**IN GOD WE TRUST**

**Constitutional Rights Violation and Motion to Dismiss**

To: [Name of Officer/Agency]  
[Name of Traffic Court/Agency]  
[Address]  
[City, State, ZIP Code]

From: John H. Doe, Trustee  
[Address]  
[City, State, ZIP Code]

Date: [Date]

**Subject: Assertion of Constitutional Rights, Trust Property Protection, and Motion to Dismiss Charges**

**Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal and Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent**

**Dear [Name of Officer/Agency/Traffic Court],**

I, John H. Doe, Trustee and beneficiary of the John H. Doe Living Trust, a sovereign individual and citizen of the United States of America, hereby assert my God-given and constitutionally protected rights to travel freely and unencumbered as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. This notice is to inform you of the constitutional violations that have occurred in the enforcement actions taken against me and to request the immediate dismissal of all charges related to my right to travel. Additionally, this motion addresses the protection of trust property under the John H. Doe Living Trust.

**Constitutional Basis**

**Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Clause 2)**

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."

**Case Law Supporting the Right to Travel and Trust Protections**

* **Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803):** Any law repugnant to the Constitution is void.
* **Murdock v. Pennsylvania, 319 U.S. 105 (1943):** No state may convert a secured liberty into a privilege, issue a license, and charge a fee for it.
* **Shuttlesworth v. City of Birmingham, 373 U.S. 262 (1963):** If a state converts a right into a privilege, the citizen may ignore the license and fee and exercise the right with impunity.
* **Kent v. Dulles, 357 U.S. 116 (1958):** The right to travel is a part of the liberty of which a citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law.
* **Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 (1966):** Rights must be clearly understood and voluntarily waived.
* **Thompson v. Smith, 154 SE 579 (1930):** The right of a citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon by horse-drawn carriage, wagon, or automobile is not a mere privilege which may be permitted or prohibited at will, but a common right which he has under his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
* **Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 (1906):** The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the State or to his neighbors to divulge his business, or to open his doors to an investigation, so far as it may tend to incriminate him. He owes no such duty to the State, since he receives nothing therefrom, beyond the protection of his life and property.
* **Lewis v. United States, 680 F.2d 1239 (1982):** The right to travel is part of the liberty of which a citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law under the Fifth Amendment.
* **Southern Pacific Co. v. Jensen, 244 U.S. 205 (1917):** Legal fictions must align with reality and actual harm.
* **Allen v. Wright, 468 U.S. 737 (1984):** A plaintiff must allege personal injury fairly traceable to the defendant’s allegedly unlawful conduct and likely to be redressed by the requested relief.
* **Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555 (1992):** Reiterated the need for a personal injury traceable to the defendant's conduct.
* **Whitmore v. Arkansas, 495 U.S. 149 (1990):** Emphasized the need for a personal injury.

**Legal Precedents Supporting Claims**

* **Berry v. McCourt, 204 N.E. 2d 235, 240 (1965):** An Express Trust is a contractual relationship.
* **Smith v. Morse, 2 Cal. 524:** Laws obstructing contract rights violate Article 1, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution.
* **Eliot v. Freeman, 220 U.S. 178 (1911):** An Express Trust is not subject to legislative control.

**Statement of Facts**

On [Date], I was pulled over by Officer [Name/Badge Number] of [Law Enforcement Agency] for allegedly failing to display a vehicle registration tag, license plate, and possessing a driver’s license. The vehicle in question is legally registered under the John H. Doe Living Trust. The charges brought against me are in direct violation of my constitutional rights and the protections afforded to trust property as outlined below.

**Detailed Argument**

**1. Right to Travel Freely and Unencumbered**

The right to travel freely and unencumbered is a fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution and supported by case law. As per Kent v. Dulles and Thompson v. Smith, this right cannot be arbitrarily restricted by the state through the imposition of registration tags, license plates, or driver’s licenses.

**Violation:**

* **Registration Tags and License Plates:** By mandating the display of vehicle registration tags and license plates, the state is converting the common right to travel into a privilege. This requirement imposes an undue burden on the exercise of a fundamental right.
* **Driver’s License:** Requiring a driver’s license for operating a personal vehicle on public roads further infringes upon the right to travel. This converts a constitutionally protected right into a state-regulated privilege.

**2. Unconstitutional Conversion of Rights**

As established in Murdock v. Pennsylvania and Shuttlesworth v. City of Birmingham, a state cannot convert a right into a privilege, impose a license or fee for its exercise, and penalize the individual for not complying with such requirements.

**3. Due Process Violation**

The enforcement of such statutes without clear, voluntary, and knowledgeable waiver of rights constitutes a violation of due process as per Miranda v. Arizona. Furthermore, any denial of due process invalidates jurisdiction as established in Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (1972).

**4. Protection of Trust Property**

The vehicle in question is registered under the John H. Doe Living Trust. As such, it is trust property and is protected by the terms and conditions of the trust agreement. The state has no authority to impose its statutory requirements on trust property without a valid contract.

**Additional Legal Points**

* **Legal Fiction:** The State of Alabama and associated municipal entities are legal fictions and cannot bring a valid claim without the presence of an actual injured party. The Supreme Court has established in Southern Pacific Co. v. Jensen, 244 U.S. 205 (1917) that legal fictions must align with reality and actual harm. Furthermore, Allen v. Wright, 468 U.S. 737 (1984) emphasized that a plaintiff must allege personal injury fairly traceable to the defendant’s allegedly unlawful conduct and likely to be redressed by the requested relief. This requirement was reinforced in Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555 (1992) and Whitmore v. Arkansas, 495 U.S. 149 (1990).

**Relief Requested**

**1. Immediate Dismissal of All Charges**

Based on the aforementioned constitutional protections, trust property protections, and case laws, I request the immediate dismissal of all charges related to the alleged violations of vehicle registration, license plate display, and driver’s license requirements.

**2. Cease and Desist Order**

An order directing [Law Enforcement Agency] and its officers to cease and desist from any further enforcement actions that violate my constitutional right to travel freely and unencumbered and infringe upon the property rights of the John H. Doe Living Trust.

**3. Compensation for Damages**

Compensation for any damages, including but not limited to legal fees, loss of time, and any other costs incurred as a result of this unconstitutional enforcement action.

**Affirmation**

I affirm that the statements made in this notice are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am prepared to defend these rights in a court of law and seek any further necessary legal remedies.

**Respectfully,**

John H. Doe  
[Signature]  
[Contact Information]

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