Case 3.15-0	CV-03113-B-BF Document	3 Filed 09/25/15 Page 1 01 67 Page D 5
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		DEPUTY CLERK
		TES DISTRICT COURT LICT OF TEXAS AT DALLAS
STATE OF T	TEXAS,	No. 3-15CV3113-
	Plaintiff,	State No: 2198054192, 2190099492 and
v.		00225121922
MARC REM	ENAR,	NOTICE OF REMOVAL
	Defendant.	[Clerk's Action Required]
то:	THE CLERK OF THE COU UNITED STATES DISTRI NORTHERN DISTRICT O	CT COURT
Defen	ndant MARC REMENAR, In	Propria Persona, does state:
1.	The above-actions against	Defendant commenced sometime in 1992, and are
pending in t	he 199th Judicial District (	Court of Collin County, Texas, under Cause Nos.
2198054192,	2190099492 and 002251219	22. Defendant has not yet been served with either a
copy of the si	ummons and complaint.	
2.	On July 13, 2015, Accused	filed a Motion For Relief Based Upon Texas State's
Religious Fre	eedom Restoration Act and a l	Motion In Limine Based Upon Violation Of Right To
Travel And A	Arrest Made Under Unlawful	Pretenses. On August 8, 2015, Accused received a
copy of the D	Denial of the Motion for Relie	f and a "Refusal to Act" on the Motion In Limine, as
	ne.	
NOTICE OF R	EMOVAL - 1	MARC REMENAR 5 WESTMINSTER DRIVE LAKE OSWEGO, OR 97034 Tel: 503.936.3407 MARC REMENAR@YAHOO COM

it was filed in the 199th Judicial District Court of Collin County, Texas in the above-captioned action. Copies of those documents are attached hereto at Exhibit A.

- 3. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1455(b)(1), this Notice of Removal, now filed, may be filed at any time before trial. Please note that the defendant has never received a copy of the summons and complaint through service or otherwise.
- 4. Plaintiff apparently alleges that criminal acts occurred 23 years ago (which Accused asserts as 1st Amendment protected Right), but Accused cannot be certain of the exact nature of the charges because he has yet to see Summons or Complaint. Plaintiff has not made diligent effort to serve the Accused with Notice, provide a Summons and/or Complaint, provide the Accused with an Attorney, to dismiss the alleged charges for violating Accused's 4th Amendment rights, to dismiss for violating Accused's 1st Amendment Rights or to dismiss for any other of the multiple reasons available to the lower court to dismiss.
- 5. Accused alleges that Plaintiff STATE OF TEXAS is liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and other statutes/legal theories for violation of Accused's Constitutional Rights under the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th and 10th Amendments, and rights protected under other statutes.
- 6. At the time of this filing, Accused In Propria Persona is a Citizen of the State of Oregon. At the time of his initial unlawful arrest in 1992, Accused In Propria Persona was a Citizen of the State of Oregon. He is not, nor ever was, a citizen of the State of Texas, nor resident in the State of Texas.
- 7. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332(a)(1), 1343, 1367(a) and 1455(a).
- 8. The above-captioned action is being removed to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1455(a). This Court is a district court of the United States for the district and

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division embracing the place where the state court action is pending, and is therefore the appropriate Court for removal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1455(a).

- 9. The first document ever received by Accused In Propria Persona from the State Court was the dismissal of the Order On Motion For Relief Based Upon Texas State's Religious Freedom Restoration Act and the refusal to act on the Order on Motion in Limine, both received August 8, 2015 (please see attached Exhibit A).
- 10. Attached are copies of all process, pleadings and orders ever served upon Accused, and all documents he has filed with the state court as Exhibit A.
- 11. COACCUSEDS ARE NOT JOINED because there appear to be no co-Defendants, based upon the documents in Accused's possession.
- 12. Accused does not believe that he will receive a fair trial in the State Court because of:
  - (a) the lower court's actions to refuse to protect his freedom of religion, as protected under:
    - (i) the 1st Amendment to the United States Constitution;
    - (ii) the Religious Freedom Restoration Act; and
    - (iii) Texas State's version of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act.
  - (b) Bias and prejudice against Accused's religion as Christianity is the predominant religion in the State of Texas;
  - (c) Accused's status as a tribal court attorney in three jurisdictions--Accused believes he has inadvertently awoken a deep-seated "cowboy vs. dirty Indian" mentality in the Texas Court. Accused is at a loss to explain the capricious and irrational action of the lower court otherwise.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL - 4** 

- (d) the lower court's refusal to protect the Accused's Constitutional Rights under the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th and 10th Amendments, and rights protected under other statutes.
- 13. This pleading is signed by the Accused pursuant to FRCP 11, certified that to the best of the Accused's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances that it is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation; that the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law or for establishing new law; that the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and that the denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence or, if specifically so identified, are reasonably based on belief or a lack of information.

Respectfully submitted this September 22, 2015.

Marc Remenar, In Propria Persona

5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, OR 97034

marc.remenar@yahoo.com

Tel: 503.936.3407:

# Exhibit A to Notice of Removal

July 13, 2015

Honorable Angela Tucker Judge Presiding 199th District Court Collin County Courthouse 2100 Bloomdale Road, Suite 10030 McKinney, TX 75071

Andrea Stroh Thompson District Clerk Collin County Courthouse 2100 Bloomdale Rd., Suite 12132 McKinney, TX 75071

Greg Willis Collin County Criminal District Attorney 2100 Bloomdale Road, Suite 100 McKinney, TX 75071

Dear Judge Tucker, District Clerk Thompson and District Attorney Willis:

My name is Marc Remenar. I am an attorney licensed to practice with the Indian Tribes of Washington and Alaska. A couple of months back I found out that criminal charges from 1992 opened by your court were in fact still open, not dismissed for violating my Constitutionally protected Rights as previously believed.

As such, I have included the following pleadings formatted for the charges in 2198054192, 2190099492 and 0022512192, respectively. I have separated them into three distinct paper-clipped bundles for your convenience. These documents have been Shepardized and found to be all in good standing with the only exception being the case of *Miranda v. Arizona*, which has received some negative treatment in the post 9/11 world, but the Constitutional principals still apply.

The pleadings enclosed are:

1) Motion For Relief Based Upon Texas State's Religious Freedom Restoration Act;

2) [Proposed] Order On Motion For Relief Based Upon Texas State's Religious Freedom Restoration Act;

- 3) Motion In Limine Based Upon Violation Of Right To Travel And Arrest Made Under Unlawful Pretenses;
- 4) [Proposed] Order On Motion In Limine Based Upon Violation Of Right To Travel And Arrest Made Under Unlawful Pretenses;
- 5) Affidavit In Support Of Attorney Fees; and
- 6) This Certificate of Service.

I have endeavored to make the pleadings formatted to my understanding of what the average courts wish to see in regard to line spacing, numbering, etc., but I do apologize if there exists any deficiencies that are not up to your local rules or preferences. Hopefully you will see the merit in the overall approach to the issues and any technical deficiencies can be overlooked or corrected.

I thank you in advance for your assistance and cooperation to the speedy resolution of this matter that has languished unattended for twenty-three years.

With Best Regards,

Marc Remenar,

5 Westminster Drive

Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034



Office of County Clerk McKinney, Texas 75071 2100 Bloomdale Road, Suite 12165 Co nty Court at Law Clerks

5 Westminster Drive In Propria Persona Marc Remenar 002 25121 92 Lake Oswego OR 97034

neopost<sup>M</sup> 08/05/2015

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FIRST-CLASS MAIL

**ZIP** 75071 041L12202625



# **COLLIN COUNTY**

Andrea Stroh Thompson District Clerk 2100 Bloomdale Rd. Suite 12132 McKinney, Texas 75071 (972) 548-4320 972-424-1460 Ext. 4320 (Metro)

July 20, 2015

Marc Remenar 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego OR 97034

In re: 219-00994-92

Dear Mr. Remenar:

There is a \$65.00 filing fee to re-open a civil suit. Please resubmit your documents with the filing fee. We do not accept out of state checks but you may pay with a money order. Please make the money order payable to Collin County District Clerk.

Also, if you wish to file documents in multiple cases, please send a cover letter and set of documents for each case you wish to file into.

ATTEST: Andrea Stroh Thompson, District Clerk
Collin County, Texas
Collin County Courthouse
2100 Bloomdale Road
McKinney, Texas 75071

972-548-4320, Metro 972-424-1460 ext. 4320

Signed: 7/20/2015 3:35:47 PM

\_\_\_\_\_, Deput

Laura Edwards

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age in 1989, he became a priest in the order. Specifically, he is a Priest of the Black Guard. The Black Guard is required to carry a blade at all times as part of their oath for priesthood. Mr. Remenar's rights were violated when his blade, weapons and sacraments were taken from him by police officers during a traffic stop in Texas, the one that lead to the instant charges at 2198054192, 2190099492 and 0022512192, and any others so related.

Thelemites are of a religion whose sacred book, written in 1904 A.D., mandates that followers partake in holy sacraments that involve the use of psychoactive substances currently classified as Schedule I drugs pursuant to 23 United States Code 812 (and similar States statutes) the Controlled Substances Act ("CSA"). The claim of Mr. Remenar is in the same category as that of the religious adherents in Gonzales v. O Centro Espirita Beneficiente Uniao Do Vegetal, 546 U.S. 418, 430-32, 126 S. Ct. 1211, 163 L. Ed. 2d 1017, and the federal Religious Freedom Restoration Act, 42 USC § 2000bb et seq., but is being brought in Texas District court instead of federal, and under Texas State's Religious Freedom Restoration Act instead of the federal act. Mr. Remenar's rights were violated when his sacraments and other religious articles were taken from him by police officers during a traffic stop in Texas.

