

# CORPORATE NAME



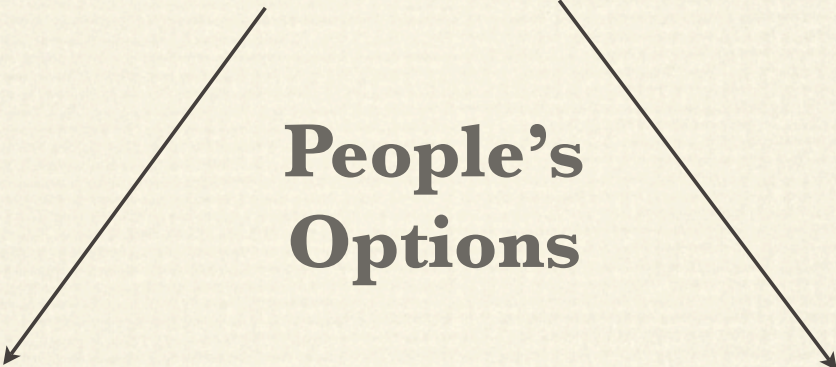
VS

# Corporate Jurisdiction



# **One Country vs Two Nations**

**People's  
Options**



```
graph TD; A[People's Options] --> B[Constitutional Republic]; A --> C[CORPORATE DEMOCRACY];
```

**Constitutional  
Republic**

**Sustainable**

**CORPORATE  
DEMOCRACY**

**Unsustainable**



# ONE STATE

```
graph TD; A[ONE STATE] --> B1[state of Idaho "Organized"]; A --> B2[State of Idaho "Municipal"]; A --> B3[STATE OF IDAHO "CORPORATE"]; B1 --> C1[county of Ada "Organized"]; B2 --> C2[Ada County "Municipal"]; B3 --> C3[ADA COUNTY "CORPORATE"]; C1 --> D1[Boise City "Organized"]; C2 --> D2[Boise "Municipal"]; C3 --> D3[CITY OF BOISE "CORPORATE"];
```

state of Idaho  
“Organized”

county of Ada  
“Organized”

Boise City  
“Organized”

State of Idaho  
“Municipal”

Ada County  
“Municipal”

Boise  
“Municipal”

STATE OF IDAHO  
“CORPORATE”

ADA COUNTY  
“CORPORATE”

CITY OF BOISE  
“CORPORATE”



# CORPORATE NAME AVAILABILITY IDAPA 34 TITLE 04 CHAPTER 02



## **000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.**

The Secretary of State is authorized under Section 67-903, Idaho Code, to adopt rules. (7-1-93)

## **001. -- 010. (RESERVED).**

## **011. GENERAL.**

**01. Characters of Print Acceptable in Names.** Names may consist of letters of the English Alphabet, Arabic Numerals and certain symbols capable of being reproduced on a standard English language typewriter, or

combination thereof. (7-1-93)

**a.** Letters of the English Alphabet includes only upper case, or capital letters; no distinction as to type face or font is recognized. (7-1-93)

**b.** Arabic Numerals includes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. (7-1-93)

**c.** The symbols recognized as part of a name may include ! " \$ % ( ) \* @ ? , and - . A space or spaces after words, letters, numerals or symbols may be considered as part of the name. (7-1-93)



TITLE 39  
HEALTH AND SAFETY  
CHAPTER 2  
VITAL STATISTICS

39-245. CERTIFICATE FORMS. The form of certificates used under the provisions of this chapter shall be prescribed by the director and shall include as a minimum the items required by the respective standard certificates as recommended by the national agency in charge of vital statistics; provided, however, that the provisions of section [39-1005](#), Idaho Code, shall be given effect on a certificate to which that section is applicable.

39-1005. REPORTS OF BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS TO NOTE MAKING OF TEST.

39-249. TRANSMITTAL OF CERTIFICATES AND LOCAL RECORDS. Local registration officers shall transmit all certificates filed with them to the state registrar in accordance with the regulations of the board. Complete and accurate copies of all certificates shall be made by the local registrar for local records purposes.



## IDAHO VITAL STATISTICS CERTIFICATE REQUEST

P.O. Box 83720 • Boise, ID 83720-0036 • [www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov](http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov)

Instructions for completing this form are located on the back of this document. Please read these instructions carefully. Failure to do so may cause a significant delay in processing your request.

YOUR MAILING ADDRESS INFORMATION (PERSON REQUESTING THE CERTIFICATE)		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST NAME
STREET AND NUMBER (P.O. BOX)		CITY
		STATE, ZIP CODE
CONTACT PHONE NUMBER (DAY TIME)		YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO NAME ON CERTIFICATE (SELF, MOTHER, ETC.)
PURPOSE FOR THE CERTIFICATE		
SIGNATURE OF THE PERSON REQUESTING THE CERTIFICATE:		
REQUESTS MUST INCLUDE A COPY OF GOVERNMENT-ISSUED PICTURE ID OF THE PERSON REQUESTING THE CERTIFICATE (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BACK OF THIS DOCUMENT).		

CERTIFICATE INFORMATION: BIRTH, DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE OR DIVORCE MUST HAVE OCCURRED IN IDAHO. (Birth, death, and stillbirth certificates are available from July 1911 to present, marriage and divorce certificates are available from May 1947 to present.)		
<b>BIRTH</b>		
NAME ON CERTIFICATE:		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST NAME
DATE OF BIRTH	CITY OF BIRTH	NUMBER OF COPIES YOU ARE REQUESTING
FATHER'S NAME:		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST NAME
MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME:		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST MAIDEN NAME
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDICATE CERTIFICATE REQUESTED: <b>DEATH</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>STILLBIRTH</b> <input type="checkbox"/>		
NAME ON CERTIFICATE:		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST NAME
DATE OF DEATH	CITY OF DEATH	NUMBER OF COPIES YOU ARE REQUESTING
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDICATE CERTIFICATE REQUESTED: <b>MARRIAGE</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>DIVORCE</b> <input type="checkbox"/>		
HUSBAND'S NAME:		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST NAME
WIFE'S NAME:		
FULL FIRST NAME	FULL MIDDLE NAME	FULL LAST NAME (at time of event)
DATE OF EVENT	CITY OF EVENT	NUMBER OF COPIES YOU ARE REQUESTING

FEES	
CERTIFIED COPY @ \$13.00 EACH	=
CERTIFIED PHOTOCOPY @ \$13.00 EACH + 5.00	=
PROCESSING FEE	=
SPECIAL HANDLING @ \$5.00 (RUSH ORDERS ONLY)*	=
TOTAL ENCLOSED	=

\*Add a one-time only charge of \$5.00 for rush orders. There is no shipping charge for regular mail. If express mail return is desired, please include a pre-paid postal envelope. We cannot send your order C.O.D. See the back of this document for further information regarding fees.

STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
OFFICE OF HEALTH STATUS MONITORING

REQUEST FOR CERTIFIED COPY OF **BIRTH** RECORD

1	FIRST CERTIFIED COPY	= \$	10.00
0	ADDITIONAL COPIES AT \$4.00 EACH	= \$	0.00
0	OTHER:	= \$	0.00
1	TOTAL COPIES	<b>TOTAL AMOUNT DUE</b>	<b>\$ 10.00</b>

NAME ON CERTIFICATE:	FIRST	MIDDLE	LAST	MALE/FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F
DATE OF BIRTH:	MONTH	DAY	YEAR	CITY OR TOWN ISLAND
FATHER'S NAME:	FIRST	MIDDLE	LAST	
MOTHER'S NAME:	FIRST	MIDDLE	MAIDEN NAME	
RELATIONSHIP OF REQUESTOR TO PERSON NAMED ON CERTIFICATE	REASON FOR THIS REQUEST			
SIGNATURE OF REQUESTOR:			TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
PRINT NAME OF REQUESTOR:			RES:	
			BUS:	
ADDRESS OF REQUESTOR:		NO. AND STREET OR P.O. BOX		
CITY		STATE		ZIP
<b>IF MAILING TO A LOCATION OTHER THAN ABOVE, PLEASE FILL THIS SECTION.</b> <small>IF THE INFORMATION GIVEN IS INCORRECT, THE CERTIFICATE WILL FAIL TO REACH THE DESTINATION.</small>		NAME OF PERSON TO RECEIVE CERTIFICATE		
		AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION		
		NUMBER AND STREET OR P.O. BOX		
		CITY	STATE	ZIP
<b>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</b>				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> HBC  <input type="checkbox"/> DBC  <input type="checkbox"/> UNREC. BC  <input type="checkbox"/> NR FILE  <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING         </div> </div>				
FROM	INDEX SEARCHED TO	FROM	VOLUMES SEARCHED TO	DATE COPY PREPARED
YEAR	VOLUME	CERTIFICATE	RECEIPT NUMBER	

OHSM 135 (Rev. 6/13/05)

\* Be sure to sign the "Signature of Requestor" Box before submitting this form.

