

See book 5 for additions

The Laws of Ryvah

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RYVAH
LAWS OF RYVAH
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ISBN don't forget to add

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The Laws of Ryvah

The Laws of Ryvah Preamble

Our objective with the Laws of Ryvah is to protect, serve, and defend this great nation; uphold the values of freedom and love; and provide prosperity for all.

We are compelled to pass these laws because we truly believe all people are created equal with certain unalienable rights which provide life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and these rights are being stripped away, robbed, and dismantled by a government that has become destructive, oppressive, and tyrannical. Our government no longer serves the common welfare of the people. Our government had sabotaged and eroded every constitutional right we hold sacred. The protections our Constitution was designed to afford us have been subverted and in practice are ineffective.

Our First Amendment grants us the right to, “petition the government for a redress of grievances.” The Laws of Ryvah define this redress specifically for every violation of our constitutional rights. Currently we are vulnerable to having our rights severely violated with impunity, and have no effective method for obtaining our just compensation. Not only do the Laws of Ryvah provide just compensation, they take it one step further and prevent the violations of our rights altogether.

It has proven to be futile to threaten politicians with criminal consequences for violating our rights because they are fundamentally immune to judicial proceedings. It has also been proven to be foolish to expect impeccable moral behavior from our politicians. The Laws of Ryvah do not have these flaws.

When we comprehend the Declaration of Independence, the U. S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the historical context under which they were written, we can feel the dream our founding fathers had and the love they expressed for the welfare of the people – all of them. The Laws of Ryvah deliver this dream and are written with this love.

Let us never again be so oppressed we are forced into revolutionary war. If we do not protect the rights our ancestors died to give us, then our children will die to get them back.

Explanation of the Laws

These explanations are to explain individual laws, the goals and objectives of a given law, and if a law is not accomplishing its objective or is doing something beyond its intended use, then these explanations are to be used as the groundwork to modify the law to make it do what it is intended to do. It will also provide the historical context and explanation of the problems we wish to solve. This will be true of all explanations.

(Jury Empowerment)

Law of Ryvah 1. A jury member must be informed by the judge of the maximum potential punishment of each charge (and collectively as a set of charges) and be asked to consider the potential punishment of a charge or set of charges as one that is appropriate and not excessive for the acts committed; and thus, part of the criteria that must be met or exceeded in order for a jury member to reach a guilty verdict. If a jury member is not informed of the maximum punishment or is not allowed to consider that part of the criteria for a guilty verdict, then the court shall pay a

fine to the defendant of 10 AIPY via FPS and each jury member one AIPM via FPS.

(Explanation of 1st Law - Jury Empowerment)

We wish to put an end to excessive punishment. The petty theft of a candy bar should never again get life in prison. Yes, again-America was doing this. The politicians have many creative ways to misuse justice and inflict ridiculously excessive punishments. At first such amplifiers as repeat offenders, prison priors, gang enhancements, gun enhancements, hate crime, and many more-they sound good. The idea of filing over thirty charges based on thirty different crimes, also sounds good. Until you get to the jury box when you realize he kissed her thirty times on the date, or there were thirty pictures on his phone, or there were thirty M&M's in the bag of candy.

Further, we wish to strip power from the prosecutor and judge and give the power to the jury. The penalty to the prosecutor for attempting to over punish a defendant is to lose. The jury most accurately represents the people, and they are the ones who will ultimately pay the expense of incarceration.

Further, we wish to directly associate punishment with the act committed and remove the abstraction of judging guilt by category, then punishment by category. We intend to require all twelve jury members to conclude the punishment fits the crime. We fully intend for jury members to consider their own behavior and opinion on morality; thus, we expect it to be the prosecutor's job to explain why an act is harmful if there are jury members who disagree. We expect jury members to ask more questions along those lines. The jury is currently being used as a scapegoat for horrifically harsh punishment under the mask "the jury convicted him" knowing the jury would not have convicted them had they known what was to happen.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 7th Amendment which reads, "the right of trial by jury shall be preserved." Also the 8th Amendment which reads, "[no] excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

Quote, "The history of criminal prosecution is long, bloody, unjust, and downright ludicrous in many cases." – Sean Patrick.

(Attorney's Fees)

Law of Ryvah 2. After a misdemeanor or felony charge against the defendant is resolved without a guilty verdict, the defendant's attorney is to submit a reasonable and complete expense report related to that charge. Those expenses shall be paid by the court to the defendant as a fine

via FPS.

(Explanation of 2nd Law - Attorney's Fees)

We wish to fully reimburse defendants who are not convicted to prohibit monetary attacks. We wish to stop the persecution strategy of bankrupting a defendant with false charges to remove their ability to employ representation for other charges. We wish to remove false accusations. We wish to remove weak and flimsy accusations. We wish to stop the slander of a defendant's character by an abundance of charges with little to no substance. We wish to stop the impact of such secondary issues as publicity, expense of representation, expense of bail, etc.

We acknowledge we will need more courthouses, but far fewer prisons. One of the effects of this law is to encourage private attorneys to offer defendants their services with no or little up-front payments. Most, if not all, defendants who have even a slight chance of winning will be able to obtain a private attorney who can dedicate the necessary hours to the case to provide a reasonably good defense with respect to the defendant's situation. There will still be a need for public defenders for cases where there are no private attorneys willing to represent.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "no person shall . . . be deprived of . . . property, without [a conviction]."

Quote, "The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or musty records. They are written, as with a sunbeam, in the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of the divinity itself, and can never be obscured by mortal power." – Alexander Hamilton, 1775

(Under Three Years)

Law of Ryvah 3. Defendants who suffer from chemical intoxication may be detained at a hospital with a doctor's approval. Defendants who suffer from rage may be detained at a mental institution with a doctor's approval. A defendant may not be incarcerated for a charge (or set of charges) that combined carries a maximum sentence of less than three years until after a guilty verdict has been reached, unless the defendant has (an unexcused absence or tardy for court, or has left a hospital or mental institution without a doctor's release) within the past six years. Any agency that violates this law shall pay the defendant a fine of one AIPH for every hour for every charge the defendant is incarcerated via FPS until they are released or a guilty verdict rendered.

(Explanation of 3rd Law - Under Three Years)

The fundamental principal we are adhering to is innocent until proven guilty. We recognize a defendant may pose an immediate

threat due to drugs or rage. Those defendants need help. They need access to medical and psychiatric care. Further, we intend to fully strip the police from having the power to incarcerate a person. The police are not judges nor jury and shall not be executioner. On the other hand, when a defendant demonstrates they are unwilling to participate in the judicial system (failing to attend court, etc.), then we are left with no alternative. Notice the focus is on small crimes that can render a maximum sentence of less than three years. We will handle more serious charges with the Seventh Law of Ryvah.