The police officers erroneously determined that Mr. Remenar was a licensee at the time of the alleged traffic infraction, instead of having engaged in the Right to Travel as contemplated in Barber v. State, 149 Tex. Crim. 18, 191 S.W.2d 879. Please see the Motion In Limine Based Upon Violation Of Right To Travel And Arrest Made Under Unlawful Pretenses filed simultaneously with this pleading.

MOTION FOR RELIEF BASED UPON TEXAS STATE'S RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION

Because of the ongoing War On Drugs, initiated in 1937, which is in reality a war of the Abrahamic based faiths against other religions in the United States, Thelemites adopt a very secretive manner in regards to discussing their faith, tenets and practices. Memories of the Holocaust are fresh in everyone's mind and no Thelemite wishes to be martyred for engaging in his or her religious practices. As such, it is difficult to obtain the exact number of Thelemites residing in the United States. One Thelemic organization, the O.T.O claims to have 43 bodies in 25 States. The are additional Thelemic groups including the Argentinum Astrum, SOTO, the Free Temple of Thelema, Typhonian OTO, Technicians of the Sacred, the Ecclesia Gnostica Catholica, the Holy Order of RaHoorKhuit, College of Thelema, TULCA (Thelemic Universal Life Church of America), Thelemic Order of the Golden Dawn, Cor Lucis, and the Order of Thelemic Knights. It is safe to say that there are at least tens of thousands of Thelemites in the United States, without exaggeration, as a very conservative estimate.

In February, 1992, Mr. Remenar traveled from Oregon with a friend and potential candidate to his religious order to meet with other members of his faith in Texas, and then travel to the desert in Arizona to undertake a religious ceremony prescribed in their holy book. Mr. Remenar never made it to the meeting with his fellow adherents. He was arrested instead. Many of his rights under the Bill of Rights were violated by the arresting officers.

After Mr. Remenar was released from custody in 1992, he sent a letter to the Court demanding that charges against him be dropped for violating his free exercise of

MOTION FOR RELIEF BASED UPON TEXAS STATE'S RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT

Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034 503-936-3407

religious beliefs as protected by Amendment I to the US Constitution. He demanded that charges be dropped because of the police officer's failure to Mirandize him properly when arrested in violation of Amendment IV to the US Constitution. He demanded that charges be dropped for the failure to provide him with counsel as required by Amendment VI to the US Constitution. Mr. Remenar found the address of the Court to mail to with the help of the librarians at the Hillsboro Public Library. Mr. Remenar did not ever receive lawful service of process to appear, to his best recollection, so the assumption was made that all charges had been indeed dropped.

Earlier this year, in approximately March of 2015, Mr. Remenar discovered that all charges had *not* been dropped when he attempted to purchase a handgun. He was quite surprised when the gun dealer alerted him that the Oregon State Patrol was blocking his purchase attempt. Mr. Remenar contacted the OSP to attempt to address the issue, but was unable to obtain a response from the OSP.

Mr. Remenar asserts that these charges 2198054192, 2190099492 and 0022512192 are a substantial burden to his free exercise of religion in violation of Section 110.003 of the Texas Religious Freedom Restoration Act, and Amendment I to the US Constitution, and asserts it as a defense to the above-listed judicial proceedings.

Mr. Remenar is licensed to practice law in The Tulalip Tribal Court (in Washington) and the Karluk Native Court (in Alaska). He has assisted members of the various Tribes with legal issues since 2003. He is a certified paralegal and a licensed Notary Public. He worked in a temporary capacity replacing the Head

MOTION FOR RELIEF BASED UPON TEXAS STATE'S RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT

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Paralegal for the City of Vancouver Attorney's Office, on the civil side defending police officers and other employees of the City from frivolous claims in 2012. He was fingerprinted and passed the full background check performed in order to perform this employment. To learn that these charges are still open 23 years later is staggering.

#### **ISSUES** III.

Whether public health and safety concerns and the potential for non-religious use are sufficiently compelling reasons for the government to prevent the religious group, the Thelemites, from using Schedule 1 hallucinogenics for religious Mr. Remenar asserts that his free exercise of religion has been ceremonies. burdened by the State. Does State law offer a remedy?

#### RILE IV.

Texas State was so heavily concerned about protecting the Amendment I Rights of individuals to the free practice of religion that the people passed Acts 1999, 76th Leg., ch. 399, Sec. 1, eff. Aug. 30, 1999 known in court rules as the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (hereafter "TX-RFRA"). This Act was modeled after the federal Religious Freedom Restoration Act, 42 USC § 2000bb et seq., (the "RFRA").

#### V. **ANALYSIS**

The RFRA was passed by Congress in 1993 to nullify the Supreme Court's decision, Employment Division v. Smith, which held that Native American tribes had no right under existing state law to use peyote, a controlled substance, in religious ceremonies. 494 U.S. 872,110 S. Ct. 1595,108 L. Ed. 2d 876. (1990). Although the Court later held in Boerne v. Flores that the RFRA was unconstitutional as applied to

MOTION FOR RELIEF BASED UPON TEXAS STATE'S RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT

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MOTION FOR RELIEF BASED UPON TEXAS STATE'S RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION

Marc Remenar. 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034 503-936-3407

state governments, the RFRA still applied to the federal government. 521 U.S. 507,117 S. Ct. 2157,138 L. Ed. 2d 624, (1997). This ruling of unconstitutionality to the States is irrelevant because Texas has enacted its own version, the Texas Religious Freedom Restoration Act (Ch. 110 et seq. here after the "TX-RFRA"), based upon the RFRA and supporting federal decisions.

The main, and most relevant, supporting decision comes from Gonzales v. O Centro Espirita Beneficiente Uniao Do Vegetal, 546 U.S. 418, 430-32, 126 S. Ct. 1211, 163 L. Ed. 2d 1017 (2006) ("O Centro"). In this case, the Church has nearly identical claims to Mr. Remenar's claims. In O Centro, The United States Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Church and against the DEA for seizing the many 55 gallon barrels of Hoasco, the DMT laden Ayahuasca precursor that were taken, and mandated ultimately the dropping of the criminal charges.

The Supreme Court has not embraced the concept that such a relationship alone can justify granting religious exceptions for one group while denying other religious groups the same, or similar, accommodations. See O Centro, supra. In holding that a ban on a hallucinogenic substance violated RFRA as it applied to a particular religious sect, the Court noted that there existed a regulatory exemption for the use of peyote by the Native American Church. Id. at 433. The Supreme Court explicitly rejected the Government's argument that the special relationship between the United States and the Tribes justified the exemption of peyote for American Indians, but not other substances for other religious purposes (emphasis added).

Case	3:15-cv-03113-B-BF Document 3 Filed 09/25/15 Page 16 of 67 PageID 20				
1	The TX-RFRA was written specifically to preserve the Citizen's free exercise				
2	of religion, as protected by Amendment I to the US Constitution:				
3	Sec. 110.009. EFFECT ON RIGHTS. (a) This				
4	chapter does not authorize a government agency to burden a person's free exercise of religion.				
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6	The TX-RFRA was written specifically to invoke as a defense for judicial				
7	proceedings where enforcement of laws burdened the Citizen's right to the free				
8	practice of religious beliefs, regardless of whether civil or criminal action.				
9	Sec. 110.004. DEFENSE. A person whose free				
10	exercise of religion has been substantially burdened in violation of Section 110.003 may assert				
11	that violation as a defense in a judicial or administrative proceeding without regard to whether				
12	the proceeding is brought in the name of the state				
13	or by any other person.				
14	Section 110.003(b) does afford the government the opportunity to burden a				
15	person's free exercise of religion if "furtherance of a compelling governmental				
16	interest" can be shown:				
17	Sec. 110.003. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM PROTECTED. (a)				
18	Subject to Subsection (b), a government agency may not substantially burden a person's free exercise of				
19	religion. (b) Subsection (a) does not apply if the				
20	government agency demonstrates that the application of the burden to the person:  (1) is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest; and  (2) is the least restrictive means of furthering that interest.				
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25	MOTION FOR RELIEF BASED UPON TEXAS STATE'S RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT  Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034 503-936-3407				

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HOWEVER, it has already been decided by the United States Supreme Court that these protections and exemptions afforded to the Native American Indian Tribes for the use of peyote, the protections and exemptions afforded to Uniao do Vegetal for the use of hoasca and ayahuasca, may not be denied to other religious groups, in this case Thelemites, for the use of other substances found on Schedule I for other religious purposes.

Section Sec. 110.005 Clearly spells out the remedies available for the instant claims:

Any person, other (a) Sec. 110.005. REMEDIES. than a government agency, who successfully asserts a claim or defense under this chapter is entitled to recover:

- declaratory relief under Chapter 37; (1)
- injunctive relief to prevent the threatened violation or continued violation;
- (3) compensatory damages for pecuniary and nonpecuniary losses; and
- reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and other reasonable expenses incurred in bringing the action.
- Compensatory damages awarded under (b) Subsection (a)(3) may not exceed \$10,000 for each entire, distinct controversy, without regard to the number of members or other persons within a religious group who claim injury as a result of the government agency's exercise of governmental authority. claimant is not entitled to recover exemplary damages under this chapter.
- An action under this section must be brought in district court.

MOTION FOR RELIEF BASED UPON TEXAS STATE'S RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION

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MOTION FOR RELIEF BASED UPON TEXAS STATE'S RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT

#### VI. CONCLUSION

Pursuant to the Texas Religious Freedom Restoration Act, the federal Religious Freedom Restoration Act and the Supreme Court's decision in *Gonzales v. O Centro Espirita Beneficiente Uniao Do Vegetal*, the Court must issue declaratory relief and injunctive relief in the form of dismissal of the charges against Mr. Remenar in cause numbers 2198054192, 2190099492 and 0022512192; Compensatory damages should be awarded for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages in the amount of \$10,000.00; and \$3,100.00 should be awarded to Mr. Remenar for attorney fees for the time he has spent researching, drafting and preparing these pleadings for these issues.

