deprivation of life, liberty, or property.

Presumptions Violate Due Process	The Supreme Court has held that presumptions cannot be used to bypass constitutional guarantees. Support orders based on PRESUMPTIONS of paternity, absent parent status, or consent are void.

45 CFR § 303.101(c)(4) — Expedited Process Violations	Judicial review and confirmation of expedited process support orders is MANDATORY before any order may lawfully be enforced. Without this confirmation, orders have no legal force.

Void Judgment Doctrine	Any judgment made in violation of due process is a VOID JUDGMENT. Void judgments are nullities which can be attacked directly or collaterally at ANY TIME in any court.

Paternity Must Be Proven	Child support must be proven by paternity testing OR formal paternity acknowledgment. Without confirmed paternity, any support order is void without legal force.

Affidavit 9 — Special Appearance Demand for Dismissal

Affidavit 9 is filed as a SPECIAL APPEARANCE — meaning you appear only to contest jurisdiction and demand dismissal. A special appearance is NOT a general appearance and does NOT waive your jurisdictional challenge. Your Affidavit 9 must state:

- You appear specially and NOT generally
- You are contesting personal jurisdiction and subject matter jurisdiction
- You are demanding the court produce evidence of how it obtained jurisdiction
- You are demanding immediate dismissal for lack of personal jurisdiction
- You are demanding dismissal based on due process violations (45 CFR § 303.101)

JUDICIAL IMMUNITY NOTE:
The Supreme Court has held that judicial immunity is NOT absolute when a judicial actor comes into conflict with the superior power of the U.S. Constitution. Include in your affidavit: 'This judicial actor risks good behavior and shall be personally held for damages for trespass upon rights cf. 42 USC § 1983 and failure to prevent harm cf. 42 USC § 1986 if due process is not followed.'

PHASE 3

RECORD BUILDING — EXPRESS YOUR STATUS ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

After your administrative challenges are filed and your record is established, you build your POSITIVE case by expressing your true legal status. These filings go on the record and are critical for any subsequent legal proceedings.

P3 STEP 8

NOTICE TO IV-D AGENCY — YOU ARE NOT THE 'ABSENT PARENT' (FORM 0111)

What is Form 0111?

Form 0111 is your formal Notice to the IV-D Agency that you are NOT the 'absent parent' targeted by the Title IV-D program. This notice goes into the administrative record of the IV-D agency and creates a formal dispute of their jurisdiction.

Form 0111 Must Contain

14. Your full name as living man/woman (NOT the ALL CAPS legal fiction name)
15. The case/docket number and the agency's address
16. Statement: 'I am NOT the absent parent as defined under Title IV-D, 42 U.S.C. § 651 et seq.'
17. Statement: 'I am the living Beneficiary of the Decedent's Estate [YOUR NAME IN CAPS] — not the surety/debtor'
18. Evidence of your presence in your child's life (dates, activities, financial contributions, communications)
19. Demand that the agency CEASE enforcement actions based on the absent parent presumption
20. Your notarized signature in propria persona / sui juris

CERTIFIED MAIL — SEND TO ALL:

(1) Your State Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA)

(2) Clerk of Court handling your case

(3) The opposing attorney (if any)

(4) The IV-D Agency / Probation Division

Keep ALL certified mail green cards. Allow 30 days for response. No response = tacit acquiescence.

P3 STEP **9**

EXPRESS YOUR SURETYSHIP — SPECIAL DEPOSIT & EXPRESSION OF TRUST

What is an Expression of Suretyship?

The Expression of Suretyship is based on the legal doctrine established in Henry Gibson's 'Suits in Chancery' and affirmed in Pearlman v. Reliance Insurance Co., 371 U.S. 132 (1962). It formally places on the record that:

- You are the SURETY on the child support obligation — meaning you are the one being made to pay on behalf of the legal fiction (the ALL CAPS NAME)
- As the Surety, you have the RIGHT to express your surety obligation and TERMINATE it
- When you make a Special Deposit to the Clerk of Court, you assert your BENEFICIARY status
- The Clerk of Court becomes the FIDUCIARY/TRUSTEE and you become the BENEFICIARY

STANEK v. WHITE — The Dual Capacity Doctrine:

A person can hold DUAL CAPACITY — as both Beneficiary AND Surety. By expressing your suretyship, you are NOT admitting the debt — you are asserting your right as Beneficiary to TERMINATE the surety obligation and subrogating yourself to all creditor rights.

The 4-Document Expression Package

#	DOCUMENT	PURPOSE & EFFECT
Doc 1	**Tender of Special Deposit**	Formal assignment to Clerk of Court — creates the fiduciary trust relationship. The moment the Clerk accepts the deposit, they assume TRUSTEE position and you become BENEFICIARY.
Doc 2	**Expression of Suretyship**	Formally expresses your surety obligation on the record and asserts your right under suretyship doctrine to terminate payments (Henry Gibson — Suits in Chancery).