Further, we intend to empower defendants to be able to acquire a fair trial as required by the U.S. Constitution. We intend for defendants to be free and able to do research and assist in their own defense. We intend to prohibit the demoralization, depression, and desperation intentionally, maliciously, and strategically inflicted on the defendant. The most important goal is to eliminate all scenarios of "time served" where a defendant (even an innocent one) will accept a guilty verdict because they have already served more time than would have been required if they had been guilty. This is the default approach to convictions for small accusations. Our government has millions of these convictions. The majority of people who have been convicted of a crime, and served under six months, are innocent. They did not commit the crime. In fact, most cases take over a year to get to trial, frequently two or three years. The morality of keeping a defendant in jail for three years when they are facing a maximum three year sentence is horrific - well that is where we were as of 2021. And we must correct this.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "no person shall . . . be deprived of . . . liberty, . . .without [proof they are evading due process of law]."

Quote – "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing." – Edmund Burke

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(Testimony)

Law of Ryvah 4. If law enforcement is not undercover and communicates with a witness (who is not part of law enforcement) more than six hours after the discovery of a potential crime, then they must record the entire communication. If the communication is done in person, then they must video record the witness and officer, and the first thing communicated to the witness must be, "This is being recorded," and the interview must end with, "This concludes our questions." Failure of an officer to comply with this, is an argument a witness has been dissuaded and both

the officer's and witnesses's testimony be excluded for that conversation and all other testimony. Copies of all recordings and videos must be delivered to the defense attorney within one week of production or arrest. If law enforcement fails to make or deliver the recordings and videos on time, then the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPM per recording and video via FPS.

(Explanation of 4th Law - Testimony)

No more bribes, threats, or witness coercion. If a witness changes their story, then one story is false and that is very relevant information as to the credibility of the witness. The defendant must have full access to all of this. It has become standard operating procedure for police to offer bribes to witnesses to compel them to lie to convict innocent people. It has also become standard operating procedure for police to threaten witnesses to compel them to lie to convict innocent people. Our goal is to eliminate these unethical practices.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

Quote, "the only means to gain one's ends with people are force and cunning. Love, also, they say; but that is to wait for sunshine, and life needs every moment." – Johan von Goethe, 1749-1832. ++ this concept is employed by the secret societies and governments to destroy obstacles indifferent to truth.

Quote, "So often people try to use evil to do good under the premise of 'the ends justify the means'; however, the most significant result of using evil is to promote the use of evil." – M. J. Leonard

(Consent)

Law of Ryvah 5. Age of sexual consent is to be determined every ten years by non-biased survey and defined as the age at which twenty-five percent of the surveyed population has voluntarily and intentionally pursued and had any form of physical contact with sexual intent. The survey is to consist only of people of an age within two years of the current age of sexual consent. The survey question shall be: "At what age (did you or do you intend to) voluntarily and intentionally touch any person with the intent to stimulate or gratify the sexual desire of any person?" During (the time prior to the first survey) as well as (if it has been more than ten years without a survey) the age of sexual consent shall decrease by one year per year until reestablished by a survey. If a defendant is arrested for an act made legal by this law the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of 10 AIPY via FPS PA.

(Explanation of 5th Law - Age of Consent)

This is the only cultural Law of Ryvah. Thus, it is radically different from all the others. It also serves as a template for all other cultural laws. The rest of the Laws of Ryvah are

intended to protect freedom and love for all eternity without any change to the law. By contrast, a cultural law is designed to automatically and dynamically modify itself with the ebb and flow of culture, religion, and science.

The key aspect of this template is a reoccurring reevaluation. Every ten years it will be adjusted. The second key aspect is the non-biased survey restricted to the relevant population where the most accurate data can be obtained.

The next key aspect is the exact definition of the question (parameter of data collection) and how it will be interpreted. This is important because any wiggle room here could subject the law to manipulation by corrupting the question or how the results will be interpreted. When designing other cultural laws it is important to expect the elite in power are going to attempt to sabotage it.

Another key element that is very subtle is the question echoes the exact text of the current laws which regulate that aspect of culture. We want to establish a one-to-one connection. We should be able to claim if you are saying yes to this question, then you are violating the associated criminal law; conversely if you are not, then you are not.

The next key element is the motivator clause. This prohibits the avoidance of a survey to circumvent the law in total. If the government wishes to ignore the requirement to host a survey, then it shall be subject to an unpalatable consequence. As for the topic of this template of a cultural law being the age of sexual consent, it is probably the most appropriate topic based on the vast diversity and intense emotional passion/hatred this topic possesses. Other good subjects for cultural laws would be the criminalization of alcohol, drugs, homosexuality, pornography, blasphemy, infidelity, slavery, and many more. All of which could be broken down. For example, many countries have criminalized homosexuality differently for men than for women. Next, to understand how to interpret the data, please notice the question asks for a number (an age. Notice, at 25% we define the age. Observe that extreme numbers are irrelevant. Look at this set of numbers (17, 17, **18**, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 9999). In this example our result is 18 which lands on the 25% mark. The fact someone suggested an outlandish 9999 is irrelevant. It is simply one number and has no more weight than any other number. Further we should understand 25% of the population will be in violation of the law. As far as we are concerned, 25% is very arbitrary. The relevance of it is to identify the severity of a violation of the law. As we increase 25% to 30% we decrease the

severity of the law. Likewise as we decrease the 25% down to 20% we increase the severity. To put this in perspective, 30% of the population will get a speeding ticket. 5% will get a DUI. 1% will be convicted of a minor felony of less than two years in jail. This forces us to conclude cultural laws do not follow any level of logic or reasonability.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 1st Amendment which reads, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion."

Quote, "Conceal your purpose and hide your progress, do not disclose the extent of your designs until they cannot be opposed, until the combat is over. Win the victory before you declare the war." – Ninon de Lenclos, 1623-1706. ++ in 1957 after WWII, the first age of consent laws took shape under the guidance of the Council of Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission to install a mechanism that could control civil unrest, and remove the leader of an uprising. It had nothing to do with protecting children – that was just a sales pitch.

Quote, "Recognize the fortunate so that you may choose their company, and the unfortunate so you may avoid them. Misfortune is usually the crime of folly, and among those who suffer from it there is no malady more contagious." – Baltasar Gracián. 1601-1658.

(Nudity)

Law of Ryvah 6. If a person is arrested for nudity on (private property (where they have permission from the owner or renter to be nude), public beaches (where there are no life guards on duty), public pools (which received funding from the government), or public parks (where the person is more than 100 feet away from a mowed lawn)) indifferent to its vantage point from other locations provided sitting towels are used on chairs and benches on public property, then the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPY via FPS PA.

(Explanation of 6th Law – Nudity)

Historically we know the painting "Daybreak" by Maxfield Parish depicting a nude girl was the most popular image on earth in 1925 with reproductions of it found in 25% of all American households. We know in 1945 the U.S. Army used a bare-breasted woman on posters to recruit men for WWII. Since then there has been an agenda to demonize all forms of nudity by the extreme elite.