## VII. RELIEF REQUESTED

Mr. Remenar requests the following relief:

- That injunctive relief in the form of the charges in cause number
   2198054192 be dismissed with prejudice;
- That injunctive relief in the form of the charges in cause number
   2190099492 be dismissed with prejudice;
- That injunctive relief in the form of the charges in cause number
   0022512192 be dismissed with prejudice;
- That declaratory relief in the form of any municipal charges related to any alleged driving offense of Mr. Remenar be located and declared void;

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6	IN THE 199th JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT				
7	OF COLLIN COUNTY, TEXAS				
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9	STATE OF TEXAS	·	NO.	. 2190099492	
10	v.			DER ON MOTIC	
11	MARC REMENAR In Propria Persona		TEX	LIEF BASED UP KAS STATE'S	
12				LIGIOUS FREE STORATION AC	
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15	After reviewing the pleadings submitted to this Court in the instant matter, and				
16	all documents and pleadings relevant and attached hereto, it is now the opinion of this			inion of this	
17	Court that the following judgments should be rendered, so, therefore,				
18	IT IS NOW HEREBY ORDERD, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:			:	
19 20	1. That injunctive relief in the form of the charges in cause number				
21	2198054192 are dismissed with prejudice; AND				
22	2. That injunctive relief in the form of the charges in cause number				
23	2190099492 are dismissed with prejudice; AND				
24					
25	ORDER ON MOTION FOR RELIEF BASED UPO	ON		Marc Remenar,	
	TEXAS STATE'S RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT		1	5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 970 503-936-3407	34
	Page 1 of 2				

Case	3:15-cv-03113-B-BF Document 3 Filed 09/25/15 Page 21 of 67 PageID 25				
1	3. That injunctive relief in the form of the charges in cause number				
2	0022512192 are dismissed with prejudice; AND				
3	4. That declaratory relief in the form of any municipal charges related				
4	to any alleged driving offense of Mr. Remenar are declared void; AND				
5	5. That declaratory relief in the form of any municipal charges related				
6	to any alleged offenses for the prohibited weapon (knife) relating to Mr. Remenar are				
7	located and declared void; AND				
8	6. That Compensatory funds are awarded to Mr. Remenar in the				
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10	amount of \$10,000.00, for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages due to be paid by the				
11	State of Texas no later than 30 days from the signing of the Order; AND				
12	7. That reasonable attorney fees in the sum of \$3,100.00 are awarded				
13	to Mr. Remenar, due to be paid by the State of Texas no later than 30 days from the				
14	signing of the Order; AND				
15	8. That all bail amounts taken in the sum of \$3,000.00 are awarded and				
16	returned to Mr. Remenar, due to be paid by the State of Texas no later than 30 days				
17	from the signing of the Order.				
18					
19	Dated this, 2015.				
20					
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22					
23	Judge				
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25	ORDER ON MOTION FOR RELIEF BASED UPON TEXAS STATE'S RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT  Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034 503-936-3407				

#### II. RULE

The standing decision relied upon by Mr. Remenar for the Court's analysis and review is the decision *Barber v. State*, 149 Tex. Crim. 18, 191 S.W.2d 879 (1945), shepardized as a valid, standing decision, without any negative treatment. C.R. Barber was convicted of failing to exhibit an automobile operator's license on demand of a peace officer. The Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas reversed the conviction and ordered the prosecution dismissed because no allegation was made by the peace officer that Mr. Barber was a licensee at the time of the alleged offense, compared to merely exercising his right to travel.

BARBER v. STATE
No. 23252.
Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas
Dec. 19, 1945
Automobiles (Key)35I

A complaint charging operation of automobile and failure to display operator's license on demand by peace officer was insufficient to charge an offense under statute requiring a license to be carried and exhibited on demand, in absence of allegation that accused was, on date of alleged offense, a licensee. Vernon's Ann.Civ.St. art. 6687b, sec. 13.

C.R. Barber was convicted of failing to exhibit an automobile operator's license on demand of a peace officer, and he appeals. Reversed and prosecution ordered dismissed.

"It will be noted that the Statute provides that every licensee shall have his operator's, commercial operator's or chauffeur's license in his immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle. It therefore occurs to us that it is absolutely necessary for the State to allege and prove that the accused was, on the date of the alleged offense, a licensee, for, as we construe the statute above quoted, it applies specifically to a licensee and unless the person accused was a licensee, we fail to understand how he could be guilty of violating the provisions of this portion of the statute in failing to display same upon demand."

(emphasis added)

MOTION IN LIMINE BASED UPON VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND ARREST MADE UNDER UNLAWFUL PRETENSES

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an attribute of personal liberty, and the right, ordinarily, of free transit from or through the territory of any State is a right secured by the Fourteenth Amendment and by other provisions of the Constitution. Williams v. Fears, 179 U.S. 270, 274, 21 S.Ct. 128, 45 L.Ed. 186 (1900). The right of the Citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, either by carriage or by automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city may prohibit or permit at will, but a common right which he has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Thompson v. Smith, 115 Va. 367, 154 S.E. 579, 580 (1930). Even the legislature has no power to deny to a citizen the right to travel upon the highway and transport his property in the ordinary course of his business or pleasure, though this right may be regulated in accordance with the public interest and convenience. Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago, 337 Ill. 200, 169 N.E. 22 (1929). The use of the highway for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental right of which the public and individuals cannot rightfully be deprived. Ligare v. Chicago, 139 Ill. 46, 28 N.E. 934 (1891); Boone v. Clark, 214 S.W. 607 (Tex.App - Ft. Worth [2nd Dist.] 1919); American Jurisprudence 1st Ed., Highways 163. All laws which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void. Marbury v. Madison 5 U.S. (2 Crenshaw) 137, 174, 176, 2 L.Ed. 60, 1 Cranch 137 (1803).

### b. Waiver of Rights

Any argument made by the State or its representatives or Agents that Mr. Remenar voluntarily waived his rights is a legal nullity: Waivers of Constitutional Rights, not only must be voluntary, they must be knowingly intelligent acts, done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and consequences. Brady v. U.S., 90 S.Ct. 1463, 25 L.Ed.2d 747, 397 U.S. 742 at 748(1970). The State cannot diminish

MOTION IN LIMINE BASED UPON VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND ARREST MADE UNDER **UNLAWFUL PRETENSES** 

the rights of the People. Hertado v. California, 110 U.S. 516, 4 S.Ct. 111, 28 L.Ed.

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> MOTION IN LIMINE BASED UPON VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND ARREST MADE UNDER UNLAWFUL PRETENSES

232 (1884). Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them. Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491, 86 S.Ct. 1602, 16 L.Ed.2d. 694, 10 Ohio Misc. 9, 10 A.L.R.3d 974, 36 O.O.2d 237 (1966). The claim and exercise of a Constitutional Right cannot be converted to a crime. Miller v. U.S., 230 F.2d 486, 489 (1956). There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of the exercise of Constitutional Rights. Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F.2d 945 (9th Cir. 1973).

c. Right to Travel versus the privilege of use of the public thoroughfares for profit.

This line of jurisprudence is not a call to anarchy. It is shown merely to differentiate between the free exercise of the Right to Travel versus the use of the public thoroughfares for profit, which commercial activity is fully licensable by the State. It is both sad and ironic that those who attempt to enforce the law (peace officers) cannot tell the difference between the Right and the privilege: It is long standing policy of the Courts that "all men are presumed to know the law." Cohen v. Cohen, 246 So.2d 581, 582 (Fla. 3d DCA, 1971); O'Brien v. Noble, 106 Ill.App.3d 126, 435 N.E.2d 554, 556, Ill.App. LEXIS 1799, 61 Ill. Dec. 857 (1982); Benz v. Paulson, 246 Iowa 1005, 70 N.W.2d 570, 574 (1955); Waldorf v. Zinberg, 106 Mich.App. 159, 307 N.W.2d 749, 753 (1981); Fine v. Stuart 48 S.W. 371, 376 (1898). Yet somehow the State would argue that peace officers are exempt from this requirement? It is one of the fundamental maxims of the common law that ignorance of the law excuses no one. Stark v. Equitable Life Assur. Soc., 205 Minn. 138, 142, 285 N.W. 466, 468 (1939); State ex rel. Kaser v. Leonard, 164 Or. 579, 580, 94 P.2d

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1113 (1940); State v. McLean, 28 S.E. 140, 143, 121 N.C. 589 (1897); State v. Tippin, 268 S.W. 665 (Mo.App.1925). An officer who acts in violation of the Constitution ceases to represent the government. Brookfield Const. Co. v. Stewart, 234 F.Supp. 94 D.C. D.C. 1964). The courts are not bound by an officer's interpretation of the law under which he presumes to act. Hoffsommer v. Hayes, 92 Okla 32, 217 P. 477 (1923). (emphasis added).