**ONCE A REQUEST IS SUBMITTED:**

1. All fees are non-refundable.
2. If a vital record is not found, all fees will be retained to cover the cost of the search.
3. Only one name is allowed on the request form.
4. After a request is submitted, additional copies require a new request.

**SUBMIT THE COMPLETED REQUEST FORM:**

1. **By postal mail to:** State Department of Health  
Office of Health Status Monitoring  
Vital Records Issuance Section  
PO Box 3378  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801

All fees must be prepaid. Enclose a money order or cashier's check for the exact amount of fees made payable to: Hawaii State Department of Health. Do not send payment in cash. **PERSONAL CHECKS NOT ACCEPTED.**

2. **In-person at:** Room 103, 1250 Punchbowl Street, Honolulu  
7:45 AM to 2:30 PM, Monday through Friday (Except Holidays)

Payment of fees must be made by cash, money order, or cashier's check.

**Personal checks will not be accepted**



STATE OF HAWAII			CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH		DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	
			FILE NUMBER 151		61. 10641	
1a. Child's First Name (Type or print)		1b. Middle Name		1c. Last Name		
BARACK		HUSSEIN		OBAMA, II		
2. Sex	3. This Birth	4. If Twin or Triplet, Was Child Born		5a. Birth Date	5b. Hour	5c. Minute
Male	Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Twin <input type="checkbox"/> Triplet <input type="checkbox"/>	1st <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd <input type="checkbox"/> 3rd <input type="checkbox"/>		August 4, 1961	7:24 P.M.	
6a. Place of Birth: City, Town or Rural Location				6b. Island		
Honolulu				Oahu		
6c. Name of Hospital or Institution (If not in hospital or institution, give street address)				6d. Is Place of Birth Inside City or Town Limits?		
Kapiolani Maternity & Gynecological Hospital				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
7a. Usual Residence of Mother: City, Town or Rural Location		7b. Island		7c. County and State or Foreign Country		
Honolulu		Oahu		Honolulu, Hawaii		
7d. Street Address				7e. Is Residence Inside City or Town Limits?		
6085 Kalaniana'ole Highway				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
7f. Mother's Mailing Address				7g. Is Residence on a Farm or Plantation?		
				Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
8. Full Name of Father		9. Race of Father				
BARACK HUSSEIN OBAMA		African			9	
10. Age of Father	11. Birthplace (Island, State or Foreign Country)	12a. Usual Occupation		12b. Kind of Business or Industry		
25	Kenya, East Africa	Student		University		
13. Full Maiden Name of Mother		14. Race of Mother				
STANLEY ANN DUNHAM		Caucasian			1	
15. Age of Mother	16. Birthplace (Island, State or Foreign Country)	17a. Type of Occupation Outside Home During Pregnancy		17b. Date Last Worked		
18	Wichita, Kansas	None		0		
18a. Signature of Parent or Other Informant				18b. Date of Signature		
[Signature]				8-7-61		
19a. Signature of Attendant				19b. Date of Signature		
[Signature]				8-8-61		
20. Date Accepted by Local Reg.				22. Date Accepted by Reg. General		
AUG - 8 1961				AUG - 9 1961		
23. Evidence for Delayed Filing or Alteration						

1 fades out when enlarged

White Background on all type

APR 25 2011

I CERTIFY THIS IS A TRUE COPY OR  
ABSTRACT OF THE RECORD ON FILE IN  
THE HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Alvin T. Onaka, Ph.D.  
STATE REGISTRAR



**STATE OF ALASKA  
BIRTH CERTIFICATE REQUEST FORM**

Reset For

- You may type directly on this form and print it or you may print the form first and then complete it by hand. If information in this form the fees and shipping charges will automatically be calculated.
- If completed by hand, be sure that all information is printed neatly and is legible.
- Expedited (Rush) requests must be faxed to 907.465.3618 for processing. Do not mail expedited requests. Please Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Alaska time, to confirm the receipt of your fax.
- Faxed requests require an \$11.00 handling fee. All faxed requests receive expedited (rush) processing.
- Please read the instructions on the previous page. Incomplete or inaccurate requests or requests that do not have a government-issued ID with a signature below the ID will be returned unprocessed.

FULL First, Middle, and Last Name on the Birth Certificate: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ City or Village of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Mother's FULL name before she was first married: \_\_\_\_\_

Father's FULL name: \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose of the request: \_\_\_\_\_

(Personal Records, Legal Purposes, Inheritance/Estate Settlement, Govt. Assistance/Benefits, Insurance, etc.)

Your Relationship to the Child Named on the Record: \_\_\_\_\_

(Self, mother, father, legal representative, etc.)

Signature of the Person  
Requesting the Record: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Mail this form with a money order, a check, or credit card information. Checks must be preprinted with your name and address. Please note there is a \$30.00 NSF fee for returned checks. Expedited (Rush) requests must be faxed to 907.465.3618 for processing.

Make Checks Payable to:

Bureau of Vital Statistics  
P.O. Box 110675  
Juneau, AK 99801-0675

Phone: (907) 465-3391  
Fax: (907) 465-3618

**# Copies**

You may enter the ordering information in this form and shipping charges will automatically be calculated.

Birth Certificates: \$25 first copy; \$20 each additional

Apostille fee (please see instructions for fees)

Country needed for: \_\_\_\_\_

Heirloom Certificates: \$50 first copy; \$45 each additional

Heirloom Certificate Selected:

☐ Rie Muñoz, "The Embrace"

☐ Jon Van Zyle, "Polar Bears"

☐ Faxed Requests\* or Expedited (Rush) Service\* (Note: \*Does not include shipping fees.)

Ship by:

☐ Regular Mail (no additional charge)

☐ Priority Mail (Add \$4.95)

☐ Express Mail (Add \$18.00)

☐ FedEx (No PO Box / Add \$15.00)

(Call our office for shipping rates outside the U.S.)

Total

**Credit Card Information (When paying by credit card)**

Name on credit card: \_\_\_\_\_

Billing address: \_\_\_\_\_

Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration date: \_\_\_\_\_

Visa ☐

MasterCard ☐

Discover ☐

Cardholder signature (required): \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE ENTER YOUR MAILING ADDRESS BELOW. DO NOT DETACH.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

**ALASKA BIRTH CERTIFICATE REQUEST FORM INSTRUCTIONS**

**PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.**

Incomplete applications or applications that do not include proper photo identification will be returned unprocessed.

- A person may obtain only his or her own birth certificate, except for parents who may obtain their own child's certificate.
- A birth certificate can also be furnished to a legal guardian, a legal representative, or to a person who provides documentation showing the birth certificate is needed for the determination of property rights. A legal guardian must submit a certified copy of the guardianship papers granted by the court when requesting a birth certificate. If you are a legal representative, include a letter stating whom you represent and how you are related to the person named on the record.
- Use the full first, middle, and last names as they appear on the certificate when filling out the request form.
- We can only process requests for births that occurred in Alaska. For births that occurred outside of Alaska, requests must be sent directly to the appropriate state.
- ALL REQUESTS MUST INCLUDE A COPY OF GOVERNMENT-ISSUED PICTURE ID OF THE PERSON REQUESTING THE BIRTH RECORD.** For example, if you are requesting your child's certificate you should include a copy of your own ID. **Enlarge the copy and lighten it as much as possible to ensure it is clear and readable when sent to the Bureau, ESPECIALLY IF YOU ARE FAXING YOUR REQUEST. REQUESTS WITH DARK OR UNCLEAR COPIES OF IDs WILL BE RETURNED UNPROCESSED.** Your signature under the copied ID is also required.

The following are acceptable for identification purposes:

- A driver's license or official identification card issued by another state in the U.S., jurisdiction or territory, unexpired, or expired for not more than one year; an unexpired U.S. or foreign passport; U.S. military identification, military dependent identification or veteran's identification.
  - If you are currently living in Alaska, a BIA or tribal identification card will also be accepted.
- If you are unable to provide any of the above-mentioned forms of identification, please contact the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics at 907.465.3391 to speak with a customer service representative.

**SUBMITTING YOUR REQUEST:**

- Print and complete the request form and mail it or fax it to our office.
- Walk-in service is also available in Anchorage, Fairbanks, or Juneau. Please check our web site ([www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/contacts/](http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/bvs/contacts/)) for office hours and location.
- Vital records requests contain confidential information. Therefore, we highly recommend you mail or fax your request. E-mail, although convenient, is not secure and subject to fraud.
- Remember to sign your request and enclose the correct fees as well as a copy of picture ID.
- Expedited (Rush) requests may only be submitted by fax. Please fax your rush request to 907.465.3618.
- If faxing, call the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics to confirm receipt at 907.465.3391 Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Alaska time.