Anyone who is so fearful, offended, or terrified of beholding a fellow member of humanity in the nude as God created Adam and Eve suffers from an extreme psychological disorder caused by this unnatural manipulation and needs to be admitted to a psyche ward for mental correction. The de-normalization of observing nudity has manifested perversions of human sexuality including

sodomy, bestiality, sexual sadistic and masochistic abuse, sexual mutilation, sexual violence, and non-biological homosexuality. We observe there has been an enormous increase since 1945 in all of these behaviors. We acknowledge that a small percentage of humanity is biologically homosexual. They are born that way. It matters not how they are raised. We also know many people who claim to be homosexual are not, and it is only a perversion of their true form. Our goal is to once again normalize nudity as it has been for thousands of years.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 1st Amendment which reads, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion."

Quote, "Words [clothing] put you on the defensive. If you have to explain yourself, your power [beauty] is already in question. The image, on the other hand, imposes itself as a given. It discourages questions, creates forceful associations, resists unintended interpretations, communicates instantly, and forges bonds that transcend social differences." – from *48 Laws of Power* by Robert Greene.

Quote, "the value of a thing sometimes lies not in what one attains with it, but in what one pays for it – what it costs us." – Friedrich Nietzsche.

Quote, "Fear of failure in the mind of a performer is, for an onlooker, already evidence of failure." – Baltasar Gracián. 1601-1658. ++ the obscurement caused by clothing causes us to ponder what defect you lack the confidence to reveal.

(Payments for Not Guilty)

Law of Ryvah 7. If a defendant is incarcerated prior to a guilty verdict who (does not have an unexcused absence or tardy from court, and does not have an unauthorized departure from a hospital or mental institution) and is not deemed guilty to all charges, then the court shall pay the defendant a fine of one AIPH for every hour the defendant was incarcerated for each charge that did not receive a guilty verdict via FPS.

(Explanation of 7th Law – Payment for Not Guilty)

The goal is innocent until proven guilty. Here it is at the court's discretion/risk to incarcerate a defendant prior to a guilty verdict. Notice, a defendant does not need to be found innocent. It does not matter why a defendant is not found guilty. If the court drops the charges, then the court pays the fine. If the defendant dies, then the court pays the fine. If the defendant gets a hung jury, then the court pays the fine. If a defendant is found guilty on one charge, but not guilty on the second charge, then the court pays the fine on the second charge. Notice, the more charges filed, the more risk is burdened. Each and every charge that does not generate a guilty

verdict generates the fine. Our goal is for only legitimate charges to be filed. We also want a conservative court. Once a court can guarantee a sentence of thirty or more years, additional charges are moot.

As a side note, the practice of a sentence being reduced should be mostly eliminated. Thirty years should be thirty years with something like a 20% discount for good behavior. It is treason to intentionally misinform the public. If a person's minimum sentence is only four years because they will get 33% time and can earn up to six years off for educational programs, then it is unethical to tell the people 30 years ($30 \times 33\% = 10$, $10 - 6 = 4$). It is very important to recognize that 100% of this fine is avoidable. A court never needs to risk a payment. Simply do not incarcerate innocent defendants prior to a guilty verdict. If the court is at all concerned with obtaining a guilty verdict, simply do not put them in jail. That, of course, is the true objective. Jail should be reserved for the guilty.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "no person shall . . . be deprived of . . . liberty, . . . without [a conviction]."

Quote, "Since the beginning of history, tyrants have used criminal law to crush opposition, non-conformists, and undesirable minorities. Indeed, one's home could not be his castle, his property be his own, or his rights to expression and conscience be intact if he could be searched, arrested, judged, or imprisoned in inconsistent or unjust ways." – Sean Patrick

(Double Jeopardy)

Law of Ryvah 8. If a defendant is charged with a crime or crimes based on a given scope of acts known to the court or prosecution which has already been used to levy a charge which has been dropped or resolved, then the court (all courts) shall reject any and all new charges for acts within the same scope. If a court does not reject such new charge, then the court shall pay the defendant a fine of four AIPY per charge via FPS.

(Explanation of 8th Law – Double Jeopardy)

Obviously, this is enforcing double jeopardy. The Constitution reads, "no man shall twice be put at risk." A person is put at risk the moment they are arrested. The Constitution has been subverted in many ways. The prosecution can re-file. . .not anymore. A hung jury. . .not anymore. Simply reinterpreting an act as first degree, second degree, etc. to bypass double jeopardy. . .not anymore. Being arrested for the same act from multiple jurisdictions. . .not anymore. Having the case dropped because of a constitutional violation and simply

refiling. . .not anymore. With this law, the defendant prepares the defense only once. If they are not convicted, then it is over.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, “no person shall . . . be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy.”

Quote, “Affliction shall not rise up a second time.” – King James Bible, referenced by the Founding Fathers in support and drafting the clause about double jeopardy in our 5th Amendment.

Quote, “It is a rule of law that a man shall not be twice vexed for one and the same cause.” – A maxim connected to Coke and Blackstone.

Quote, “In a case of 1696, the King’s Bench – England’s highest criminal court – affirmed the right when it acquitted defendants charged with larceny because they had been acquitted of earlier charges of breaking and entering for the same crime. Though they faced different charges than before, the court’s ruling said the defendants could not be indicted for larceny or on any charge ‘for the same fact’ or deed.” – from ‘Know Your Bill of Rights’ by Sean Patrick.

(Unconstitutional Laws)

Law of Ryvah 9. A. If a person challenges a law or Presidential Executive Order, or anything by any name that has the power of a law (National Security Council memos for example), as unconstitutional and the court finds that the law or executive order is unconstitutional, obsolete, or unenforceable, then the court shall pay a reward to that person of four AIPY via FPS and the law or order is void—it is not now, nor ever was.

B. If a judge concludes person is not injured by a government program, Presidential Executive Order, government policy, or law and therefor cannot challenge the constitutionality of it, while the person makes the claim the law threatens to subvert, reduce, or minimize any U.S. citizen’s free exercise of their constitutional rights, then that judge must pay the person a fine of ten AIPY vis FPS.

(Explanation of 9th Law – Unconstitutional Laws)

A. The goal is to remove unconstitutional material (laws, presidential executive orders, etc.) from our country. To succeed we must remove them faster than they are being added. By establishing a substantial financial reward that makes it profitable to challenge laws, we can accomplish this goal. We also wish to simplify the books. Having excessive information increases the difficulty of maintaining a free nation. Laws should be made clear and concise as to leave no room for misinterpretation. It should be agreed that the only requirement to challenge a law is a belief that it is

unconstitutional and violates our rights. A person does not need to have been injured by the law. It should not be expected that a person be personally affected by an unconstitutional law to challenge it. For by then it is too late and their rights have been violated. It is our goal to incentivise a radical transformation from oppression to freedom in which anyone can participate. The implementation of this law will dramatically increase public awareness and interest in the matter of knowing what a fair and just government ought to look like and increase public awareness of how far we have diverted from the Constitution. This will shed light on unconstitutional laws that have been passed and shame our current government for allowing it.