The misconception of peace officers that the use of the public road is always and only a privilege appears to come from the failure of proper understanding between the Right to Travel and the privilege to earn income by use of the roads as a business: Heretofore the court has held, and we think correctly, that while a Citizen has the Right to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, that Right does not extend to the use of the highways, either in whole or in part, as a place of business for private gain. Willis v. Buck, 81 Mont. 472 (1928); Barney v. Board of Railroad Commissioners, 93 Mont. 115 (1932). The right of the citizen to travel upon the highway and to transport his property thereon, in the ordinary course of life and business, differs radically and obviously from that of one who makes the highway his place of business for private gain in the running of a stagecoach or omnibus. State ex rel Schafer v. City of Spokane, 109 Wash. 360, 363, 186 P. 864 (1920). The right of the Citizen to travel upon the highway and to transport his property thereon in the ordinary course of life and business, differs radically and obviously from that of one who makes the highway his place of business and uses it for private gain in the running of a stagecoach or omnibus. The former is the usual and ordinary right of the Citizen, a right common to all, while the latter is special, unusual, and extraordinary.

MOTION IN LIMINE BASED UPON VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND ARREST MADE UNDER UNLAWFUL PRETENSES

Ex Parte Dickey, (Dickey v. Davis), 76 W.Va. 576, 85 SE 781 (1915). First, it is well established law that the highways of the state are public property, and their primary and preferred use is for private purposes, and that their use for purposes of gain is special and extraordinary which, generally at least, the legislature may prohibit or condition as it sees fit. Stephenson v. Binford, 287 U.S. 251, 53 S.Ct. 181, 77 L.Ed. 288, 87 A.L.R. 721 (1932); Packard v. Banton, 246 U.S. 140, 44 S.Ct. 257, 68 L.Ed. 596 (1924); Railroad Commission v. Inter-City Forwarding Co., 57 S.W.2d 290 (Tex.App Austin (3rd Dist.) 1933); Parlett Cooperative v. Tidewater Lines, 164 A. 313.

This brings in another consideration of importance to this definition of a "license." The term "license" implies a divestiture of right or title, by the licensee, to the property which is subject to the "license." A "license" is a mere revocable "privilege" to do an act (or series of acts) upon land, and excludes the right or title thereto. Eastman v. Piper, 68 Cal.App. 554, 229 P. 1002, 1003 (1924); Howes v. Barmon, 11 Idaho 64, 81 P. 48, 49, 69 L.R.A. 568, 114 Am.St.Rep. 255 (1905); Rodefer v. Pittsburgh, 72 Ohio St. 272, 74 N.E. 183, 186 (1905). (Emphasis added.)

All state licensing of driving and motor vehicles must be construed *in para materia* with federal laws regarding use of the public thoroughfares, i.e. United States Code 23 (Highways) and United States Code 49 (Transportation), both of which have been enacted as Public Law: Statutes "*in para materia*" are those relating to the same person or thing or having a common purpose. *Undercofler v. L.C. Robinson & Sons, Inc.*, 111 Ga.App. 411, 141 S.E.2d 847, 849 (1965). This rule of statutory construction, that statutes that relate to the same subject matter should be read,

MOTION IN LIMINE BASED UPON VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND ARREST MADE UNDER UNLAWFUL PRETENSES

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MOTION IN LIMINE BASED UPON VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND ARREST MADE UNDER UNLAWFUL PRETENSES

construed and applied together so that the legislature's intention can be gathered from the whole of the enactments, applies only when the particular statute is ambiguous. Kimes v. Bechtold, 176 W.Va. 182, 342 S.E.2d 147, 150 (1986).

# 1) Definition of motor vehicle:

It seems obvious that the entire Motor Transportation Code and the definition of motor vehicle are not intended to be applicable to all motor vehicles but only to those having a connection with the transportation of persons or property. *Rogers Construction Co. v. Hill, Or.*, 222, 235 Or. 352, 384 P.2d 219, (1963).

18 USC 31: "Motor vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and <u>used for commercial</u> <u>purposes</u> on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo. (<u>Emphasis</u> added).

## 2) Definition of Transportation:

The movement of goods or persons from one place to another, by a carrier. Interstate Commerce Commission v. Brimson, 154 U.S. 447, 14 S.Ct.1125, 38 L.Ed.1047 (1894).

49 USC Amendments: Pub. L. 104-88, title I, Sec. 102(b), Dec. 29, 1995, 109 Stat. 852, as amended by Pub. L. 104-287, Sec. 6(f)(1), Oct. 11, 1996, 110 Stat. 3399, substituted "TRANSPORTATION" for "COMMERCE" in item for subtitle IV (Interstate Transportation).

## 3. Definition of Carrier:

Common Carriers are those that hold themselves out or undertake to carry persons or goods of all persons indifferently, or of all who choose to employ it.

Merchants Parcel Delivery v. Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, 150 Pa.Super.

120, 28 A.2d. 340, 344 (1942). Those whose occupation or business is transportation of persons or things for hire or reward.

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# 4. Definition of Commercial Purposes:

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"Used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit;

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When found in legislation, the terms "motor vehicle" and "transportation" are applicable only to commercial activities. The use of these terms is intended to exclude from application any activity not commercial in its nature and intent.

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# d. Property, Right of Ownership

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the unrestricted right of use, enjoyment and disposal. Anything which destroys any of these elements of property, to that extent destroys the property itself. The substantial

Property in a thing consists not merely in its ownership and possession, but in

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value of property lies in its use. If the right of use be denied, the value of the property

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is annihilated and ownership is rendered a barren right. Therefore, a law which forbids

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the use of a certain kind of property, strips it of an essential attribute and in actual

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result proscribes its ownership. Spann v. City of Dallas, 235 S.W. 513, 111 Tex. 350,

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19 A.L.R. 1387 (Tex. 1921). The term 'motor vehicle' is different and broader than

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the word 'automobile.' City of Dayton v. DeBrosse, 650; 62 Ohio App. 232, 23 N.E.2d

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647, (1939). A motor vehicle or automobile for hire is a motor vehicle, other than an

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automobile stage, used for the transportation of persons for which remuneration is

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received. International Motor Transit Co. v. Seattle, 141 Wash. 194, 251 (1926).

Property is more than the mere thing which a person owns. It is elementary that it

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> MOTION IN LIMINE BASED UPON VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND ARREST MADE UNDER UNLAWFUL PRETENSES

includes the right to acquire, use and dispose of it. Buchanan v. Warley, 245 U.S. 60,

74, 38 S.Ct. 16, 62 L.Ed. 149 (1917). The use of a vehicle by its owner for purposes

of traveling to and from his employment is a personal, as opposed to a business use, as that term is used in UCC 5 9-109(1), and the vehicle will be classified as consumer goods rather than equipment. *In re Morton*, 9 UCC Rep 1147 (D Me 1971); *In re Barnes*, BK 72-129ND, No. BK 72430ND (D Me 1972). "It is the court's opinion that the use of a vehicle by its owner for purposes of traveling to and from his employment is a "personal," as opposed to a business use, as that term is used in UCC § 9-109 (1). The phraseology of UCC § 9-109(2), defining "equipment" as goods used or bought for use primarily "in business" seems to contemplate a distinction between the use of collateral "in business," and the mere use of the collateral for some commercial, economic or income-producing purpose by one not engaged "in business.""

# e. Police Authority and the Constitution.

With regard particularly to the U.S. Constitution, it is elementary that a Right secured or protected by that document cannot be overthrown or impaired by any state police authority. Connolly v. Union Sewer Pipe Co., 184 U.S. 540, 225 S.Ct. 431, 46 L.Ed. 679 (1902); Lafarier v. Grand Trunk R.R. Co., 24 A. 848, 84 Me. 286 (1892); O'Neil v. Providence Amusement Co., 42 R.I. 479, 108 A. 887, 8 A.L.R. 1590 (1920). The police power of the state must be exercised in subordination to the provisions of the U.S. Constitution. Buchanan v. Warley, supra. A claim that action is being taken under the police powers of the state cannot justify disregard of constitutional inhibitions. Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. v. State Highway Commission, 294 U.S.

MOTION IN LIMINE BASED UPON VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND ARREST MADE UNDER UNLAWFUL PRETENSES

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MOTION IN LIMINE BASED UPON VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND ARREST MADE UNDER UNLAWFUL PRETENSES

Rights protected from invasion by the police power, include Rights safeguarded both by express and implied prohibitions in the Constitutions. Tighe v. Osborne, 131 A. 801 (Md. 1925). Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them. Miranda v. Arizona, supra.

613, 55 S.Ct. 563, 79 L.Ed. 1090 (1935). It is well settled that the Constitutional

# f. Duty of the Courts to preserve Constitutional Rights.

It is the duty of the courts to be watchful for the Constitutional rights of the citizen and against any stealthy encroachments thereon. Boyd v. United States, 116 U.S. 616, 635 (1886). No higher duty rests upon this Court than to exert its full authority to prevent all violations of the principles of the Constitution. Downs v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244, 21 S.Ct. 770, 45 L.Ed. 1088 (1901). Constitutional Rights cannot be denied simply because of hostility to their assertions and exercise; vindication of conceded Constitutional Rights cannot be made dependent upon any theory that it is less expensive to deny them than to afford them. Watson v. Memphis, 3735 U.S. 526, 83 S.Ct 1314, 10 L.Ed.2d. 529 (1963).

Mr. Remenar was not using his automobile for business or profit on the public thoroughfares at the time of the traffic stop and arrest. Mr. Remenar, by definition, was not a licensee, he was in exercising his Constitutionally protected Right to Travel, not engaged in a for-profit activity on the public highways. His automobile was used non-commercially for travel on the public thoroughfare under the "family automobile doctrine," as his car was an "household effect" as defined in Arthur v. Morgan, 112 U.S. 495, 5 S.Ct. 241, 28 L.Ed 825 (1884), recognized for non-commercial use.

#### IV. **CONCLUSION**

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At the time of the traffic stop when Mr. Remenar was arrested, he was not a licensee. He was not engaged in a commercial activity on the public thoroughfares;

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his automobile was not "for hire." As such the arrest of Mr. Remenar, for failing to

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present a license, was an unlawful arrest. All evidence provided by law enforcement,

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including any documentation, notes, reports or other writings of the officers is

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therefore tainted under "the fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine" and must be

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suppressed from the record in these proceedings 2198054192, 2190099492 and

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0022512192, and any others which may have been or will be related to this arrest.