**PROCESSING TIMES:**

- Requests sent by regular mail will normally be processed within 2 -3 weeks after receipt by the Bureau.
- Heirloom requests are normally processed within 4 -6 weeks after receipt by the Bureau. **Note that most governmental agencies do not accept heirloom certificates as proof of birth.**
- Expedited (Rush) requests submitted with credit card payment will normally be processed within 3 working days after receipt. Expedited requests must be faxed to our office. Note that there is no overnight express delivery to or from Alaska. Express delivery takes at least two days each way. As noted above, expedited service is not available for heirloom requests.
- Normal processing times can be greater during periods of high volume. Please plan accordingly and allow for mailing time.

**FEES:**

- Alaska charges a search fee for records. Once an order is received and processed, the first \$25 record search fee is not refundable. If you order multiple copies and no record is found, the fees for the extra copies will be refunded.
- The first copy of a certificate is \$25.00 and additional copies are \$20 for each copy of the same record ordered at the same time. The first copy of an heirloom certificate is \$50.00 and extra copies are \$45 for each copy of the same record ordered at the same time.
- Records requiring an Apostille: Birth Certificates requiring authentication for a foreign country have additional fees. The additional charge is \$12.00 for the first record, with \$2.00 added for each additional copy of the same record. This includes the \$2.00 fee for the Lt. Governor's office. The country that the record is being sent to must be noted on your request.
- All NSF checks will be sent to a collection agency. There will be a \$30.00 charge for returned checks.
- Expedited (Rush) service requires an additional \$11.00 fee. Orders may be processed by completing the request form and faxing it to the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Please do not mail expedited requests to our office.
- Faxed requests require an \$11.00 handling fee. All faxed requests receive expedited (rush) processing.
- Orders may also be accepted online at: [www.vitalchek.com](http://www.vitalchek.com). You will be required to fax identification and the VitalChek authorization form to our office.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:**

- For additional information on obtaining Alaska Vital Records, please contact the Records Processing Unit in Juneau at 907.465.3391.

(Rev. 11/10)



# 1934 USC Title 4 Sec. 112

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## ❖ Compacts between States for cooperation in prevention of crime; consent of Congress

**(a)** The consent of Congress is hereby given to any two or more States to enter into agreements or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and in the enforcement of their respective criminal laws and policies, and to establish such agencies, joint or otherwise, as they may deem desirable for making effective such agreements and compacts.

**(b)** For the purpose of this section, the term "States" means the several States and Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the District of Columbia.



## TITLE 28 SEC. 459

### § 459. Administration of oaths and acknowledgments

Each justice or judge of the United States may administer oaths and affirmations and take acknowledgments.



# TITLE 28 SEC. 453

## § 453. Oaths of justices and judges

Each justice or judge of the United States shall take the following oath or affirmation before performing the duties of his office: "I, XXX XXX, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as XXX under the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."



01 JAN -4 PM 4:16  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
STATE OF IDAHO

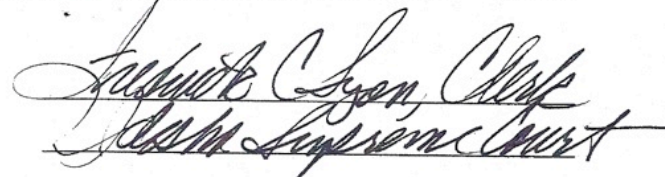
## OFFICIAL OATH

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the  
United States, and the Constitution of the State of Idaho, and that I will faithfully discharge the  
duties of (insert office) Justice of the Supreme Court of the  
State of Idaho

according to the best of my ability.

  
Daniel T. Eismann

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January 2001.

  
Justice Chen, Chief  
Idaho Supreme Court

00483



# INTERPRETIVE RULE MAKING

Interpretative rule is one among the categories of rules developed by administrative agencies in the exercise of lawmaking powers. When the legislature finds areas in statutes where it is impractical for lawmakers to apply expertise, it delegates the lawmaking function to administrative agencies. The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) is the law under which administrative agencies create rules and regulations necessary to implement and enforce major legislative acts. The federal APA categorizes administrative rules as legislative rules, interpretive rules, procedural rules, and general statements of policy.

Interpretative rules are rules issued by an administrative agency to clarify or explain existing laws or regulations. An interpretative rule does not attempt to create a new law or modify existing ones.[i] The rule only provides clarifications or explanations to a statute or regulation.[ii] Interpretative rules create no enforceable rights and only remind affected parties of existing duties. **The rules merely state how an agency understands a statute.** Interpretative rules only interpret the statute and thus guide the administrative agency in performing its duties. An interpretative statement simply indicates an agency's reading of a statute. [iii]



# INTERPRETIVE RULE MAKING

Some examples of interpretative rules are agency manuals, guidelines, and memoranda of administrative agencies.

Generally, the APA provides that the public should be informed about rules created. Therefore, notice on the rule is to be published and comments received from the public should be applied to the rules if they are not against government policy. **However, an interpretive rule does not have to meet the requirements concerning notice to the public and opportunity for comment set out in the APA.**[iv] This is because an interpretive rule does not have the force of law.

When an administrative agency has an obligation to enforce or administer a statute, the agency will have the power to create interpretative rules that explain the procedure to enforce the statute. Administrative agencies create interpretative rules when there is confusion and disagreement over the meaning of a statute and when the ambiguity should be clarified. An interpretative rule can be identified by lack of complexity, and lack of drastic subsequent changes brought forward by the rule. But the major criterion that distinguishes an interpretative rule from the other rules is an agency's incapability to enforce the rule.



TITLE 1  
COURTS AND COURT OFFICIALS  
CHAPTER 22

MAGISTRATE DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT COURT

1-2222. SALARY SCHEDULE -- ATTORNEY AND NONATTORNEY MAGISTRATES.

Judge I more than 4,500 cases \$46,222

Judge II 3,000 to 4,500 cases \$41,663

Judge III 1,750 to 3,000 cases \$37,105

Judge IV under 1,750 cases \$31,027

(6) Regardless of any other provision of this section, beginning July 1, 1997, no nonattorney magistrate shall receive an annual salary of more than fifty-five thousand two hundred seventy-six dollars (\$55,276), and beginning July 1, 1998, there shall be no maximum salary limitation on nonattorney magistrate salaries.

(7) All nonattorney magistrates are full-time state officers, are required to be available on a twenty-four (24) hour basis to perform duties incident to their office such as the issuance of search and arrest warrants, and are required to hold such office hours as may be necessary to conduct court business or as required by the supreme court.



# JOINT JURISDICTION

## 1970

67-2328. JOINT EXERCISE OF POWERS. (a) Any power, privilege or authority, authorized by the Idaho Constitution, statute or charter, held by the state of Idaho or a public agency of said state, may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with the state of Idaho or any other public agency of this state having the same powers, privilege or authority; but never beyond the limitation of such powers, privileges or authority; and the state or public agency of the state, may exercise such powers, privileges and authority jointly with the United States, any other state, or public agency of any of them, to the extent that the laws of the United States or sister state, grant similar powers, privileges or authority, to the United States and its public agencies, or to the sister state and its public agencies; and provided the laws of the United States or a sister state allow such exercise of joint power, privilege or authority. The state or any public agency thereof when acting jointly with another public agency of this state may exercise and enjoy the power, privilege and authority conferred by this act; but nothing in this act shall be construed to extend the jurisdiction, power, privilege or authority of the state or public agency thereof, beyond the power, privilege or authority said state or public agency might have if acting alone.

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# JOINT JURISDICTION

(b) Any state or public agency may enter into agreements with one another for joint or cooperative action which includes, but is not limited to, joint use, ownership and/or operation agreements pursuant to the provisions of this act. Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution, or otherwise pursuant to law of the governing bodies of these participating public agencies shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force.

(c) Any such agreement shall specify the following:

(1) Its duration.

(2) The precise organization, composition and nature of any separate legal or administrative entity created thereby together with the powers delegated thereto, provided such entity may be legally created.

(3) Its purpose or purposes.

(4) The manner of financing the joint or cooperative undertaking and of establishing and maintaining a budget therefor.

(5) The permissible method or methods to be employed in accomplishing the partial or complete termination of the agreement and for disposing of property upon such partial or complete termination.

(6) Any other necessary and proper matters.