B. This literally targets an actual ruling by at least one judge that is so grievous it gets its own clause to insure it never happens again.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 1st Amendment which reads, "... right ... to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Quote, "God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it." – Daniel Webster.

Quote, "Do not separate text from historical background. If you do. You will have perverted and subverted the Constitution, which can only end in a distorted, bastardized form of illegitimate government." – James Madison

(Corruption)

Law of Ryvah 10. Government funded organizations cannot hold fund-raisers, cannot receive or make donations, cannot possess any investments of their own money (thus, money of others may be invested), cannot lobby for or against any law (this does not prevent them from producing statistical reports, data, or professional recommendations available on their website provided no reference is made to current bills up for consideration), and cannot support or oppose any candidate for a publicly elected position, (this includes paid or volunteer staff claiming affiliation to the organization verbally or by wearing a uniform). Any government funded organization that violates this during any given month will be fined 20% of its yearly government funding per month in violation, which shall be deducted from future funding automatically or paid back to the state via FPS.

(Explanation of 10th Law – Corruption)

We must put a stop to all conflicts of interest of government funded organizations. We must stop these organizations from voicing an opinion. Taxpayer money should never go for lobbying. We pay them to do a job. The money should not go to

anything but doing that job. Fund raisers are not their job. Money is not to be rerouted via donations. They are not to augment or depend on investments to pay their expenses; that would create a conflict of interest. Using taxpayer money to lobby for bills or candidates who will give them more money is a direct conflict of interest.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through Article II, paragraph 8, the oath, which reads, "I do solemnly swear [to] . . . preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution . . ."

Quote, "Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. . . . they are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty." – Thomas Jefferson

Quote, "The shortest and best way to make your fortune is to let people see clearly that it is in their interests to promote yours." – Jean de la Bruyère, 1645-1696 ++ Bribery and corruption fueled by tax-payers is akin to forcing a man to sharpen the blade of his guillotine.

(Pardons)

Law of Ryvah 11. When a law is changed such that an act is legalized, everyone convicted of the act automatically has that conviction removed and voided. When this occurs, all evidence of the act possessed by all government agencies is to be given to the defendant and nothing shall be retained by any government agency, not even a record of the act. For every month a defendant is incarcerated for an act after it has been legalized in this way the court shall pay a fine of one AIPM via FPS to the defendant.

(Explanation of 11th Law – Pardons)

The statement we make when we declare an act is not a crime is the act should never have been a crime. The idea is to support the fighters for freedom. If we enjoy the freedom to perform an act, it is probable we possess that freedom because someone was willing to go to jail for the right we now enjoy. To continue to punish a person who has been proven to be a fighter for freedom is to promote oppression and discourage people from fighting for freedom. The removal of all evidence supports this goal and inhibits post reform retaliation. By giving the evidence to the defendant, we restore their faith. They can fight for what they believe in and win.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 8th Amendment which reads, "[no] . . . cruel and unusual punishments inflicted."

Quote, "It is better to die on your feet than live on your knees." – Emiliano Zapata

Quote, "It is better to abandon all state laws than to infringe on even one Constitutional

right; for we favor anarchy over slavery.” – M. J. Leonard

(Intent)

Law of Ryvah 12. As part of an interaction with an individual that is not malicious, unwanted by the recipient, violent, or forceful, sexual intent is defined as an expectation that as a result of the interaction with the individual sex with the individual could occur within one week. If the court uses a less restrictive definition for sexual intent against a defendant who was not malicious, violent, forceful, or unwanted by the recipient, then the court shall pay a fine of 10 AIPY via FPS to the defendant.

(Explanation of 12th Law – Intent)

We need to divide this term into two separate terms with radically different meanings. Then we need a clear and concise definition which leaves no room for interpretation. This is our goal. In truth, all legal terms should have such explicit definitions. Our goal here is to sever this term in half. The half that contains malice, violence, force, and is clearly unwanted, keeps the old definition with these new requirements. Truthfully, without these requirements, the old definition is unconstitutional in several ways: 1. Freedom of speech, 2. It is vague, 3. It is over broad, 4. It prohibits the right to pursue happiness.

The second definition of the term is devoid of malice, violence, force, and is not unwanted. We have to acknowledge an enormous range of behavior by parents, friends, siblings, fans, and behaviors as people mature, experiment, and practice courtship. The selection of a person whom you will have children with is the single most important decision a person will make during their life. Because of this, the infringement must only be at the point where sex could be eminent. To establish sex could be eminent, we qualify the act with “an expectation that as a result of the act sex could occur.” This is not meant to be easy to establish. It is intended to allow a person to cultivate a relation to the point of marriage which would not occur until the subject is legal. This would allow loyalty to be proven, but more importantly, if the relation fails the subject is unharmed and benefits greatly from having it. Truth be told, all of these relations would be expected to end prior to marriage, especially as the age of marriage continues to rise. The benefits to a person who practices social interaction, dating, and courtship are enormous. A second byproduct is well employed and educated breadwinners are likely to comprise the other half of the relation establishing very

high expectations in the subject. Losers don't get to participate.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment and is a definition of a term required to achieve the 6th Amendment. "The accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

Quote, "The beginning of wisdom is the definition of terms." – Socrates

(Removing Children)

Law of Ryvah 13. If any government employee removes a child from their (parent with custody) without (video or photographic evidence depicting child abuse or child endangerment, or video or audio recording testimony from the child claiming abuse or endangerment), then that government agency shall pay a fine to the parent the child was removed from of one AIPM for every day the child is gone for each child removed via FPS.

(Explanation of 13th Law – Removing Children)

We wish to strip power away from Child Protective Services, while not fully dismantling it. In a healthy society people do not abuse their children, but we don't have a healthy society. The power to rock the cradle must be in the hands of the parent. Nothing but abuse or the child's desperate plea for asylum should allow a government to separate parent from child.

My personal belief is that only four things should separate a child from their parents: emancipation, marriage, adulthood, or death. This belief is based on family honor where you, your parents, your children are all. . . part of you. Of course, with this philosophy I also inherit my father's debts and am punished for my father's crimes. I am one life that (thru procreation) has lived for thousands of years.

In a modern day paradigm devoid of family honor and responsibility, I would acknowledge the need to allow a child to request help and get help. I would acknowledge an injury on a child should cause mandatory reporters to identify the cause and document the incident with photos and an explanation of their research.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "no person shall . . . be deprived of life, liberty, or property . . ."