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It is requested that the judge reviewing rule on this Motion pursuant to his or

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her oath of office. If the judge ruling on this motion rules against complete

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suppression of all evidence of the prosecuter/police under "the fruit of the poisonous

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tree doctrine," then said judge is formally requested to please provide findings of fact

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and conclusions of law in support of the decision so made.

Dated this 13th day of July, 2015.

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Marc Remenar, In Propria Persona 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034

503-936-3407

marc.remenar@yahoo.com

MOTION IN LIMINE BASED UPON VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND ARREST MADE UNDER **UNLAWFUL PRETENSES** 

ORDER ON MOTION IN LIMINE BASED UPON VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND ARREST MADE UNDER UNLAWFUL PRETENSES

Case	3:15-cv-03113-B-BF Document 3 Filed 09/25/15 Page 34 of 67 PageID 38				
1	ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that				
2	1. Respondent's motion in limine to preclude the State from offering all				
3	evidence, notes and documentation offered by law enforcement related to the arrest of				
4	the Accused in these proceedings 2198054192, 2190099492 and 0022512192 under				
5	the "fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine" is GRANTED.				
6					
7	2. Respondent's motion in limine to preclude the State from offering all				
8	evidence, notes and documentation offered by law enforcement related to the arrest of				
9					
10	the Accused in these proceedings 2198054192, 2190099492 and 0022512192 under				
11	the "fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine" is DENIED.				
12					
13	DATED this day of, 2015.				
14					
15	Judge				
16					
17	Submitted by:				
18 19	11 7 -				
20	Marc R. Remenar, In Propria Persona				
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24					
25	ORDER ON MOTION IN LIMINE BASED UPON Marc Remenar,				
	VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO TRAVEL AND  ARREST MADE UNDER UNLAWFUL PRETENSES  Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034 503-936-3407				

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6	IN THE 1004L HUNGU	AI DICTDI	CT COUDT	<b>= \$</b>
7	IN THE 199th JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF COLLIN COUNTY, TEXAS			
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9	STATE OF TEXAS	NO	. <del>2198054192</del> 2190099492 and	1
10	v.		-0022512192	•
11	MARC REMENAR  In Propria Persona  AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT  OF ATTORNEY FEES			
12	In Propria Persona			
13	STATE OF OREGON )			
14	ss.			
15	County of ( ) ( )			
16	I hereby swear or affirm that:			
17	1. I am the Respondent in this matter appearing by special appearance and I			nce and I
18	have used my legal acumen and necessary services to refute unlawful charges for			rges for
19	which I am requesting compensation.			
20	2. I am requesting approval of a fee in the amount of \$3,100.00: The amount			The amount
22	of this fee is calculated as follows:			
23	Attorney time spent on these matters: 31 hours			
24	Attorney hourly rate: \$100.00			
25				
	AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF ATTORNEY FEES	I	Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive ake Oswego, Oregon 970: 503-936-3407	34
	Page 1 of 3			

Page 3 of 3

Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034 503-936-3407

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7	OF COLLIN COC	INI I, IEZ	M			
8 .						
9	STATE OF TEXAS	NO.	2190099492			
10	v.					
11	MARC REMENAR In Propria Persona	Certi	ificate of Servic	e		
12	I, Marc R. Remenar, In Propria Person	a, by specia	al appearance, de	o hereby		
13						
14	certify that on July 13th, 2015, copies of the following documents were served on the					
15	following parties at the below listed-addresses	s by deposit	ang said docume	ents in to mist		
16	class delivery of the United States Postal Serv	rice:				
17	DOCUMENTS:					
18	1) Motion For Relief Based Upon Texas Sta	ate's Religi	ous Freedom Re	storation Act;		
19	2) [Proposed] Order On Motion For Relief	Based Upor	n Texas State's I	Religious		
20	Freedom Restoration Act;					
21	3) Motion In Limine Based Upon Violation	Of Right T	To Travel And A	rrest Made		
22	Under Unlawful Pretenses;	Pagad Upor	. Violation Of R	ight To		
	4) [Proposed] Order On Motion In Limine 1 Travel And Arrest Made Under Unlaw			ight 10		
23	5) Affidavit In Support Of Attorney Fees; a	_	·•			
24	6) This Certificate of Service.					
25	Certificate of Service	La	Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive ske Oswego, Oregon 970 503-936-3407	34		
	Page 1	of 2				

Case	3:15-cv-03113-B-BF Document 3	Filed 09/	/25/15	Page 40 of 67	PageID 44
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7	OF COLLI	IN COUN	11,12	24/40	
8	STATE OF TEXAS		NO	. 0022512192	
9	STATE OF TEXAS		NO	, 0022312172	
10	<b>v.</b>			TION FOR DIS	
11	MARC REMENAR In Propria Persona			ENDMENT ISS	
12	CONTRACTOR D	1	:_1	annos In Drongio	Darsona to
13	COMES NOW, Marc Remena				
14	move the Court for immediate dismiss	sal of the i	nstant c	harges, and those	in
15	2190099492 and 2198054192, based t	upon issue	es in the	se cases in regard	to the
16	guarantees of the Sixth Amendment to	o the Unite	ed States	s Constitution den	ied him.
17	In February, 1992, Marc Remo	enar, a Cit	izen of (	Oregon was wrong	gfully
18	arrested in Collin County, Texas, plea	se see De	fendant'	s Motion In Limi	ne Based
19	Upon Violation Of Right To Travel A	and Arrest	Made U	Inder Unlawful Pr	retenses
20	incorporated by reference herein.				
21	Defendant, by special appeara	nce, move	s the Co	ourt for dismissal	with
22	prejudice of all charges in case number				
23	for the following reasons under the Si				
24					
25	MOTION FOR DISMISSAL BASED UPO SIXTH AMENDMENT ISSUES	N .	]	Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 970 503-936-3407	34
		Page 1 o	f2		

5) The accused has been denied the Right to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense, guaranteed under the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Dated this 10th day of August, 2015.

Marc Remenar, In Propria Persona 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034 503-936-3407 marc.remenar@yahoo.com

MOTION FOR DISMISSAL BASED UPON SIXTH AMENDMENT ISSUES

Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034 503-936-3407

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8	STATE OF TEXAS	NO	0. 0022512192				
9	v.						
10	MARC REMENAR	DIS	DER ON MOTION FOR SMISSAL BASED UPON				
11	In Propria Persona	1	KTH AMENDMENT SUES				
12 13							
14							
15	After reviewing the pleadings submit	ted to this	Court in the instant matter, and				
16	all documents and pleadings relevant and atta	ached here	eto, it is now the opinion of this				
17	Court that the following judgments should be	e rendered	, so, therefore,				
18	IT IS NOW HEREBY ORDERD, AI	DJUDGED	AND DECREED:				
19	1. That the charges in cause r	number 21	98054192 are dismissed with				
20	prejudice; AND						
21	2. That the charges in cause 1	number 21	90099492 are dismissed with				
22	prejudice; AND						
23	3. That the charges in cause i	number 00	22512192 are dismissed with				
24	prejudice; AND						
25	ORDER ON MOTION FOR DISMISSAL BASED UPON SIXTH AMENDMENT ISSUES		Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034 503-936-3407				
	Page	1 of 2					

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11	Doted this	day of	, 2015.		
12	Dated this	day or	, 2013.		
14					
15					Judge
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25	ORDER ON MOTION BASED UPON SIXTH	FOR DISMISSAL AMENDMENT IS	SUES	Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 970 503-936-3407	)34
			Page 2 of 2		

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	STATE OF TEX	AS				
	<b>v.</b>			NO.	0022512192	
	MARC REMEN	AR		Cert	tificate of Servic	ee
2	In Pr	opria Persona				
3   -						
.	I, Marc R. Ren	nenar, In Propr	ria Persona, b	oy speci	ial appearance, d	lo hereby
	certify that on August	10th, 2015, co	pies of the fo	ollowin	g documents we	re served on
	the following parties	at the below lis	ted-addresse:	s by de	positing said doc	cuments in to
	first class delivery of	the United Stat	es Postal Ser	rvice:		
	DOCUMENT	S:				
	1) Motion For Disn	nissal Based Up	oon Sixth An	nendme	ent Issues;	
	2) [Proposed] Orde	r On Motion Fo	or Dismissal	Based	Upon Sixth Ame	endment
.	Issues;					
2	3) This Certificate	of Service.				
3						
5	Certificate of Ser	vice		L	Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive ake Oswego, Oregon 970 503-936-3407	034
-   -			Page 1 of 2	<u> </u>		

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6	IN	THE 199th JUI OF COLLI					
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8	STATE OF TEXA	A C		NO	2190099492		
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10	v.				uest to Establish	l	
11	MARC REMENA In Pro	AR opria Persona		0 427			
12							
13	Comes now the	e Defendant, M	arc Rem	enar, In P	ropria Persona, to	request that	
14	Comes now the Defendant, Marc Remenar, In Propria Persona, to request that this Court establish jurisdictional authority and origin. Accused has a right to know						
15 16	that the checks and balances of the State and Federal Constitutions are being						
17	maintained, that he is	not facing an ac	cuser an	d tribunal	of the same brane	ch of	
18	maintained, that he is government, or the	the is a lo	igislat	re Tribu	indiciolous.	M	
19	Respectfully submitted	d this 13th day	of Augu	st, 2015,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	צין בו ע	
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21			- 1	MAR Marc Rem	enar.		
22			I	n Propria			
23			1		ego, Oregon 9703	4	
24					nar@yahoo.com		
25	Request to Establ	lish Jurisdictio	n	1	Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 970 503-936-3407	34	