# JOINT JURISDICTION

(d) In the event that the agreement does not establish a separate legal entity to conduct the joint or cooperative undertaking, the agreement shall, in addition to items (1), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (c) of this section, contain the following:

(1) Provision for an administrator or a joint board responsible for administering the joint or cooperative undertaking. In the case of a joint board, public agencies party to the agreement shall be represented.

(2) The manner of acquiring, holding, and disposing of real and personal property used in the joint or cooperative undertaking.

(3) No agreement made pursuant to this act shall relieve any public agency of any obligation or responsibility imposed upon it by law except that to the extent of actual and timely performance thereof by a joint board or other legal or administrative entity created by an agreement made hereunder, said performances may be offered in satisfaction of the obligation or responsibility.



# **RULES OF EVIDENCE**

## **Rule 301. Presumption in general in civil actions and proceedings.**

**(a) Effect. In all civil actions and proceedings, when not unless otherwise provided for by statute, by Idaho appellate decisions or by these rules, a presumption imposes on the party against whom it is directed the burden of going forward with evidence to rebut or meet the presumption, but does not shift to such party the burden of proof in the sense of the risk of nonpersuasion, which remains throughout the trial upon the party on whom it was originally cast. The burden of going forward is satisfied by the introduction of evidence sufficient to permit reasonable minds to conclude that the presumed fact does not exist. If the party against whom a presumption operates fails to meet the burden of going forward, the presumed fact shall be deemed proved. If the party meets the burden of going forward, no instruction on the presumption shall be given, and the trier of fact shall determine the existence or nonexistence of the presumed fact without regard to the presumption.**

**(b) Jury Instructions. When any presumption operates, the court shall instruct the jury that the fact has been proved without using the term "presumption".**

**(Adopted January 8, 1985, effective July 1, 1985; amended March 18, 1998, effective July 1, 1998.)**

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**Rule 302. Applicability of Federal law in civil cases.**

**In civil actions and proceedings, the effect of a presumption respecting a fact which is an element of a claim or defense as to which Federal law supplies the rule of decision is determined in accordance with Federal law.**

**(Adopted January 8, 1985, effective July 1, 1985.)**

**Rule 303. Presumptions in criminal cases.**

**(a) Scope. Except as otherwise provided by statute, in criminal cases presumptions against an accused, recognized at common law or created by statute, including statutory provisions that certain facts are prima facie evidence of other facts or of guilt, are governed by this rule.**

**(b) Submission to jury. The court shall not direct the jury to find a presumed fact against the accused. The court may submit the question of guilt or of the existence of the presumed fact to the jury, if, but only if, a reasonable juror on the evidence as a whole, including the evidence of the basic facts, could find guilt on the presumed fact beyond a reasonable doubt.**

**(c) Instructing the jury. Whenever the existence of a presumed fact against the accused is submitted to the jury, the court in instructing the jury shall not charge in terms of a presumption. The charge shall include an instruction to the effect that the jurors have a right to draw reasonable inferences from facts proved beyond a reasonable doubt and may convict the accused in reliance upon an inference of fact if they conclude that such inference is valid and if the inference convinces them of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt and not otherwise.**

**(Adopted January 8, 1985, effective July 1, 1985.)**



# LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## 1988

### TITLE 7 SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CHAPTER 7 EMINENT DOMAIN

7-701 .USES FOR WHICH AUTHORIZED. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the right of eminent domain may be exercised in behalf of the following public uses:

1. Public buildings and grounds for the use of the state, and all other public uses authorized by the legislature.
2. Public buildings and grounds for the use of any county, incorporated city or school district; canals, aqueducts, flumes, ditches or pipes for conducting water for use on state property or for the use of the inhabitants of any county or incorporated city, or for draining state property for any county or incorporated city, raising the banks of streams, removing obstructions therefrom and widening, deepening or straightening their channels, roads, streets, alleys, and all other public uses for the benefit of the state or of any county, incorporated city or the inhabitants thereof.
3. Wharves, docks, piers, chutes, booms, ferries, bridges, toll roads, byroads, plank and turnpike roads, steam, electric and horse railroads, reservoirs, canals, ditches, flumes, aqueducts and pipes, for public transportation supplying mines and farming neighborhoods with water, and draining and reclaiming lands, and for storing and floating logs and lumber on streams not navigable.
4. Roads, tunnels, ditches, flumes, pipes and dumping places for working mines; also outlets, natural or otherwise, for the flow, deposit or conduct of tailings or refuse matter from mines; also, an occupancy in common by the owners or possessors of different mines of any place for the flow, deposit or conduct of tailings or refuse matter from their several mines.
5. Byroads, leading from highways to residences and farms.
6. Telephones, telegraph and telephone lines.
7. Sewerage of any incorporated city.
8. Cemeteries for the burial of the dead, and enlarging and adding to the same and the grounds thereof.
9. Pipe lines for the transmission, delivery, furnishing or distribution of natural or manufactured gas for light, heat or power, or for the transportation of crude petroleum or petroleum products; also for tanks, reservoirs, storage, terminal and pumping facilities, telephone, telegraph and power lines necessarily incident to such pipe lines.
10. Snow fences or barriers for the protection of highways from drifting snow.
11. Electric distribution and transmission lines for the delivery, furnishing, distribution, and transmission of electric current for power, lighting, heating or other purposes; and structures, facilities and equipment for the production, generation, and manufacture of electric current for power, lighting, heating or other purposes.



TITLE 7  
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS  
CHAPTER 7  
EMINENT DOMAIN

7-701A. LIMITATION ON EMINENT DOMAIN FOR PRIVATE PARTIES, URBAN RENEWAL OR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES. (1) This section limits and restricts the use of eminent domain under the laws of this state or local ordinance by the state of Idaho, its instrumentalities, political subdivisions, public agencies, or bodies corporate and politic of the state to condemn any interest in property in order to convey the condemned interest to a private interest or person as provided herein.

(2) Eminent domain shall not be used to acquire private property:

(a) For any alleged public use which is merely a pretext for the transfer of the condemned property or any interest in that property to a private party; or

(b) For the purpose of promoting or effectuating economic development; provided however, that nothing herein shall affect the exercise of eminent domain:

(i) Pursuant to [chapter 15, title 70](#), Idaho Code, and [title 42](#), Idaho Code; or

(ii) Pursuant to chapters 19, 20 or 29, [title 50](#), Idaho Code, except that no private property shall be taken through exercise of eminent domain within the area of operation of a housing authority or within an urban renewal area or within a deteriorated or deteriorating area or within a competitively disadvantaged border community area unless the specific property to be condemned is proven by clear and convincing evidence to be in such condition that it meets all of the requirements:

1. The property, due to general dilapidation, compromised structural integrity, or failed mechanical systems, endangers life or endangers property by fire or by other perils that pose an actual identifiable threat to building occupants; and

2. The property contains specifically identifiable conditions that pose an actual risk to human health, transmission of disease, juvenile delinquency or criminal content; and

3. The property presents an actual risk of harm to the public health, safety, morals or general welfare; or

(iii) For those public and private uses for which eminent domain is expressly provided in the constitution of the state of Idaho.

(3) This section shall not affect the authority of a governmental entity to condemn a leasehold estate on property owned by the governmental entity.

(4) The rationale for condemnation by the governmental entity proposing to condemn property shall be freely reviewable in the course of judicial proceedings involving exercise of the power of eminent domain.



TITLE 7  
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS  
CHAPTER 7  
EMINENT DOMAIN

7-704. FACTS PREREQUISITE TO TAKING. Before property can be taken it must appear:

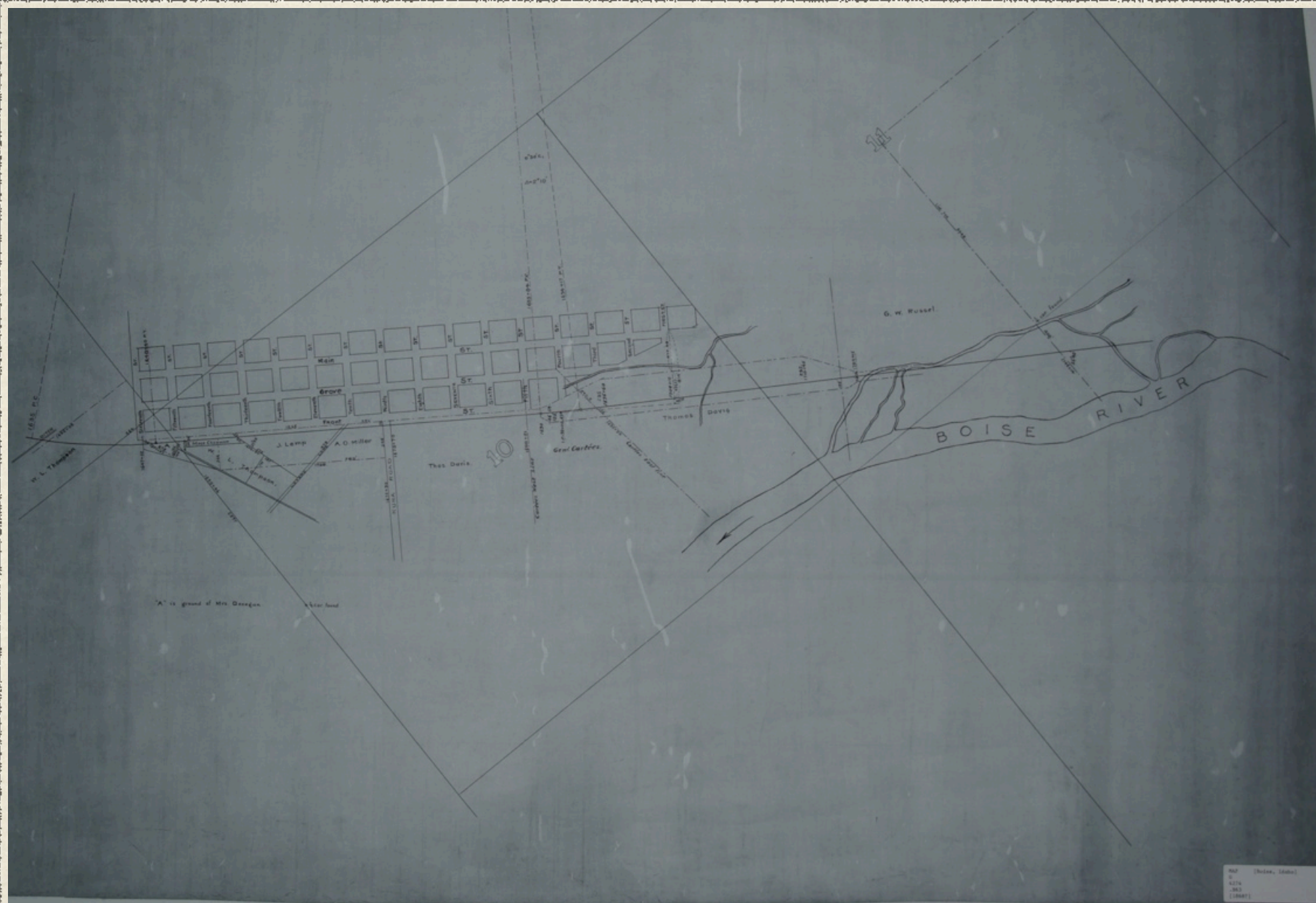
1. That the use to which it is to be applied is a use authorized by law.
2. That the taking is necessary to such use.
3. If already appropriated to some public use, that the public use to which it is to be applied is a more necessary public use.
4. In addition, for an electrical transmission line with a capacity in excess of two hundred thirty (230) KV (kilovolts), to be constructed over private real property actively devoted to agriculture, that a public meeting shall have been held following ten (10) days' notice, as provided by section [60-109](#), Idaho Code, being published in a newspaper of general circulation in each county or counties in which the transmission line is proposed to be located with the last publication of the legal notice having occurred prior to the public meeting at which testimony from interested persons regarding the transmission line location is received.



TITLE 50  
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS  
CHAPTER 2  
GENERAL PROVISIONS -- GOVERNMENT -- TERRITORY

50-235. TAX LEVY FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES. The city council of each city is hereby empowered to levy taxes for general revenue purposes not to exceed nine tenths percent (.9%) of the market value for assessment purposes on all taxable property within the limits of the city in any one (1) year, and such levies for special purposes as are or may hereafter be provided, on all property within the limits of the city, taxable according to the laws of the state of Idaho, the valuation of such properties to be ascertained from the assessment rolls of the proper county.

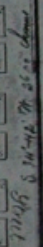




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John G. ...  
Early ...



#733

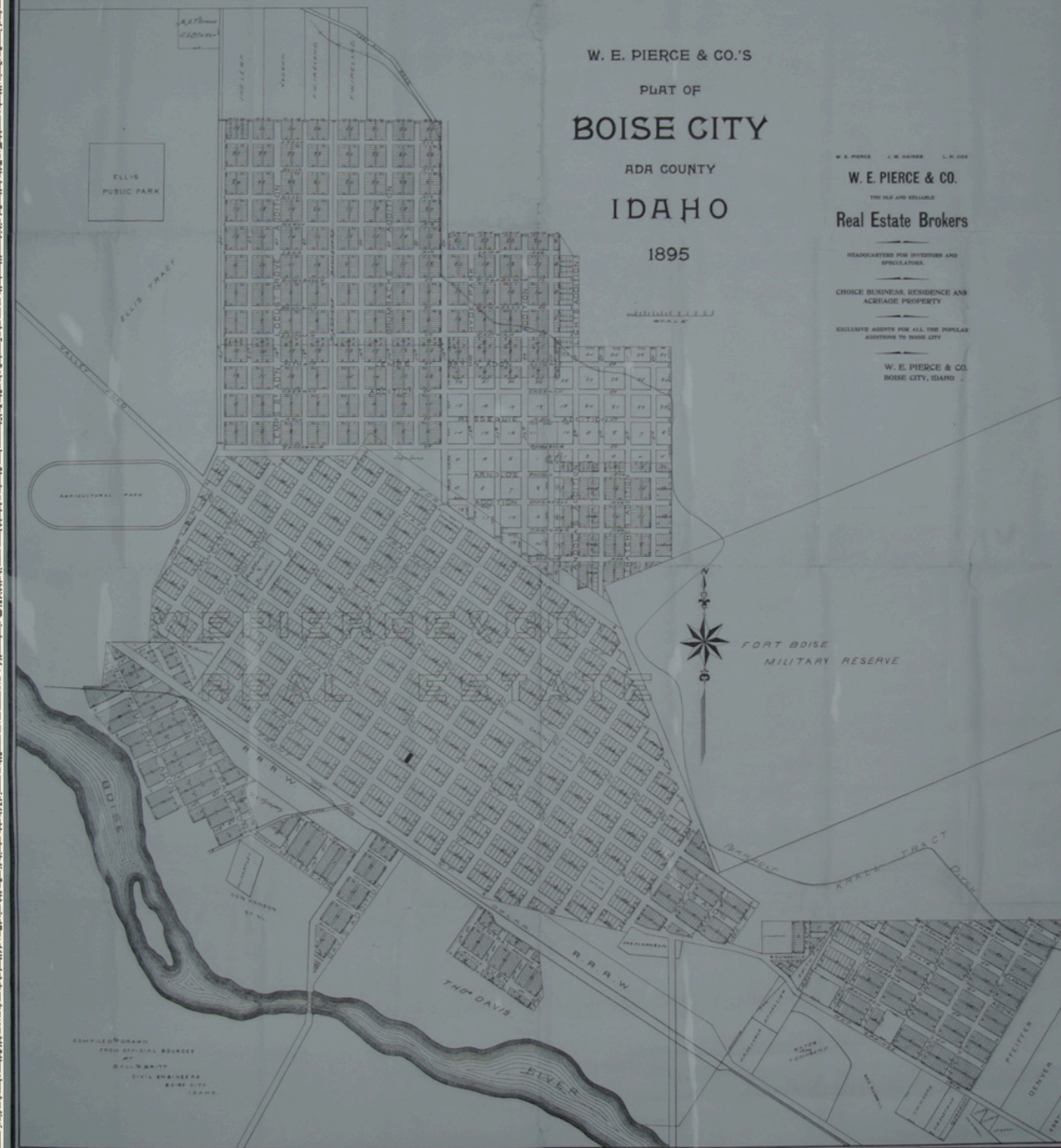


W. E. PIERCE & CO.'S  
PLAT OF  
**BOISE CITY**  
ADA COUNTY  
**IDAHO**  
1895

W. E. PIERCE J. M. HANSEN L. H. COE  
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HEADQUARTERS FOR INVESTORS AND  
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CHOICE BUSINESS, RESIDENCE AND  
ACREAGE PROPERTY.  
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR ALL THE POPULAR  
ADDITIONS TO BOISE CITY.

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BOISE CITY, IDAHO



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# TITLE 7

## SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CHAPTER 13

### JUDICIAL CONFIRMATION

7-1303.DEFINITIONS. Except where the context otherwise requires, the definitions in this section govern the construction of the judicial confirmation law. All other words should be given their ordinary and customary meaning.

(1) "Agreement" means any agreement or contract between a political subdivision and individuals, corporations, or any other political subdivision or public agency as authorized by section 67-2328, Idaho Code, relating to bonds or obligations of the political subdivision.