Quote, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." – William Ross Wallace (1819-1881)

(Marriage)

Law of Ryvah 14. If a person is arrested for officiating, attending, or participating in a marriage based on the gender, race, religion, or number of participants, husbands, or wives, then the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of 10 AIPY via FPS PA.

(Explanation of 14th Law - Marriage)

Our goal is to remove marriage from government. Marriage is clearly a religious act. Our Constitution states "we shall respect no religion." Our government has no business using the word marriage, domestic partnership, or any other religious act. There should be no laws that reference either, anywhere, ever. It is the respecting of a religion which has established what amounts to a monetary bribe. A monetary bribe which is at the core a conflict. As soon as we recognize this and remove the bribe, all arguments over marriage will be moot.

I have no objection to contracts unless they are verbal. Verbal contracts are prolific with problems, I love marriage contracts that clearly spell out the rights, privileges, obligations, and consequences. A good contract clearly identifies what happens in a breach or termination of contract. It identifies expectations and represents a meeting of the minds were neither party is taking abusive advantage of the other. The government should not pay a man and a woman to enter into a particular contract while failing to pay three men who do the same. One contract should not have benefits and privileges such as survivor benefits or legal immunity for sex acts when other contracts do not. The government should not respect one contract over another, especially when the contract is founded in religious ceremony and structure; that is respecting religion. Imagine if you can, a tax law that paid you \$100,000 per year if you were a man with five or more wives. In other words respecting a polygamous religion. Oh, and we will also add that all your wives must be assigned to you by an elder. Such an imaginary law respects religion, violates the Constitution, and cannot be tolerated.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 1st Amendment which reads, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion."

Quote, "In 1824, James Rothschild married his brother's daughter, and so began the family policy to marry within the family. With such incestuous anchoring the family thrived amidst chaos. Concentration was the foundation of their power, wealth, and stability." Historical fact from *48 Laws of Power* by Robert Greene.

Quote, "The Egyptian King Akhenaten married two of his daughters. While this is debated, some historical parallels exist: Akhenaten's father Amenhotep III married his daughter Sitamun, while Ramesses II married two or more of his daughters, even though their marriages might simply have been ceremonial.." – Wikipedia

Quote, "The LDS church men married several women in a church approved polygamous relationships. However, many were widows or elderly women for whom he merely cared or gave the protection of his name. Many men were killed or died and women needed protection of a marriage. This practice was abandoned when Utah became a state. However, rogue groups still practice polygamy today."

(Recording)

Law of Ryvah 15. A. If a law enforcement officer knowingly prohibits, or attempts to prohibit, the recording of a law enforcement officer who is not inside a law enforcement structure (interacting with another person after the law enforcement officer has been identified as a law enforcement officer) or (while on duty), then the law enforcement officer shall pay the person (making the recording, or attempting to make the recording) a fine of one AIPY via FPS.

B. If a law enforcement officer or government agent intentionally destroys, damages, or renders useless privately owned surveillance equipment on private property or the property used by a private business, then the law enforcement officer or government agent shall pay the owner of the surveillance equipment a fine of 10 AIPY via FPS. Property refers to real property (land) and not vehicles.

(Explanation of 15th Law – Recording)

A. Police are no longer allowed to commit crimes. Police will be held accountable. Full transparency and accountability of law enforcement must be obtained. This is why we require body cams.

B. National security is not a reason to violate our rights. It is a reason for full transparency. Also in part B, we are specifically excluding body cams, hand held cameras and cameras on vehicles. It is intended the Fifteenth Law covers different aspects of surveillance. Notice part A is only one AIPY while part B is ten AIPY. That is because surveillance from structures fixed on real property is capable of revealing much darker secrets. Consider the video footage from September 11th, 2001 of the Pentagon attack. 104 cameras on structures were seized in the interest of national security. Never again! I want the footage on those cameras made public. Those cameras would provide proof of the perpetrator of the attack.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "The

accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury.”

Quote, “Truth is so precious that she should always be attended a bodyguard of lies.” – Winston Churchill.

(Bodycams)

Law of Ryvah 16. If a law enforcement officer discharges a weapon and does not have a body camera equipped and recording, then the officer shall pay a fine of one AIPY to the person the weapon was discharged at via FPS.

(Explanation of 16th Law – Bodycams)

Body cams are required. It’s that simple. Notice that we are actually targeting the individual. We expect the government to throw the officer under the bus. This makes them accountable.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, “The accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury.”

(Restitution)

Law of Ryvah 17. If (a convicted defendant is fined, has money or assets or property seized, or pays any law enforcement agency for any reason) and (all money and revenue from these fines, money, assets, property, and payments (including any interest gained on such) are not paid to the victim or victims of the defendant), then the agency which received the revenue shall pay a fine to the victim of one AIPY plus all the revenue via FPS. If no victim can be identified, then a random US citizen from the state the defendant is from is paid instead.

(Explanation of 17th Law – Restitution)

This is to stop a conflict of interest where the more the police steal, the more money they are paid. The idea of seizing money, assets, etc. from convicted defendants after conviction is great, but none of that money can fall into the hands of law enforcement. Not even the expense of collecting and distributing the money can be reimbursed from money taken from defendants. If the law enforcement are unwilling to give the money to the victims, then don’t take it. There can be no exception to this conflict of interest.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through Article II, paragraph 8, the oath, which reads, “I do solemnly swear [to] . . . preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution . . .”
Quote, ‘Everybody steals in commerce and industry. I’ve stolen a lot myself. But I know how to steal.’ – Thomas Edison 1847-1933. ++ Let us prohibit the police from doing this to victims.

(Inaction)

Law of Ryvah 18. If a defendant is fined, arrested, or incarcerated by law enforcement for inaction (failing to perform a task they have not agreed to perform, failing to purchase a product, or failing to wear a product), then the law enforcement agency shall pay the defendant (one thousand times the fine) and (one AIPM for each day incarcerated) via the FPS PA. Being ordered to "stop" an action, "pull over," "freeze," or "drop your weapon," etc. is to assume a state of inaction; thus excluded. Likewise, preventative orders such as "do not do an action," are to maintain or assume inaction. If law enforcement, fire protection, or health protection officials make demands and a defendant fails to comply, then that grants the officials the right to use force to protect people, acquire license, and acquire insurance information. Further, termination of employment, licenses, or memberships does not represent a fine. Removing a defendant from private property which the defendant is not leasing or the owner thereof represents protecting the people. Agreeing to perform a task is intended to apply to health and safety responsibilities such as police, fire protection, military, and even baby sitters. The ability for such people to relinquish their agreed upon responsibility is contingent on the ability of someone else taking over. Further, it can never be interpreted a person has agreed to break the law; thus, subject to arrest, etc. for inaction. Further, it is to be interpreted this does not infringe on the publicly accepted policy and practices of law enforcement to control a person who is incarcerated, under arrest, has a warrant for their arrest, or a suspect with sufficient evidence to arrest. Additionally aiding an organization is also excluded. In other words, law enforcement can document your conduct (such as not wearing a helmet while riding a motorcycle) and communicate it to an organization which has established a contract you agreed to which established a fine for that conduct.