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7	Or	COLLIN COU	N11, 1E	LAAS		
8	STATE OF TEXAS					
9			NO	. 2190099492		
10	V.		Cer	tificate of Servic	e.	
11	MARC REMENAR In Propria P	ersona				
12	I, Marc R. Remenar, I	n Propria Person	a, by spec	cial appearance, d	o hereby	
13	certify that on August 13th, 2015, copies of the following documents were served on					
15	the following parties at the below listed-addresses by depositing said documents in to					
16	first class delivery of the Unit	ed States Postal	Service:			
17	DOCUMENTS:					
18	1) Request to Establish Juri	sdiction;				
19	2) This Certificate of Service	ce.				
20						
21	RECIPIENTS:					
22	Honorable Angela Tudge Presiding 199th					
23	Collin County Courthon 2100 Bloomdale Road	ouse				
24	McKinney, TX 75071	, Suite 10030				
25	Certificate of Service		1	Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 970 503-936-3407	134	
		Page 1	of 2			

Case \$:15-cv-03113-B-BF Document 3 Filed 09/25/15 Page 48 of 67 PageID 52

Case	3:15-cv-03113-B-BF	Document 3	Filed 09/25/15	Page 49 of 67	PageID 53
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6	IN T		DICIAL DISTRIC N COUNTY, TE		
7		01 00222	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	
8	STATE OF TEXA	AS	NO.	. 2198054192, 219	00099492
9	v.		and	0022512192,	
10	MARC REMENA	AR			
12	1	opria Persona	TH	TICE OF REMO E UNITED STAT	ΓERS
13			DIS	TRICT COURT	
14		NOTIC	E OF REMOVA	L	
15	Pursuant to 28	U.S.C. § 1455,	Cause numbers 2	198054192, 21900	)99492 and
16	0022512192 are hereb	y removed to th	e United States D	istrict Court, Nort	hern District
17	Of Texas At Dallas. Pl	ease see the No	tice of Removal (	without attachmer	nts), USDC
18	Cover Sheet and Supp	lemental Cover	Sheet attached he	reto as Exhibit A.	
19	Dated this 22n	d day of Septer	nber, 2015.	Ã.	
20			Marc		
21			Marc Rem In Propria	Persona	
22				ego, Oregon 9703	4
23			503-936-3- marc.reme	407 nar@yahoo.com	
24					
25	NOTICE OF REMOVAL STATERS DISTRICT CO		1	Marc Remenar, 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, Oregon 970, 503-936-3407	34

### Exhibit A

To

199th Dist. Ct.

**REMOVAL** 

	Case 3:15-cv-03113-B-BF	Document 3	Filed 09/25/15	Page 51 of 67	PageID 55
1					
2					
3					
4					
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6	U NORTI	NITED STAT HERN DISTRI	ES DISTRICT CO CT OF TEXAS A	OURT T DALLAS	
7	STATE OF TEXAS,		1		
8	Plaintiff,		No.		
9	v.		State No: 00225121	2198054192, 219 922	0099492 and
10	MARC REMENAR,		NOTICE	OF REMOVAL	
11	Defendant.		[Clerk's A	Action Required]	
12				•	
13	TO: THE CLERK	OF THE COU			
14			TEXAS AT DAI	LLAS	
15	Defendant MARC RE	MENAR In P	ronria Persona de	nes state:	
16				enced sometime is	1992, and are
17	pending in the 199th Judic				
18	2198054192, 2190099492 an				
19	copy of the summons and con		2. Defendant has	not you com see	
20			filed a Motion For	Relief Based Upo	on Texas State's
21	Religious Freedom Restoration				
22	Travel And Arrest Made Un				
23	copy of the Denial of the Mo				
24	copy of the Denial of the Mo	mon for Renei	anu a Retusai W	1100 On the Motor	
25					
	NOTICE OF REMOVAL - 1			J 11 100 11 110 1	MENAR ER DRIVE OOR 97034

LAKE OSWEGO, OR 97034 Tel: 503.936.3407 MARC REMENAR@YAHOO COM

it was filed in the 199th Judicial District Court of Collin County, Texas in the above-captioned action. Copies of those documents are attached hereto at Exhibit A.

- 3. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1455(b)(1), this Notice of Removal, now filed, may be filed at any time before trial. Please note that the defendant has never received a copy of the summons and complaint through service or otherwise.
- 4. Plaintiff apparently alleges that criminal acts occurred 23 years ago (which Accused asserts as 1st Amendment protected Right), but Accused cannot be certain of the exact nature of the charges because he has yet to see Summons or Complaint. Plaintiff has not made diligent effort to serve the Accused with Notice, provide a Summons and/or Complaint, provide the Accused with an Attorney, to dismiss the alleged charges for violating Accused's 4th Amendment rights, to dismiss for violating Accused's 1st Amendment Rights or to dismiss for any other of the multiple reasons available to the lower court to dismiss.
- 5. Accused alleges that Plaintiff STATE OF TEXAS is liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and other statutes/legal theories for violation of Accused's Constitutional Rights under the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th and 10th Amendments, and rights protected under other statutes.
- 6. At the time of this filing, Accused In Propria Persona is a Citizen of the State of Oregon. At the time of his initial unlawful arrest in 1992, Accused In Propria Persona was a Citizen of the State of Oregon. He is not, nor ever was, a citizen of the State of Texas, nor resident in the State of Texas.
- 7. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332(a)(1), 1343, 1367(a) and 1455(a).
- 8. The above-captioned action is being removed to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1455(a). This Court is a district court of the United States for the district and

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division embracing the place where the state court action is pending, and is therefore the appropriate Court for removal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1455(a).

- 9. The first document ever received by Accused In Propria Persona from the State Court was the dismissal of the Order On Motion For Relief Based Upon Texas State's Religious Freedom Restoration Act and the refusal to act on the Order on Motion in Limine, both received August 8, 2015 (please see attached Exhibit A).
- Attached are copies of all process, pleadings and orders ever served upon 10. Accused, and all documents he has filed with the state court as Exhibit A.
- COACCUSEDS ARE NOT JOINED because there appear to be no co-11. Defendants, based upon the documents in Accused's possession.
- Accused does not believe that he will receive a fair trial in the State Court 12. because of:
  - (a) the lower court's actions to refuse to protect his freedom of religion, as protected under:
    - (i) the 1st Amendment to the United States Constitution;
    - (ii) the Religious Freedom Restoration Act; and
    - (iii) Texas State's version of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act.
  - (b) Bias and prejudice against Accused's religion as Christianity is the predominant religion in the State of Texas;
  - (c) Accused's status as a tribal court attorney in three jurisdictions--Accused believes he has inadvertently awoken a deep-seated "cowboy vs. dirty Indian" mentality in the Texas Court. Accused is at a loss to explain the capricious and irrational action of the lower court otherwise.

- (d) the lower court's refusal to protect the Accused's Constitutional Rights under the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th and 10th Amendments, and rights protected under other statutes.
- 13. This pleading is signed by the Accused pursuant to FRCP 11, certified that to the best of the Accused's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances that it is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation; that the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law or for establishing new law; that the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and that the denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence or, if specifically so identified, are reasonably based on belief or a lack of information.

Respectfully submitted this September 22, 2015.

1: MACE

Marc Remenar, In Propria Persona 5 Westminster Drive

Lake Oswego, OR 97034

Tel: 503.936.3407; marc.remenar@yahoo.com

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the runness of initiating the civil declare sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT BAGE OF THIS FORM)