(2) "Bond" means any agreement, which may or may not be represented by a physical instrument, including notes, warrants, or certificates of indebtedness, that evidences an indebtedness of any political subdivision or a fund thereof, where the political subdivision agrees to pay a specified amount of money, with or without interest, at a designated time or times to either registered owners or bearers.

(3) "Executive officer" means the de jure or de facto governor of this state, mayor, chairman, president or other titular head or chief official of the political subdivision proceeding under this chapter, but "executive officer" does not include a city manager, county manager or other chief administrator of a political subdivision who is not its elected head.

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## TITLE 7 SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CHAPTER 13

### JUDICIAL CONFIRMATION

(4) "Governing body" means:

(a) The state commission or state board responsible for the exercise of a power by the state or responsible for an instrument, act or project of the state to which court proceedings authorized by this chapter and initiated by the state pertain; and

(b) The city council, board of commissioners, board of trustees, board of directors, board of regents or other legislative body of a political subdivision under this chapter.

Governing body does not include the legislature of the state of Idaho if the political subdivision is the state or any corporation, instrumentality or other agency thereof.

(5) "Obligation" means an agreement that evidences an indebtedness of any political subdivision, other than a bond, and includes, but is not limited to, conditional sales contracts, lease obligations, and promissory notes.

(6) "Political subdivision" means the state of Idaho, or any corporation, instrumentality or other agency thereof, or any incorporated city, or any county, school district, water and/or sewer district, drainage district, special purpose district or other corporate district constituting a political subdivision of this state, any quasi-municipal corporation, housing authority, urban renewal authority, other type of authority, any college or university, or any other body corporate and politic of the state of Idaho, but excluding the federal government.

(7) "Security instrument" means any contract, deed or other security or other document of any kind, proposed, or executed or otherwise made as security for bonds or obligations issued by a political subdivision.



ASARCO CASE

**ESTABLISHED  
STATE  
AUTHORITY  
"de facto"**

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# **TITLE 53**

## **PARTNERSHIP**

### **CHAPTER 5**

#### **ASSUMED BUSINESS NAMES**

53-503. DEFINITIONS. When used in this chapter, the terms defined in this section shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Assumed business name" shall mean:

(a) Any name other than the true name of any formally organized or registered entity, under which name the entity holds itself out for the transaction of business in the state of Idaho; or

(b) Any name under which any individual, any group of individuals or other persons, or any entity other than a formally organized or registered entity, holds itself out for the transaction of business in the state of Idaho, if that name does not include in full the true names of all individuals and other persons who have a financial interest in the business which is or may be transacted; which name shall not include words or abbreviations which falsely state or imply governmental affiliation or the existence of a formally organized or registered entity.

(2) "Formally organized or registered entity" shall mean a legal entity which is created in, authorized to do business in, or given special powers or privileges by the state of Idaho or the federal government by virtue of filing its organizational document, application for authority to do business or registration statement with the secretary of state, the department of finance, the department of insurance, or an agency of the federal government, pursuant to law. Formally organized or registered entities include corporations, limited liability companies, limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships, foreign insurance companies, credit unions, national banks and other entities created pursuant to federal law.

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## TITLE 53 PARTNERSHIP

### CHAPTER 5 ASSUMED BUSINESS NAMES

(3) "Foreign," as applied to a formally organized or registered entity, shall mean organized under the laws of a jurisdiction other than Idaho or the federal government.

(4) "Individual" shall mean a natural person.

(5) "Person" shall mean an individual, a trust or estate, a partnership, or a formally organized or registered entity.

(6) "Transact business" shall mean to engage in any commercial or other activity which is intended to or likely to produce a financial benefit, whether it is for the purpose of profit to the person who engages in the activity or for the purpose of supporting a charitable, benevolent or other nonprofit function.

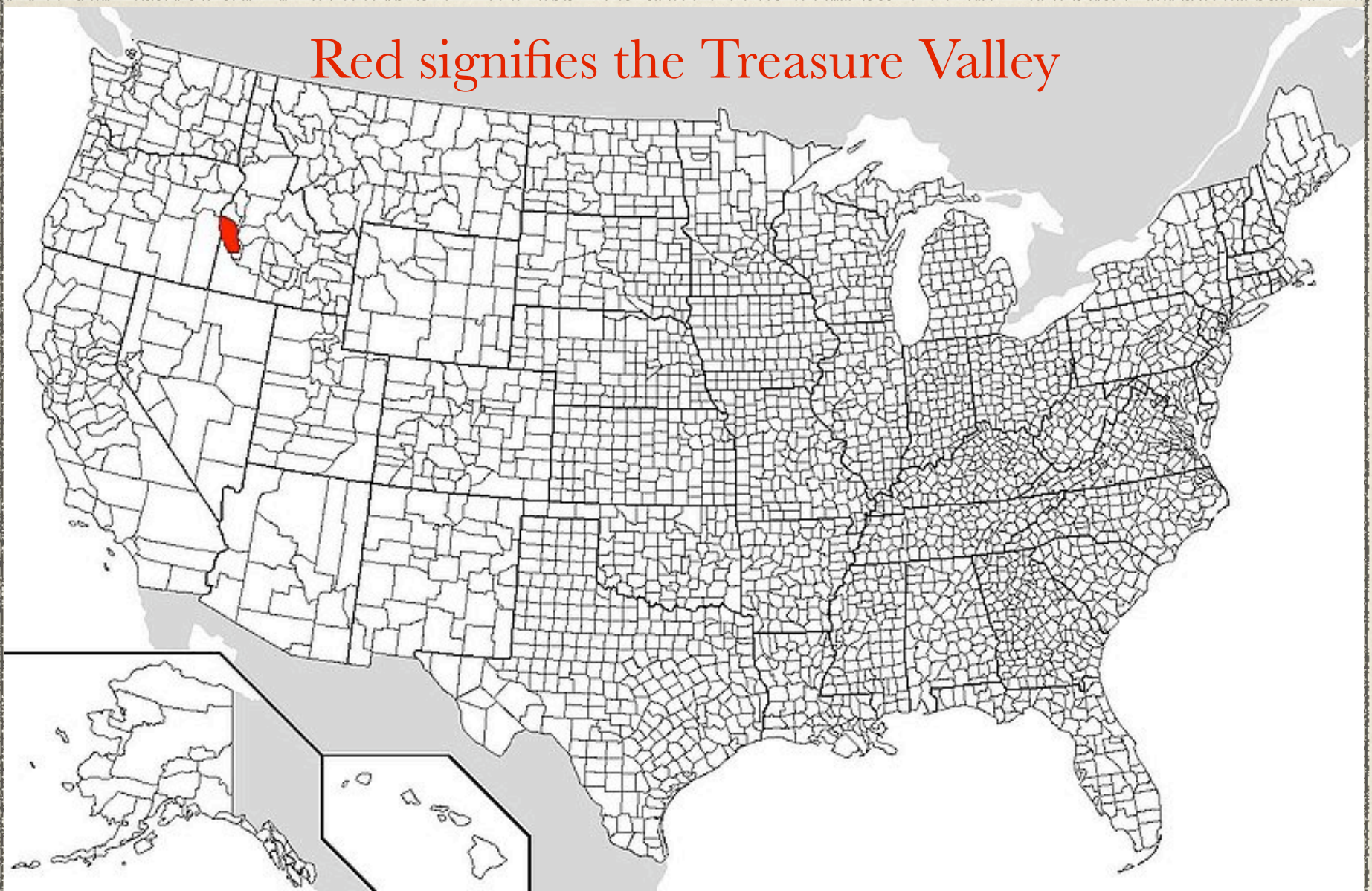
(7) "True name" shall have the following meanings:

(a) When applied to a formally organized or registered entity, the name by which the entity is identified on its organizational document, application for authority to do business or registration statement which is on file with the appropriate governmental entity. As to a foreign formally organized or registered entity which has been required to adopt an assumed business name on its application for authority to do business or its registration statement as a condition of obtaining authority to do business in Idaho, the term "true name" shall include the assumed business name which appears on the application for authority to do business or registration statement.

(b) When applied to an individual, the name which the individual uses to bind himself or herself to legal obligations, or to obtain privileges, licenses or benefits from government. The true name will include the surname and some combination of given names or initials, and may include other identifiers such as "Jr.," "3d" or "III."



Red signifies the Treasure Valley



*There are 3,141 CORPORATE COUNTIES in the US*

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TITLE 53  
PARTNERSHIP  
CHAPTER 7  
UNIFORM UNINCORPORATED NONPROFIT ASSOCIATION ACT

53-701. DEFINITIONS. (1) "Member" means a person who, under the rules or practices of a nonprofit association, may participate in the selection of persons authorized to manage the affairs of the nonprofit association or in the development of policy of the nonprofit association.