(Explanation of 18th Law - Inaction)

This concept is difficult; inaction is not a crime. Yet, if you agree to take on a responsibility and then do not do it, this is one action over a long stretch of time. It is not inaction. A babysitter is not inactive if she does not intervene to protect the child she is responsible for. Giving birth to a child is an action that lasts 18 years. Getting elected president is an action that lasts four years. My litmus test is a dead body is in a state of total inaction. A dead body can never be held to have broken a law. A dead president immediately relinquishes all his responsibilities; thus, his dead body cannot fail to do something. It has no responsibilities.

Next we need to acknowledge the need of law enforcement to prevent future actions by ordering a subject to "stop." This is to err in good faith of law enforcement. While we have a lot of very unethical police who will kill an innocent man, we also have a lot of unethical people who will kill a policeman. If the officer orders you to drop your gun, I don't care if it's a cell phone, I don't care if it will smash on the concrete, you need to release it immediately with your fingers spread apart and your hands away from your body in plain clear view while you

yell "yes, sir" in a controlled firm voice of respect and fear acknowledging there may be a law enforcement officer pointing a lethal weapon at you who is already fearful for his life. A defendant who plays games, jokes around, or does not take the situation seriously, has earned the right to die. No part of this law is intended to protect you in situations like this. The next aspect may be even more complex to explain, the use of force as granted by inaction. If you are in a motor vehicle and wish to be inactive, then the officer gains the privilege of removing you from the vehicle. If he cannot locate your lawful privilege of using the roads taxpayers built using taxpayer money where taxpayers established a requirement to be licensed, then your car is getting removed from the road and it will not be allowed to be a threat to the public safety. My advice is to help the officer help you overcome whatever problem you have. If you are on private property, you have a choice, walk off or be dragged off.

Next the subpoena, this is required. Your rights to inaction do not protect you from the needs of the citizens of this country to compel you to testify as a witness. Honestly, if I could make a dead man talk, I would. Notice that I do not reserve the ability to compel a person to serve on a jury. It is my intention and hope that jury members will be financially compensated for their time based on either minimum wage for the unemployed or 150% of a juror's established verifiable income. Next the concept of failing to purchase a product is aimed directly at health care. I think a national health care program based on the Oregon plan is a great idea, but it must be funded from the general fund. All health insurance companies must be removed and the medical procedures offered must be based on a cost-to-benefit analysis from greatest ratio of benefits to least. There are to be no levels of care so that congressmen and homeless will receive the exact same care. Requirements for the general population must also be required of all congressmen. If a private individual wants private medical care, (not offered to everyone as part of the national health care program,) then the private individual can pay for it with their own money from a for-profit hospital which does not serve the public. Upon analyzing this we realize no one should be compelled to purchase any product.

Next, failing to wear a product; this is obviously aimed at wearing masks in response to Covid -19. We need only contemplate a national dress code that varies by age, gender, and rank where the proud display of religious ideals to a God

you do not worship may be required by law. We can never allow this. We can never allow any gateway to this. There can be no exceptions.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, “No person shall be . . . deprived of . . . liberty [labor], or property [labor] . . . without [a conviction].”

Quote, “the power to compel a person into action against their will is the power to convert that person into a slave.” – M. J. Leonard

(Vaccines)

Law of Ryvah 19. A. If law enforcement takes any action against a person, parent, or child for (failing to take or accept a microchip, vaccine, or any form of medication) or (not doing something which requires a microchip, vaccine, or medication), then the law enforcement or agency shall pay the parent one thousand AIPY via FPS PA. A vaccine is defined here as any medical or psychological procedure or substance administered in any way.

B. If a government funded school, fire department, or hospital refuses to provide service to a person because they have not received a vaccine, microchip, or medication, then the school, fire department, or hospital shall pay the person a fine of one AIPM via FPS.

(Explanation of 19th Law – Vaccines)

It is understood that many people believe that vaccines are used to depopulate the world. There is evidence to suggest the aids virus was distributed via vaccine. Many people believe that vaccines are used to dumb down and sedate the population into a state of lethargic apathy and acceptance of an indoctrination into slave labor. It is a fact there is a direct correlation between the administration of vaccines to children and autism in children. We need only look at the cyanide laced Kool-aid the citizens of Jamestown were compelled to drink. To understand the absolute requirement to prohibit any government from compelling the citizens to take any vaccine. This law is intended to prohibit the government from harming the parent or child directly or indirectly. The government cannot require you to drink the Kool-aid in order to keep your job, go shopping, enjoy the park, etc. Restrictions are actions against you. If a government agency is paying a private organization to place restrictions on you, then the government agency is taking an action against you and is subject to the fine. Only a private organization is exempt from this law except as defined in part B.

Part B. Focuses on schools, even fully private schools with no

government funding. The fine is much smaller, but still accomplishes the objective. Also the only act the school is prohibited from doing is refusing to enroll because of a failure to take the vaccine. It is intentionally watered down.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "No person shall be . . . deprived of . . . liberty [labor], or property [labor] . . . without [a conviction]."

Quote, "Hitler used powerful drugs to make 'super soldiers' with no consideration to the fatal side effects. Hitler also used drugs on himself, for energy and strength. He also drugged internees as test subjects to determine the effects of the drugs on malaria, typhoid, and other diseases."

(Dolls)

Law of Ryvah 20. If a person is arrested for the possession, display, use, manufacturing, sale, purchase, or distribution of a doll, sculpture, robot, statuette, figurine, mannequin, model, or any figure, then the court shall pay the defendant a fine of ten AIPY per charge via FPS PA.

(Explanation of 20th Law - Dolls or figures)
Freedom of speech is one of our most precious rights. Dolls (and their many forms) are a branch of art and freedom of speech. There are agendas to criminalize them. There is already legislation in other countries to outlaw certain types of dolls. This type of an attack uses parental fear with the association of horrific crime. They fabricate a crisis. They find some innocent little girl, and they claim the monster had possession of (something they want to outlaw) in this case, dolls. They launch an elaborate advertising campaign to persuade the public the dolls caused the horrific crime and the only way to protect the public is to outlaw the dolls. At first they will outlaw only a very specific type of doll, something nobody really cares about. Once the community has accepted this, then the definition will be expanded until all dolls are a crime. To see this progression in implementation you need only watch public TV when they depict the statue of David (a doll) which is the iconic symbol of the nation of Italy. Notice how they censor out his mid-section. If you are an Italian, you should be angry. If you are an American, you should be angry. If you are a human, you should be angry. No doll can ever be classified as a crime.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 1st Amendment which reads, "...no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech . . ."