purpose of infrating the civil t	water sheet. (dee indirus	JIONS ON NEAT PAGE C	e imbec	KM.)								
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS STATE OF TEXAS				DEFENDAN' MARC REMENA								
,	of First Listed Plaintiff ( XCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF C. Address, and Telephone Numbe		<b>S</b>	County of Resider  NOTE: IN LAND THE TRA  Attorneys (If Know	CONI CT OF	(IN U.	S. PLA	AINTIFF CASES ON CASES, USE T		0.10.00.00.00.00.00.00	y O	regon
.,	·											
II. BASIS OF JURISD	ICTION (Place an "X" in (	Ine Box Only)		TIZENSHIP OF		NCI	PAI	PARTIES				
1 U.S. Government	3 Federal Question			(For Diversity Cases Onl	y) PTF	DE	F		and One Box	for Defer PTF		) Def
Plaintiff	(U.S. Government	Not a Party)	Citiza	en of This State	<b>A</b> 1	ø		Incorporated or Pr of Business In 1		0 4		<b>J</b> 4
O 2 U.S. Government Defendant	3 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizensh	ip of Parties in Item III)	Citiza	en of Another State	CT 2	×	2 1	Incorporated and of Business In		0 5	i (	<b>5</b>
			1	en or Subject of a reign Country	<b>Ø</b> 3	Ø	3 1	Foreign Nation	-	56		J 6
IV. NATURE OF SUIT												
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☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine	PERSONAL INJURY  310 Airplane	PERSONAL INJUR  365 Personal Injury -	Y 0 62	5 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 88		422 A 423 V		28 USC 158	375 False 3 400 State			ent
130 Miller Act	O 315 Airplane Product	Product Liability	I 69	0 Other	"		28 USC		3 410 Antitr		********	750
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150 Recovery of Overpayment	320 Assault, Libel &	Pharmaceutical						Y RIGHTS	3 450 Comn 3 460 Depor			
& Enforcement of Judgment  151 Medicare Act	Slander  330 Federal Employers'	Personal Injury Product Liability				820 C 830 P		gnis	1 470 Racke		encec	d and
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(Excludes Veterans) ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment	345 Marine Product Liability	Liability PERSONAL PROPER	2TV G 71	LABOR  0 Fair Labor Standards	-	861 H		CURTY 305(f)	☐ 490 Cable ☐ 850 Securi		modii	ties/
of Veteran's Benefits	350 Motor Vehicle	370 Other Fraud		Act				aing (923)	Exch		PR BOUTHER	es.mor.
☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits	355 Motor Vehicle	371 Truth in Lending	J 72	0 Labor/Management	D	863 D	IWC/	DIWW (405(g))	① 890 Other			ons
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220 Foreclosure	3 441 Voting	463 Alien Detainee		income security Act				endant)	3	y Decisio		Mr. 5/4
230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	☐ 442 Employment	☐ 510 Motions to Vacate	.		Jo	871 П	RST	hird Party	① 950 Const	itutionalit		
240 Torts to Land	17 443 Housing/	Sentence	1		- 1	2	6 USC	C 7609	State S	Statutes		
245 Tort Product Liability 290 All Other Real Property	Accommodations  445 Amer. w/Disabilities -	530 General 535 Death Penalty	100 CH	IMMIGRATION	22.74				1			
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1 Original 🕱 2 Res		Remanded from Appellate Court	J 4 Rein: Reop		ther D			J 6 Multidisti Litigation				
	Cite the U.S. Civil Sta 28 USC 1455 ren	ntute under which you ar	re filing (D	o not cite jurisdictional :	statutes	s unles	s diver	rsity):				
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION	Brief description of ca	ruse:			~f C+	eto E	عادة	ious Eroodor	n Postoratio	n Act		
All BEVIEWER		iolation of First Am			UI SI	ate r		ECK YES only				
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	UNDER RULE 2	IS A CLASS ACTION 3, F.R.Cv.P.	ų Đi	EMAND S				RY DEMAND:		n compi		·
VIII. RELATED PENI IF ANY	OING OR CLOSED (See instructions):			nont .				NUMBER Ple	220 200 2	achme	ınt	
		JUDGE please see				DOC	KET	NUMBER PIE	Jude dec dil			
DATE 9/22/15	ار	SIGNATURE OF AT	TORNEY C	r Accused	4	Pre	, 5	G to H	4051	<u>) C</u>		***************************************
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY					1							
RECEIPT # AN	MOUNT	APPLYING IFP		JUDGE				MAG. JUI	DGE			

### United States District Court Northern District of Texas

# Supplemental Civil Cover Sheet For Cases Removed From State Court

This form must be attached to the Civil Cover Sheet at the time the case is filed in the U.S. District Clerk's Office. Additional sheets may be used as necessary.

### 1. State Court Information:

Please identify the court from which the case is being removed and specify the number assigned to the case in that court.

<u>Court</u>	Case Numbers
The 199th Judicial District Court	2198054192,
of Collin County, Texas	2190099492 and
·	00225121922.

### 2. Style of the Case:

Please include all Plaintiff(s), Defendant(s), Intervenor(s), Counterclaimant(s), Crossclaimant(s) and Third Party Claimant(s) still remaining in the case and indicate their party type. Also, please list the attorney(s) of record for each party named and include their bar number, firm name, correct mailing address, and phone number (including area code.)

Party and Party Type	Attorney(s)
STATE OF TEXAS, Plaintiff	Greg Willis Collin County Criminal District Attorney 2100 Bloomdale Road, Suite 100 McKinney, TX 75071
Marc Remenar, In Propria Persona	No attorney, in violation of Sixth Amendment to United States Constitution

Marc Remenar believes that Plaintiff has committed violation of his 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th and 10th Amendment Rights related to false arrest and ongoing criminal prosecution under color of law, in a case that has languished for 23 years..

### 3. Jury Demand:

Was a Jury Demand made in State Court? Yes X No
If "Yes," by which party and on what date?
NO JURY DEMAND WAS MADE BECAUSE PLAINTIFF NEVER SERVED
PROCESS OF COMPLAINT UPON ACCUSED DEFENDANT. ACCUSED
ABSOLUTELY WILL DEMAND A JURY TRIAL.

## **Supplemental Civil Cover Sheet Page 2**

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Was an Answer made in State Court? Yes X No
If "Yes," by which party and on what date?
Party Date
NO ANSWER WAS MADE BECAUSE PLAINTIFF NEVER SERVED PROCESS OF
COMPLAINT UPON ACCUSED DEFENDANT

## 5. Unserved Parties: The following parties have not been served at the time this case was removed:

### Party Reason(s) for No Service DEFENDANT

DEFENDANT WAS NEVER GIVEN SERVICE OF PROCESS IN THE ORIGINAL MATTERS. YOU WILL HAVE TO ASK PLAINTIFFS WHY SERVICE OF PROCESS WAS NEVER COMPLETED, WHY SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT WERE NEVER PROVIDED, AND WHY AN ATTORNEY WAS NEVER PROVIDED TO DEFENDANT, WHY THESE CASES HAVE GONE UNPROSECUTED FOR 23 YEARS, WHY THESE CASES HAVE NOT BEEN DISMISSED FOR NUMEROUS CONSTITUTIONAL VOILATIONS AND WHY THE ACCUSED'S REQUEST TO ESTABLISH JURISDICTION HAS BEEN IGNORED.

### 6. Nonsuited, Dismissed or Terminated Parties:

Please indicate any changes from the style on the State Court papers and the reason for that change:

Party Reason

N/A

### 7. Claims of the Parties:

The filing party submits the following summary of the remaining claims of each party in this litigation:

### Party Claim(s)

DEFENDANT, In Propria Persona makes the following additional claims:

- 1) False Arrest
- 2) lack of Jurisdiction
- 3) violation of 1st Amendment Rights
- 4) violation of 2nd Amendment Rights
- 5) violation of 4th Amendment Rights

## **Supplemental Civil Cover Sheet Page 3**

- 6) violation of 5th Amendment Rights
- 7) violation of 6th Amendment Rights
- 8) violation of 9th and 10th Amendment Rights Right to Travel
- 9) failing to serve process, lack of diligence to prosecute
- 10) right to be free from wrongful prosecution
- 11) Title 42, U.S.C., Section 14141 Violation of Right to Travel
- 12) Deprivations of rights under 18 USC 242
- 13) Deprivations of rights under 42 USC 1983
- 14) interference with court filings
- 15) Emotional damages
- 16) 18 USC 4 Misprision of Felony
- 17) 3751 include conspiracy among parties
- 18) Civil RICO probable

### Pleading signed -per FRCP 11:

- (a) Signature. Every pleading, written motion, and other paper must be signed by at least one attorney of record in the attorney's name—or by a party personally if the party is unrepresented. The paper must state the signer's address, e-mail address, and telephone number. Unless a rule or statute specifically states otherwise, a pleading need not be verified or accompanied by an affidavit. The court must strike an unsigned paper unless the omission is promptly corrected after being called to the attorney's or party's attention.
- (b) Representations to the Court. By presenting to the court a pleading, written motion, or other paper—whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating it—an attorney or unrepresented party certifies that to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances:
- (1) it is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation;
- (2) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law or for establishing new law;
- (3) the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and
- (4) the denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence or, if specifically so identified, are reasonably based on belief or a lack of information.

This document is signed pursuant to FRCP 11 this 22nd day of September, 2015.

Marc Remenar

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

**Authority For Civil Cover Sheet** 

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- L(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below. United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box. Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
  Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date. Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

  Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.

  Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If a related case exists, whether pending or closed, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases. A case is related to this filing if the case: 1) involves some or all of the same parties and is based on the same or a similar claim; 2) involves the same property, transaction, or event; 3) involves substantially similar issues of law and fact; and/or 4) involves the same estate in a bankruptcy appeal.

Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

### 1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 2 I hereby certify that on the date provided below, I served via U.S. mail, first class, postage prepaid, a copy of the foregoing document and all referenced exhibits on counsel of 3 record for all parties as listed below: 4 Honorable Angela Tucker Andrea Stroh Thompson Judge Presiding 199th District Court District Clerk 5 Collin County Courthouse Collin County Courthouse 2100 Bloomdale Road, Suite 10030 2100 Bloomdale Rd., Suite 12132 6 McKinney, TX 75071 McKinney, TX 75071 7 **Greg Willis** 8 Collin County Criminal District Attorney 2100 Bloomdale Road, Suite 100 9 McKinney, TX 75071 10 DATED on September 22, 2015. 11 12 Marc Remenar, In Propria Persona 5 Westminster Drive 13 Lake Oswego, OR 97034 Tel: 503.936.3407; 14 marc.remenar@yahoo.com 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL - 5** 

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MARC REMENAR
5 WESTMINSTER DRIVE
LAKE OSWEGO, OR 97034
Tel: 503.936.3407
MARC REMENAR@YAHOO COM

Case 3:15-cv-03113-B-BF Document 3 Filed 09/25/15 Page 61 of 67 PageID 65

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL - 5** 

MARC REMENAR
5 WESTMINSTER DRIVE
LAKE OSWEGO, OR 97034
Tel: 503.936.3407
MARC REMENAR@YAHOO COM

## **United States District Court Northern District of Texas**

Crinina

Supplemental Givir Cover Sheet For Cases Removed N. U.S. DISTRICT NORTHERN DISTRICT

SEP 2 5 2015

moveday, u.s. district court
Northern district of texas

This form must be attached to the Civil Cover Sheet at the time the case is filed in the U.S. District Clerk's Office. Additional sheets may be used as necessary.

### 1. State Court Information:

3-15CV3113-B

Please identify the court from which the case is being removed and specify the number assigned to the case in that court.