(2) "Nonprofit association" means an unincorporated organization consisting of two (2) or more members joined by mutual consent for a common, nonprofit purpose. However, joint tenancy, tenancy in common, or tenancy by the entirety does not by itself establish a nonprofit association, even if the co-owners share use of the property for a nonprofit purpose.

(3) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(4) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.



TITLE 53  
PARTNERSHIP  
CHAPTER 7

UNIFORM UNINCORPORATED NONPROFIT ASSOCIATION ACT

53-707. CAPACITY TO ASSERT AND DEFEND --  
STANDING. (1) A nonprofit association, in its name,  
may institute, defend, intervene or participate in a  
judicial, administrative or other governmental  
proceeding or in an arbitration, mediation or any  
other form of alternative dispute resolution.

(2) A nonprofit association may assert a claim in  
its name on behalf of its members if one (1) or more  
members of the nonprofit association have standing  
to assert a claim in their own right, the interests  
the nonprofit association seeks to protect are  
germane to its purposes and neither the claim  
asserted nor the relief requested requires the  
participation of a member.



*Idaho Statutes*

*Idaho Statutes*

**TITLE 73**  
**GENERAL CODE PROVISIONS**  
**CHAPTER 1**  
**CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES**

**73-106. ACCRUED RIGHTS AND PENDING ACTIONS NOT AFFECTED.** *No action or proceeding commenced before the compiled laws take effect, and no right accrued, is affected by their provisions, but the proceedings therein must conform to the requirements of the compiled laws as far as applicable.*

**73-116. COMMON LAW IN FORCE.** The common law of England, so far as it is not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the constitution or laws of the United States, in all cases not provided for in these compiled laws, is the rule of decision in all courts of this state.



**CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE**

Notice to principal(s) is Notice to agent(s)

There presently exists an accrued ~~RIGHT~~ to causes of action by a multitude of individuals who comprise the people of Idaho, the Posterity of We the people that created these United States of America.

The nature of these causes of action lie in the breach of the contracts created by an Act of Congress - specifically, adoption of the Constitution for the United States of America (1789) and the State of Idaho (1890).

The remedy for aforesaid lies in Rule 21 of Admiralty/Maritime, with the causes of action heard in Federal or district court of the United States, with subsequent judgment enforced by the Court.

Whereas, there is no limitation as to the amount to be recovered by an individual having standing to enforce aforesaid contracts, the people of Idaho, with clean hands and good faith, ~~DO NOT~~ desire to inflict confusion, anxiety, and concern upon all the many RESIDENTS of the STATE OF IDAHO, et al. by forcing a bankruptcy proceeding upon said corporation(s).

JUSTICE & REDRESS can be achieved, quite simply, by having a schedule of liquidated and unliquidated damages and penalty be implemented so as to identify and correct those individuals and corporation(s) whom breach aforesaid contracts & official oaths without causing detriment to retail sales & possible reaction to bankruptcy before mentioned.

Therefore, the following is the proposed Schedule for LIQUIDATED & UNLIQUIDATED DAMAGES & PENALTY:

I. Deprivation of Constitutional Right

\$100,000 lawful money of U.S. of A. or its equivalent in legal tender

II. Violation of Civil Right/Privilege or Immunity

\$25,000 lawful money of U.S. of A. or its equivalent in legal tender

III. An Act or Omission required or limited by the duty(ies) of Office as prescribed by IDAHO CODE with specific performance

\$5,000 lawful money of U.S. of A. or its equivalent in legal tender

It is expressly understood by all parties that the aforesaid schedule will only be applicable to a cause of action filed in a court of competent jurisdiction with recognized enforcement power to its ORDERS/JUDGMENT/DECREEs.

If the grievances listed as I, II, or III are proven to be knowingly reckless, wilful & wantonly committed, the penalty will be three (3) times the awarded damage(s).

The above proposed contract schedule of liquidated and unliquidated damage(s) and penalty are fair, just and meets the reasonable man standard.

Whereas, with due consultation with the elected Constitutional Officers known to have taken their OATH OF OFFICE pursuant to Article VI, Section 3 of our national Constitution, the above HAS BEEN DETERMINED to be in accordance with Article I, Section 2 of the Idaho state Constitution;

**NOTICE OF GRACE**

Therefore, the people of Idaho will refrain from seeking remedy, in unlimited amount through Rule 21, for a grace period extending to the 4th day of July, 1996. If no response is received from the corporate STATE OF IDAHO, et al., through its corporate officials, said lack of response will be voluntary consent to the aforesaid Proposed Schedule to be acceptance of Schedule in fact.

Signed On Behalf of the people of Idaho

Phone 375-0209  
FAX# 375-0282

Gary Arthur DeMott  
de jure American/Idaho Citizen.

c/o United States Post Office  
P.O. Box 2583  
Boise, Idaho 83701

To All Americans: Happy 4th of July

Pub. June 14, 21, 28, 1996

5267

# STATE OF IDAHO

## SCHEDULE FOR LIQUIDATED UNLIQUIDATED DAMAGES AND PENALTY

100,000.00

25,000.00

5,000.00

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**Idaho Corporate Risk Management**  
**“ create your standing ”**



**Corporate Risk Managers**  
**“ learn how to defend ”**



**Citizens of Idaho**  
**Defend / Member**



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1934 Title 4 Sec. 112 Prevention of crime the enforcement of their respective criminal laws and policies, and to establish such agencies, joint or otherwise

1965 Urban Renewal Passed by state Truman 1954- 1986 13.5 million

1967 Corporate Name WRC / Judicial Districts Title 28/456/460 Interpretive rule making (451) is de jure court of US

1970 Joint Jurisdiction TITLE 67-2328 IDAHO CODE JOINT EXERCISE OF POWER WITH DEJURE, DE FACTO

1974 Occupational License CORPORATE OCCUPATION / RULES AND REGULATIONS

1976 Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act INTERNATIONAL LAW STATE NOT IMMUNE FROM JURISDICTION

1985 Rules of Evidence Presumption 301, 302, 303 Burden of going forward, YOU ARE PRESUMED AND ONE WHO DOES NOT FIGHT LOSSES

1988 Local Economic Development DISADVANTAGED AREAS , EMINENT DOMAIN, TITLE 7-701

1988 Judicial Confirmation HIDE THE DE JURE STATE

1989 Asarco LAND AZ STATE VS KADISH STATE DIDN'T HAVE TO ABIDE TO FED CRITERIA FOR STANDING

1993 Assume Name TITLE 53-503 (7) TRUE NAME

1996 Uniform Unincorporated Non-Profit Association

IC 53-707 THE DEFINITION OF OUR POWER CAPACITY TO ASSERT AND DEFEND STANDING..

IC 73-106 Accrued Rights and Pending Action Not Effected "Confirm to the requirement of required laws

IC 73-116 COMMON LAW in force "England" Inconsistent with the constitution or laws of the United States

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## USC 28 § 451. Definitions

As used in this title:

The term "court of the United States" includes the Supreme Court of the United States, courts of appeals, district courts constituted by chapter [5](#) of this title, including the Court of International Trade and any court created by Act of Congress the judges of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior.

The terms "district court" and "district court of the United States" mean the courts constituted by chapter [5](#) of this title.

The term "judge of the United States" includes judges of the courts of appeals, district courts, Court of International Trade and any court created by Act of Congress, the judges of which are entitled to hold office during good behavior.

The term "justice of the United States" includes the Chief Justice of the United States and the associate justices of the Supreme Court.

The terms "district" and "judicial district" means the districts enumerated in Chapter [5](#) of this title.

The term "department" means one of the executive departments enumerated in section 1 of Title [5](#), unless the context shows that such term was intended to describe the executive, legislative, or judicial branches of the government.

The term "agency" includes any department, independent establishment, commission, administration, authority, board or bureau of the United States or any corporation in which the United States has a proprietary interest, unless the context shows that such term was intended to be used in a more limited sense.