Quote, “the bland exterior – like the unreadable poker face – is often the perfect smoke screen, hiding your intentions behind the comfortable and familiar. If you lead the sucker down a familiar path, he won’t catch on when you lead him into a trap.” – 48 *Laws of Power* by Robert Greene. ++ the criminalization of dolls is a well camouflaged trap.

Quote, “There are very few men – and they are the exceptions – who are able to think and feel beyond the present moment.” – Carl von Clausewitz, 1780-1831. ++ Very few people are able to see what the oppression of dolls will transform into.

Quote, “The most ordinary cause of people’s mistakes is their being too much frightened at the present danger, and not enough so at that which is remote.” – Cardinal de Retz. ++ The present danger will be the heinous criminal activity of a sick man – the remote will be the removal of Freedom of Speech and the enslavement of the entire nation.

(Return Property)

Law of Ryvah 21. When a government agency or private company under the authority of a government agency takes possession of personal property from a known person (including under a search warrant), then if (the property has not been returned to the person within three months of the date taken) and (the property has not been determined to be illegal by: a chemical analysis in the case of drugs, chemicals, or medicine; a judge’s assessment in the case of weapons possessed by convicted felons, counterfeit money, stolen property when the true owner can be identified, and something produced by the commission of a crime; and a jury trial in the case of weapons owned by non-felons, pornography, something specifically used in the commission of a crime, and piracy or counterfeit products), then that government agency or private company shall pay a fine of (10% of the fair market value of vehicles; 10% the replacement cost of tools, computers, machinery, dishes, clothing, children’s toys, furniture, appliances, and bedding; 10% of the appraised value of antiques, artwork, jewelry, fossils, and mineral specimens; 10% of US currency, stocks, and bonds; and 10% of market value of silver and gold) per month to the owner of the property via FPS. Appraisals must be provided for items needing appraisal and can be attached to the item. The appraisal can be submitted at any point in time by an attorney or the owner of the property; however, the value is to be assessed at zero until the appraisal of the item has been sent by certified mail. Documentation of the purchase price can serve as an appraisal at its purchase price. In order for an appraisal to be valid it must be from a company in the business related to the item. (Antiques, art, jewelry, or fossils and minerals, etcetera), and include the name and contact information of the appraiser. Possessions or personal property seized from incarcerated persons may be returned by placing said property in property-in-storage for the inmate upon release.

(Explanation of 21st Law – Return Property)

We are focusing on innocent until proven guilty and the right to a fair trial which requires the ability to defend yourself. By taking a person’s assets, the police can inflict extreme hardship, financial loss and expense, and deny a defendant the

ability to defend themselves. If you take their car, they can't go to work or must rent or purchase a new car. The same is true of many things. If the police take enough, they can completely cripple a person: no phone, no computer, no car, no furniture, no dishes, no clothing. Do you get it yet? Our goal is to force the police to simply return the property.

Unfortunately it is not that easy. There is some stuff we do not want them to return. Obviously we will not return the money they stole from the bank, but how do we determine this? So we defined categories: chemist, judge, jury, everything else. Each of these four categories cover a specific type of property. A chemist is obvious; we use a professional expert to make the determination. The three remaining are a scale of easy, hard, and very hard. A judge's assessment is easy. "Hey judge, we don't want to return this," - prosecutor. "Okay, what's the excuse?" - Judge. As a result, this is a very narrow list, not just a weapon, but one owned by a convicted felon. Notice counterfeit money is here, but counterfeit products are not. Money is intended to include money orders, bank checks, stamps, stocks and other currencies which are *counterfeit*. This is key. It in no way covers real money, real money orders, real bank checks, real stamps, etc. Of course the next item is stolen property where the true owner can be identified. Thus, a thief with a hundred dollars (even if you know he stole the money, but you don't know who from), the police cannot keep it. Why? Because if you don't know who it was taken from, then the truth is you don't know it was stolen. I now envision a scenario where the police bust a ring and seize a truckload of stolen property from hundreds of unidentified victims. Well the police have three months to identify as many as they can. This is intentional. As a victim, I want my property back. I envision a lost & found style police recovery website where victims can identify stolen property and search the database.

Next, "something produced by the commission of a crime." Money is produced by the crime of selling illegal stuff. The bookkeeping records, not the computer, are produced: however, if these records cannot be moved onto another computer, then the computer gets sucked in. This is like ink on paper. If I can't keep the ink without keeping the paper, then the police get to keep the paper. Of course, there is this mysterious and magical device called a copy machine that I could claim allows the police to keep the data and return the paper. Property that was theoretically purchased with money which was produced by the commission of a crime is not a product of the crime. It is only

indirectly connected.

The next category is very hard: by a jury trial. This would require the prosecution to bring the case to trial within three months or start paying rent, or photograph documents and return the property with a lean to seize it again upon the determination of a jury. The right to bear arms puts weapons owned by non-felons in this category. All forms of pornography and child pornography fall into this category. I trust no judge with the capacity to know the difference between legal and illegal art. Something specifically used in the commission of a crime, this is strange because it would include the murder weapon, this sounds ridiculous until you do the math: A baseball bat - \$7, a kitchen knife - \$5, a handgun - \$200. What is 10% of \$200? Well \$20. The conviction of an average gun charge will cost society between \$100,000 and \$300,000. If the object is important, simply pay the rent. Even a couple hundred dollars in rent is perfectly acceptable. Oh, but now we have a solid precedent that benefits the defendant and irrelevant property is not economical to keep nor does keeping the property sabotage the defendant's ability to function. I also want to point out if the police do their job and get the case to trial within three months, none of this matters.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "no person shall . . . be deprived of . . . property, without [a conviction]."

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

Quote, "The tactic of strangulation is to deprive your opponent of the resources required to live, where upon neither innocence nor guilt matter." – M. J. Leonard

(Evidence for Appeal)

Law of Ryvah 22. If all evidence used in trial is not preserved ((digitally in its original form if it is a computer file) or (photographed in color at a minimum of 1080 by 680 pixel resolution)) and available to the defendant's attorney for the purpose of an appeal, then the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPY via FPS. If any part of this evidence becomes lost prior to the defendant's release, then the convictions dependant on the evidence are concluded as time served.

(Explanation of 22nd Law - Evidence for Appeal)

The function of the destruction of evidence used in trial is to hide an injustice and promote malpractice. In the case of drugs, I would expect the report from a chemist that identifies the substance. Evidence not used in trial is not bound by this

law. The goal is to be able to recreate the trial. With this in mind, both the defense and prosecution may wish to add arguments and counter arguments that did not get included in trial such that if the case is appealed and areas perceived to be irrelevant become important, these arguments and counter arguments can address them. It should be obvious if the defendant is representing themselves then this evidence must be available to them as they are their own attorney.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 1st Amendment which reads, "...no law ... abridging the freedom of speech ..."