Court

The 199th Judicial District Court of Collin County, Texas

<u>Case Numbers</u> 2198054192, 2190099492 and 00225121922.

### 2. Style of the Case:

Please include all Plaintiff(s), Defendant(s), Intervenor(s), Counterclaimant(s), Crossclaimant(s) and Third Party Claimant(s) still remaining in the case and indicate their party type. Also, please list the attorney(s) of record for each party named and include their bar number, firm name, correct mailing address, and phone number (including area code.)

Party and Party Type	Attorney(s)
STATE OF TEXAS, Plaintiff	Greg Willis Collin County Criminal District Attorney 2100 Bloomdale Road, Suite 100 McKinney, TX 75071
Marc Remenar, In Propria Persona	No attorney, in violation of Sixth Amendment to United States Constitution

Marc Remenar believes that Plaintiff has committed violation of his 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th and 10th Amendment Rights related to false arrest and ongoing criminal prosecution under color of law, in a case that has languished for 23 years...

### 3. Jury Demand:

Was a Jury Demand made in State Court?	Yes <u>X</u> No
If "Yes," by which party and on what date?	
NO JURY DEMAND WAS MADE BECAUS	E PLAINTIFF NEVER SERVED
PROCESS OF COMPLAINT UPON ACCUSE	ED DEFENDANT. ACCUSED
ABSOLUTELY WILL DEMAND A JURY TH	RIAL.

## **Supplemental Civil Cover Sheet Page 2**

#### 4. Answer:

Was an Answer made in State Court? Yes X No If "Yes," by which party and on what date?

Party Date

NO ANSWER WAS MADE BECAUSE PLAINTIFF NEVER SERVED PROCESS OF COMPLAINT UPON ACCUSED DEFENDANT

## 5. Unserved Parties: The following parties have not been served at the time this case was removed:

### Party Reason(s) for No Service DEFENDANT

DEFENDANT WAS NEVER GIVEN SERVICE OF PROCESS IN THE ORIGINAL MATTERS. YOU WILL HAVE TO ASK PLAINTIFFS WHY SERVICE OF PROCESS WAS NEVER COMPLETED, WHY SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT WERE NEVER PROVIDED, AND WHY AN ATTORNEY WAS NEVER PROVIDED TO DEFENDANT, WHY THESE CASES HAVE GONE UNPROSECUTED FOR 23 YEARS, WHY THESE CASES HAVE NOT BEEN DISMISSED FOR NUMEROUS CONSTITUTIONAL VOILATIONS AND WHY THE ACCUSED'S REQUEST TO ESTABLISH JURISDICTION HAS BEEN IGNORED.

### 6. Nonsuited, Dismissed or Terminated Parties:

Please indicate any changes from the style on the State Court papers and the reason for that change:

Party Reason

N/A

### 7. Claims of the Parties:

The filing party submits the following summary of the remaining claims of each party in this litigation:

### Party Claim(s)

DEFENDANT, In Propria Persona makes the following additional claims:

- 1) False Arrest
- 2) lack of Jurisdiction
- 3) violation of 1st Amendment Rights
- 4) violation of 2nd Amendment Rights
- 5) violation of 4th Amendment Rights

## **Supplemental Civil Cover Sheet Page 3**

- 6) violation of 5th Amendment Rights
- 7) violation of 6th Amendment Rights
- 8) violation of 9th and 10th Amendment Rights Right to Travel
- 9) failing to serve process, lack of diligence to prosecute
- 10) right to be free from wrongful prosecution
- 11) Title 42, U.S.C., Section 14141 Violation of Right to Travel
- 12) Deprivations of rights under 18 USC 242
- 13) Deprivations of rights under 42 USC 1983
- 14) interference with court filings
- 15) Emotional damages
- 16) 18 USC 4 Misprision of Felony
- 17) 3751 include conspiracy among parties
- 18) Civil RICO probable

### Pleading signed -per FRCP 11:

- (a) Signature. Every pleading, written motion, and other paper must be signed by at least one attorney of record in the attorney's name—or by a party personally if the party is unrepresented. The paper must state the signer's address, e-mail address, and telephone number. Unless a rule or statute specifically states otherwise, a pleading need not be verified or accompanied by an affidavit. The court must strike an unsigned paper unless the omission is promptly corrected after being called to the attorney's or party's attention.
- (b) Representations to the Court. By presenting to the court a pleading, written motion, or other paper—whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating it—an attorney or unrepresented party certifies that to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances:
- (1) it is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation;
- (2) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law or for establishing new law;
- (3) the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and
- (4) the denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence or, if specifically so identified, are reasonably based on belief or a lack of information.

This document is signed pursuant to FRCP 11 this 22nd day of September, 2015.

Marc Remenar

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

**Authority For Civil Cover Sheet** 

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- **I.(a)** Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
  - (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
  - (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below. United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box. Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
  Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date. Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity. Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

  Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.

  Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If a related case exists, whether pending or closed, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases. A case is related to this filing if the case: 1) involves some or all of the same parties and is based on the same or a similar claim; 2) involves the same property, transaction, or event; 3) involves substantially similar issues of law and fact; and/or 4) involves the same estate in a bankruptcy appeal.

Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

Case 3:15-cv-03113-B-BF Document 3 Filed 09/25/15 Page 66 of 67 PageID 70 CIVIL COVER SHEET

The IS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PLAGE OF THIS FORM.)

purpose of initiating the civil o	docket sheet. (SEE INSTRU	CTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF	F THIS FORM.)	· •	
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS STATE OF TEXAS			DEFENDANTS MARC REMENAS		
	of First Listed Plaintiff  EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF C  Address, and Telephone Numb	4 000	2 5 2015 IN LIAND C THE TRACE Attorneys (If Known)	(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONDEMNATION CASES, USE TO FLAND INVOLVED.	*
II. BASIS OF JURISD	ICTION (Place an "X" in	One Box Only)	III. CITIZENSHIP OF P	PRINCIPAL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in One Box for Plainti
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	© 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government		(For Diversity Cases Only) P	TF DEF  ( 1	and One Box for Defendant)  PTF DEF  rincipal Place
3 2 U.S. Government Defendant	■ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizensi	hip of Parties in Item III)	Citizen of Another State	1 2 X 2 Incorporated and of Business In	
W NATURE OF CUE			Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	I 3 ☐ 3 Foreign Nation	06 06
IV. NATURE OF SUIT		orts	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	DANIZINI DI CAL	OTHER STATUTES
☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment ☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits ☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability ☐ 196 Franchise   REAL PROPERTY ☐ 210 Land Condemnation ☐ 220 Forcelosure ☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment ☐ 240 Torts to Land ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability ☐ 290 All Other Real Property	PERSONAL INJURY    310 Airplane Product   Liability   320 Assault, Libel & Slander   330 Federal Employers'   Liability   340 Marine   345 Marine Product   Liability   350 Motor Vehicle   355 Motor Vehicle   Product Liability   360 Other Personal   Injury   360 Other Personal   Injury   362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice   CIVIL RIGHTS   440 Other Civil Rights   441 Voting   442 Employment   443 Housing   Accommodations   445 Amer. w/Disabilities -	PERSONAL INJURY  365 Personal Injury - Product Liability  367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability  368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability  PERSONAL PROPERT  370 Other Fraud  371 Truth in Lending  380 Other Personal Property Damage  7385 Property Damage Product Liability  PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus:  463 Alien Detainee  510 Motions to Vacate Sentence  530 General  535 Death Penalty	G25 Drug Related Scizure of Property 21 USC 881 G90 Other  LABOR Y 710 Fair Labor Standards Act 720 Labor/Management Relations 740 Railway Labor Act 751 Family and Medical Leave Act 790 Other Labor Litigation 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	BANKRUPTCY  □ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 □ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157  PROPERTY RIGHTS □ 820 Copyrights □ 830 Patent □ 840 Trademark  SOCIAL SECURITY □ 861 HIA (1395ff) □ 862 Black Lung (923) □ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) □ 864 SSID Title XVI □ 865 RSI (405(g))  FEDERAL TAX SUITS □ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) □ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	□ 375 False Claims Act □ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable/Sat TV □ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange □ 890 Other Statutory Actions □ 891 Agricultural Acts □ 893 Environmental Matters □ 896 Arbitration Act □ 896 Arbitratior □ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision □ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
	moved from	☐ 550 Civil Rights ☐ 555 Prison Condition ☐ 560 Civil Detaince - Conditions of Confinement	☐ 462 Naturalization Application ☐ 465 Other Immigration Actions  4 Reinstated or ☐ 5 Transfe		rict
	Cite the U.S. Civil Sta	Appellate Court tute under which you are shoval of criminal pros	Reopened Another (specify)	r District Litigation	
VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO	Brief description of ca	use:	idment Rights, violation of	State Religious Freedon	n Restoration Act
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	☐ CHECK IF THIS UNDER RULE 2.	IS A CLASS ACTION 3, F.R.Cv.P.	DEMAND \$	Management of the Control of the Con	if demanded in complaint:
VIII. RELATED PEND IF ANY	OING OR CLOSED ( (See instructions):	CASE(S) JUDGE please see a	ttachment	DOCKET NUMBER Ple	ase see attachment
DATE 9/22/15	بار	SIGNATURE OF ATTO	RNEY OF RECORD	Prose to H	WOOD C
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY  RECEIPT # AM	OUNT.	ABDI VING IEB	носе	MAC TIME	VCE

Marc Remenar 5 Westminster Drive Lake Oswego, OR 97034

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Clerk of the Court

Northern District Of Texas At Dallas United States District Court Earle Cabell Federal Bldg,

1100 Commerce St,

Dallas, TX

(SEP 2 5 2015 MAILROOM

**USPS TRACKING NUMBER** 