Doc 3	**Beneficiary Claim / Notice of Interest**	Distinguishes you (the living man/woman) from the ALL CAPS NAME (legal fiction). Places your Beneficiary status on the official court record.
Doc 4	**Constructive Trust Declaration**	Establishes that a constructive trust exists with the court as Trustee and you as Beneficiary. Invokes the court's equity jurisdiction — puts them in a fiduciary duty to you.

EQUITABLE SUBROGATION — YOUR SUPERIOR RIGHTS:

Pearlman v. Reliance Ins. Co., 371 U.S. 132 (1962): A surety who discharges an obligation is subrogated to ALL rights the creditor had against the principal debtor. As Subrogee, your rights SUPERSEDE: creditors, the state, the plaintiff, and all intermediaries.

HJR 192 (1933): No one can be compelled to PAY a debt in substance — only to DISCHARGE it. Payment = transfer of substance. Discharge = extinguishing the obligation. The child support obligation can be DISCHARGED through this process.

PHASE 4

LEGAL PROCESS — COURT FILINGS (ONLY AFTER PHASES 1-3 ARE COMPLETE)

DO NOT SKIP TO THIS PHASE

These court filings are ONLY filed after you have completed the administrative process in Phases 1-3. Filing court motions without the administrative record is the most common mistake. Your administrative record from Phases 1-3 is what SUPPORTS your court filings.

P4 STEP 10

DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL — COURT FILING (AFTER ADMIN RECORD IS BUILT)

When to File This Demand

File this demand ONLY after you have: (1) sent your Notice of Fact and received no adequate rebuttal, (2) contested jurisdiction through Affidavits 31, 35, 4, and 9, and (3) sent your IV-D Notice (Form 0111).

The Court Demand for Dismissal Must Include

21. Your administrative record (copies of all certified mail, return receipts, affidavits sent)
22. Proof that no adequate rebuttal was provided under oath by the agency
23. The constitutional arguments (5th & 14th Amendment due process violations)
24. The regulatory violation: 45 CFR § 303.101(c)(4) — judicial confirmation not completed
25. The void judgment argument — any order created without due process is void at law
26. Prayer for Relief: Immediate dismissal with prejudice and discharge of all support orders
27. Notice to the judicial actor re: 42 USC § 1983 and § 1986 liability for due process violations

Determine Your Series Before Filing

SERIES 1 Case is ONGOING — no final order yet	File Abatement to challenge jurisdiction BEFORE final order is entered. File your Motion to Contest Jurisdiction concurrently with Affidavit 9 (Special Appearance).

SERIES 2 Final order EXISTS — payments ongoing	File Motion to Terminate Support Order incorporating your administrative record, Expression of Suretyship (Phase 3), and the void judgment doctrine.
SERIES 3 Case CLOSED — arrears owed or dormant	File Motion for Equitable Relief invoking the Manifest Injustice Exception to Res Judicata. Attach full administrative record as exhibits.

P4 STEP **11**

UNDERSTAND BAR ATTORNEY CONFLICTS & YOUR PRO SE RIGHTS

Why BAR Attorneys May Work Against You

BAR-licensed attorneys are officers of the court FIRST. Their license is issued by the state — and can be revoked. They are bound by Bar Association rules that may directly conflict with the type of common law / equity / jurisdiction challenges described in this guide.

- BAR attorneys typically will NOT challenge personal jurisdiction using the UIFSA nonresident argument
- BAR attorneys typically will NOT file suretyship expressions or constructive trust declarations
- BAR attorneys typically will NOT argue that your children are NOT commercial property of the state
- BAR attorneys who DO use these arguments risk bar complaints and license suspension

YOUR PRO SE / SUI JURIS RIGHTS:

You have the absolute right to represent yourself. Courts must hold pro se filings to a less stringent standard than attorney-drafted documents.

Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972): Pro se filings are held to a less stringent standard than those drafted by counsel.

If you use an attorney, find one knowledgeable in EQUITY LAW, COMMON LAW, and COMMERCIAL PROCESS — not just family court procedure.