## TITLE 28 SEC. 456

### § 456. Traveling expenses of justices and judges; official duty stations

#### **(a)**

The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall pay each justice or judge of the United States, and each retired justice or judge recalled or designated and assigned to active duty, while attending court or transacting official business at a place other than his official duty station for any continuous period of less than thirty calendar days



## TITLE 28 SEC. 456

**(1)** all necessary transportation expenses certified by the justice or judge; and

**(2)** payments for subsistence expenses at rates or in amounts which the Director establishes, in accordance with regulations which the Director shall prescribe with the approval of the Judicial Conference of the United States and after considering the rates or amounts set by the Administrator of General Services and the President pursuant to section 5702 of title 5. The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall also pay each justice or judge of the United States, and each retired justice or judge recalled or designated and assigned to active duty, while attending court or transacting official business under an assignment authorized under chapter 13 of this title which exceeds in duration a continuous period of thirty calendar days, all necessary transportation expenses and actual and necessary expenses of subsistence actually incurred, notwithstanding the provisions of section 5702 of title 5, in accordance with regulations which the Director shall prescribe with the approval of the Judicial Conference of the United States.



## TITLE 28 SEC. 456

**(e)** The official duty station of a circuit judge shall be that place where a circuit or district court holds regular sessions at or near which the judge performs a substantial portion of his judicial work, or that place where the Director provides chambers to the judge where he performs a substantial portion of his judicial work, which is nearest the place where he maintains his actual abode in which he customarily lives.

**(f)** The official duty station of a retired judge shall be established in accordance with section [374](#) of this title.

**(g)** Each circuit or district judge whose official duty station is not fixed expressly by this section shall notify the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in writing of his actual abode and official duty station upon his appointment and from time to time thereafter as his official duty station may change.



## TITLE 28 SEC. 456

**(b)** The official duty station of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the judges of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and the United States District Court for the District of Columbia shall be the District of Columbia.

**(c)** The official duty station of the judges of the United States Court of International Trade shall be New York City.

**(d)** The official duty station of each district judge shall be that place where a district court holds regular sessions at or near which the judge performs a substantial portion of his judicial work, which is nearest the place where he maintains his actual abode in which he customarily lives.



## TITLE 28 SEC. 457

### § 457. Records; obsolete papers

The records of district courts and of courts of appeals shall be kept at one or more of the places where court is held. Such places shall be designated by the respective courts except when otherwise directed by the judicial council of the circuit. Papers of any court established by Act of Congress which have become obsolete and are no longer necessary or useful, may be disposed of with the approval of the court concerned in the manner provided by sections 366–380 of Title [44](#) and in accordance with the rules of the Judicial Conference of the United States.



## TITLE 28 SEC. 458

**(a)**

**(1)** No person shall be appointed to or employed in any office or duty in any court who is related by affinity or consanguinity within the degree of first cousin to any justice or judge of such court.

**(2)** With respect to the appointment of a judge of a court exercising judicial power under article III of the United States Constitution (other than the Supreme Court), subsection (b) shall apply in lieu of this subsection.

**(b)**

**(1)** In this subsection, the term—

**(A)** “same court” means—

**(i)** in the case of a district court, the court of a single judicial district; and

**(ii)** in the case of a court of appeals, the court of appeals of a single circuit; and

**(B)** “member”—

**(i)** means an active judge or a judge retired in senior status under section 371 (b); and

**(ii)** shall not include a retired judge, except as described under clause (i).

**(2)** No person may be appointed to the position of judge of a court exercising judicial power under article III of the United States Constitution (other than the Supreme Court) who is related by affinity or consanguinity within the degree of first cousin to any judge who is a member of the same court.



# URBAN RENEWAL

---

## 1965

- ❖ PASSED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN
- ❖ PASSED BY STATE
- ❖ 1954 - 1986 13.5 MILLION



## TITLE 18

### CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

#### CHAPTER 7 ARRESTS AND SEIZURES OF PERSONS OR PROPERTY -- SPECIAL OFFICERS

18-703. ILLEGAL ARRESTS AND SEIZURES. Every public officer, or person pretending to be a public officer, who, under the pretense or color of any process or other legal authority, arrests any person or detains him against his will, or seizes or levies upon any property, or dispossesses any one of any lands or tenements, without a regular process or other lawful authority therefor, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

18-709. MALICIOUSLY PROCURING WARRANT. Every person who, maliciously and without probable cause, procures a search warrant or warrant of arrest to be issued and executed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

18-711. UNLAWFUL EXERCISE OF FUNCTIONS OF PEACE OFFICERS -- UNLAWFUL IMPORTATION OF POLICE OFFICERS -- SUPPRESSION OF VIOLENCE -- EXCEPTIONS. 1. Any person who shall in this state unlawfully exercise or attempt to exercise the functions of, or hold himself out to any one as, a deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, constable or peace officer, or any person, whether acting in his own behalf or as an officer of the law, or as the authorized or unauthorized agent or representative of another, or of any association, corporation or company, who shall bring or cause to be brought, or aid in bringing into this state any armed or unarmed police force or detective agency or force, or any armed or unarmed body of men for the suppression of domestic violence, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than two (2) years and not more than five (5) years: provided, that the legislature, or the executive when the legislature can not be convened, may call upon the lawfully constituted authorities of the United States for the protection against invasion and domestic violence, as provided in section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States.

2. This section shall not apply to a law enforcement officer who pursuant to an interlocal cooperation plan upon receiving an emergency request from an Idaho law enforcement officer enters Idaho to give assistance; nor shall this section apply to the Idaho law enforcement officer who makes a request for emergency assistance.



The new legislation had three primary functions. First, it expanded the city's power of **eminent domain** and enabled it to seize property for the new “public purposes” of slum clearance or prevention. Second, it pioneered the “write-down” formula which permitted the city to convey such property to private developers at its greatly reduced “use” value after the municipality subsidized its purchase and preparation. Last, the state provided assistance in relocating site residents—an absolute necessity in a time of severe housing shortages to enable the clearance of crowded, inner-city sites.



## TITLE 28 SEC. 460

### § 460. Application to other courts

**(a)** Sections [452](#) through [459](#) and section [462](#) of this chapter shall also apply to the United States Court of Federal Claims, to each court created by Act of Congress in a territory which is invested with any jurisdiction of a district court of the United States, and to the judges thereof.

**(b)** The official duty station of each judge referred to in subsection (a) which is not otherwise established by law shall be that place where the court holds regular sessions at or near which the judge performs a substantial portion of his judicial work, which is nearest the place where he maintains his actual abode in which he customarily lives.



# **Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act**

**1976**

## **1602. Findings and declaration of purpose**

**The Congress finds that the determination by United States courts of the claims of foreign states to immunity from the jurisdiction of such courts would serve the interests of justice and would protect the rights of both foreign states and litigants in United States courts. Under international law, states are not immune from the jurisdiction of foreign courts insofar as their commercial activities are concerned, and their commercial property may be levied upon for the satisfaction of judgments rendered against them in connection with their commercial activities. Claims of foreign states to immunity should henceforth be decided by courts of the United States and of the States in conformity with the principles set forth in this chapter.**



HEALERS IN GENERAL  
"REPEALED"

IDAHO CONTRACTOR  
REGISTRATION ACT

ABSTRACTERS OF TITLE

ACCOUNTANTS

ARCHITECTS

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION  
BARBERS

PODIATRISTS

CHIROPRACTIC PRACTICE ACT

COSMETICIANS

DENTISTS MIDWIFERY

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS  
AND JOURNEYMEN

MORTICIANS, FUNERAL DIRECTORS  
AND EMBALMERS

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

NURSES OPTOMETRISTS

DRIVING BUSINESSES

NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS

PHARMACISTS

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

VETERINARIANS

IDAHO GRAPE GROWERS AND WINE PRODUCERS COMMISSION

# **TITLE 54 CHAPTER 1-55 OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE RULES AND REGULATIONS**

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTORS

IDAHO REAL ESTATE LICENSE LAW

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY PRACTICE ACT

PRACTICE OF PHYSICAL THERAPY  
PSYCHOLOGISTS

DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER  
PROFESSIONALS LICENSING ACT

HORSE RACING

PLUMBING AND PLUMBERS

SCRAP DEALERS

GEOLOGISTS

SPEECH AND HEARING

SERVICES PRACTICE ACT

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING ACT

CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS ACT

SOCIAL WORK LICENSING ACT

FREEDOM OF CHOICE OF DENTURES ACT

COUNSELORS AND THERAPISTS

DIETITIANS

PATIENT FREEDOM  
OF INFORMATION

IDAHO STATE BAR LAWYER  
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

BOARD OF  
CEMETERIANS

ATHLETIC TRAINERS

IDAHO REAL ESTATE  
APPRAISERS ACT

RESPIRATORY CARE  
PRACTICE ACT

IDAHO RESIDENTIAL CARE  
ADMINISTRATORS ACT

PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION

MANAGEMENT LICENSING ACT

NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS  
LICENSING ACT

UNIFORM ATHLETE  
AGENTS ACT

PEER ASSISTANCE  
ENTITY AGREEMENTS

ACUPUNCTURE

RESPIRATORY CARE  
PRACTICE ACT