MASTER CHECKLIST — COMPLETE IN ORDER

Do NOT move to the next phase until each box in the current phase is checked

PHASE 1 — FOUNDATION

☐	I understand the legal definition of 'Legal Process' (42 USC § 659) and 'Private Person' (42 USC § 659(i)(4))

☐	I understand that 'State' in these statutes means DC, Puerto Rico, and territories — NOT the 50 states

☐	I understand the UIFSA Section 201 jurisdiction requirement and the word 'BASES' (territorial base)

☐	I understand that sovereignty remains with the people (Yick Wo v. Hopkins) and statutes using 'person' do not include the sovereign

☐	I understand the difference between the ALL CAPS NAME (legal fiction) and me, the living man/woman

PHASE 2 — ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS

☐	Notice of Fact completed with all numbered demands (1-28), notarized

☐	Notice of Fact sent via Certified Mail to CSEA, Probation, U.S. Attorney General, Clerk of Court

☐	Certified mail receipts obtained and filed in my administrative record binder

☐	30-day response period tracked — no adequate sworn rebuttal received

☐	Affidavit 35 (Demand Proof of Personal Service) sent via Certified Mail

☐	Affidavit 31 (Contesting Personal Jurisdiction) sent via Certified Mail

☐	Affidavit 1 (First Response — Not Consenting to Appear) filed if any court notice received

☐	Affidavit 4 (Notice to Court Contesting Title IV-D Proceedings) filed

☐	Affidavit 6 (Demand for Dismissal of Enforcement Proceedings) sent

☐	Affidavit 9 (Special Appearance Demand for Dismissal) filed if court proceeding scheduled

PHASE 3 — RECORD BUILDING

☐	Form 0111 (IV-D Notice — Not the Absent Parent) completed, notarized, sent via Certified Mail
☐	Form 0111 sent to CSEA, Clerk of Court, opposing counsel, IV-D agency
☐	Document 1 (Tender of Special Deposit) prepared, notarized, filed with Clerk of Court
☐	Document 2 (Expression of Suretyship) prepared, notarized, filed
☐	Document 3 (Beneficiary Claim / Notice of Interest) prepared, notarized, filed
☐	Document 4 (Constructive Trust Declaration) prepared, notarized, filed
☐	Filing receipt from Clerk of Court obtained and saved

PHASE 4 — LEGAL PROCESS (ONLY after Phases 1-3 complete)

☐	Series determined (1, 2, or 3) based on case status
☐	Series 1: Motion to Contest Jurisdiction / Abatement filed with full admin record attached
☐	Series 2: Motion to Terminate Support Order filed with full admin record attached
☐	Series 3: Motion for Equitable Relief (Manifest Injustice Exception) filed
☐	Certificate of Service completed — all parties served via Certified Mail
☐	Administrative record binder complete and organized chronologically

COMPLETE CASE LAW & LEGAL REFERENCES

All authorities referenced in this guide

AUTHORITY	RELEVANCE
Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886)	Sovereignty remains with the people — you are NOT subject to law as a sovereign
Wilson v. Omaha Indian Tribe, 442 US 653 (1979)	Statutes using 'person' do not include the sovereign
Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972)	Pro se filings held to less stringent standard — your right to self-represent
Thompson v. Georgia Railway & Power Co., 163 Ga. 598 (1927)	Parental power to services and labor of a minor child is a property right
Pearlman v. Reliance Ins. Co., 371 U.S. 132 (1962)	Surety who pays is subrogated to ALL creditor rights — superior equitable position
Butchers' Union Co. v. Crescent City Co., 111 U.S. 746 (1883)	Property acquired by own labor is the most sacred and inviolable
Boyd v. United States / Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 (1906)	Courts must resist unconstitutional practices at their inception — obsta principiis
Stanek v. White	Person can hold dual capacity as both Beneficiary AND Surety
Henry Gibson — Suits in Chancery	Foundational text on suretyship doctrine and right to terminate surety obligation
House Joint Resolution 192 (1933)	Discharge vs. payment — obligation may be discharged without payment in substance
42 U.S.C. § 659	Legal process and private person defined — consent framework for enforcement
42 U.S.C. § 651 et seq. (Title IV-D)	Targets 'absent parent' — you must not qualify under this statutory definition
45 C.F.R. § 303.101(c)(4)	Expedited processes require judicial review/confirmation — without it, orders are void
UIFSA Article 2, Section 201	Jurisdiction over nonresident requires personal service or consent — you can contest
42 U.S.C. § 1301(a)(1)	'State' definition — DC, Puerto Rico, territories only
42 U.S.C. § 1983 / § 1986	Civil rights liability for judicial actors who violate constitutional rights
18 U.S.C. § 1342	Prohibition on use of fictitious names — applies to agency use of ALL CAPS name
31 U.S.C. § 3124	A state cannot tax a sovereign in obligations

The Buck Act (1940)	Establishes federal territorial definitions — relevant to nonresident/domicile analysis

COMMENT 'REMEDY' BELOW THE VIDEO TO GET ACCESS TO THE TEMPLATES

Share this guide with anyone who needs it. The administrative process is the KEY — most people skip straight to court and lose. Follow the phases in order.

This guide is for educational purposes only. Not legal advice.