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a ... trial, by an impartial jury."

(Curfew)

Law of Ryvah 23. A. If a person is detained or incarcerated in any manner for violating any kind of curfew, then the government agency detaining or incarcerating them shall pay the person a fine of one AIPM via FPS PA.

B. If a person is fined for violating a curfew, then the agency placing the fine shall pay a fine of one hundred times the amount of the fine the agency placed to the person being fined via FPS.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "No person shall ... be deprived of ... liberty ... without [a conviction]".

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 1st Amendment which reads, "...no law ... abridging the freedom of speech ..."

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a ... trial, by an impartial jury."

(FPS)

Law of Ryvah 24. **FPS** = the Fine Payment Standard. When a person or organization is required to pay a fine, fee, or reward to a payee, the payee's attorney shall submit an invoice to the payer via certified mail. The attorney shall continue to send monthly statements to the payer. The payer shall pay the payee's attorney who will deduct for unpaid services rendered and then pay the balance to the payee within 30 days.

The payment to the payee is not considered income and is not subject to any form of tax. There is an additional fee of 4% on the unpaid balance every month (thus approximately 82% APR). This four percent fee applies to both the payer and the payee's attorney. If after each year, the fine, fee, or reward has not been paid in full, then all the assets of the payer are to be seized to pay the debt. The payee's attorney may choose to do the seizing of the assets which

may be sold at auction. At this point if the payer is an organization, then that organization shall be dissolved and all employees terminated. Then the unpaid balance becomes the responsibility of the parent organization. If this fine, fee, or reward is to be paid by an individual, then a year later the employer becomes responsible and becomes the payer of the fine, fee, or reward via FPS. If the employer is not a city, then a year later the city having jurisdiction over the employer becomes the payer. If the employer is a city, then a year later the county becomes the payer. If the county is the payer, then a year later the state becomes the payer.

No form of bankruptcy has the power to remove this debt or prevent the seizing of assets or the escalation of the debt to the parent organization.

If the invoice is contested by the payer, then the interest on the invoice will accrue from the date of the invoice, not the date of the judgement of the validity of the invoice.

If the payment is to be paid to every US citizen, then any attorney at law from each state may submit the invoice and distribute payment to each of the US citizens within the one-and-only-one state they represent. No attorney or law firm may invoice for more than one state. The payer must pay only one invoice from each state and must send a letter via certified mail to all other attorneys from that state, identifying the attorney who was paid, the date payment was made, the check number or tracking number of the payment, and the amount paid.

If the act causing the fine, fee, or reward was done in the interest of national security, then the fine, fee, or reward is quadrupled.

A successful appeal indicates the judge who presided over trial failed to do their job and that judge shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIWY via FPS. Further, a successful appeal removes a guilty verdict and thus all other FPS fines that would have taken place are also applicable.

PA = Plus Associates: the arresting officer shall pay an additional fine to the defendant of one AIPY via FPS. Further the politician(s) if alive, or the estates thereof if one exists, who authored the law being used to make the arrest shall also pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPY via FPS.

AIPY = the average income per capita for one year.

AIPM = one twelfth the AIPY. (one month)

AIPW = one 50th the AIPY. (week)

AIPD = one fifth the AIPW. (day)

AIPH = one eighth AIPD. (hour)

AVL = sixty AIPY. (average value of a life)

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 1st Amendment which reads, “. . .no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech . . .”

Quote, “All government ought to be instituted . . . to enable the individuals who compose [the common wealth] to enjoy their national rights.” – James Wilson.

Quote, “The Constitution is not an instrument for the government to restrain the people, it is an instrument for the people to restrain the government – lest it come to dominate our lives and interests.” – Patrick Henry

(Solicitation)

Law of Ryvah 25. In any accusation of attempt or solicitation of a crime, (where the participation of another person is required) the crime must be identified with an understanding the attempt or solicitation is a request or offer which if done will be a crime. This understanding must be known to both parties. Participation excludes all forced conduct and unwilling conduct. If it is even remotely possible the act is not a crime, then the attempt or solicitation is freedom of speech. If a defendant is charged with attempt or solicitation and the crime has not been identified or there is a remote possibility the act is not a crime, then the court shall pay the defendant a fine of one AIPY via FPS. Identified is to be interpreted as “as a crime” with reasonable confidence, not absolute proof; thus, a statement by a participant of “I believe that is a crime” adequately identifies and provides understanding. Prior to such a statement, understanding cannot be established, and after it, understanding is proven.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 1st Amendment which reads, “. . .no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech . . .”

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment and is a definition of a term required to achieve the 6th Amendment. “The accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury.”

(Verbal Testimony)

Law of Ryvah 26. Verbal testimony of events more than three years in the past from when the testimony is given is inadmissible for the prosecution. Video recorded and created within three years remains admissible; however, the witness is still required to appear during trial for cross examination by the defense. In this case the prosecution will not be permitted to question the witness during trial. If the prosecution asks the witness a question about events over three years in the past, or video recorded testimony is presented without the opportunity for the defense to cross examine the witness, then the court is to pay the defendant a fine of five AIPY via FPS and the prosecutor is to pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPY via FPS.

(Explanation of 26th Law - Verbal Testimony)

Verbal testimony is the least creditable type of evidence that is admissible in a trial. It changes on a whim and is frequently for sale to the highest bidder. Further, it deteriorates over time. The closer the testimony is to the event, the more accurate it is, and by the time it is three years away from the event it cannot be trusted. Compounding this is the impact emotions and fear can play on the mind. A hundred plus years ago, verbal testimony was used to convict women of witchcraft under the claim they had turned men into toads. Obviously it was an error then, just as it is an error today to trust verbal testimony. People get scared and their

minds alter what they believe to be true. And, we have said nothing of malicious intent or greed. For these reasons, there must be an absolute statute of limitations on the admissibility of verbal testimony for the prosecution. If the criteria needed to render a guilty verdict was 51% to 49%, more probably than not, then this law would deny both prosecution and defense from using testimony over three years old. However, the criteria to reach a guilty verdict is 99% to 1%. Beyond a reasonable doubt. The defense only needs to establish a reasonable possibility the crime has not been committed by the defendant. It is the prosecution who must prove it, and prove it beyond a reasonable doubt. The idea that verbal testimony of events over three years old can meaningfully and credibly add to the prosecution's case is wrong.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

Quote, "Do not people talk in society of a man being a great actor? They do not mean he feels, but that he excels in simulating, though he feels nothing." – Denis Diderot, 1713-1784

(Judges)

Law of Ryvah 27. If a judge has less time as a defense attorney than prosecuting attorney, they must pay a fine of one AIPM to every defendant they preside over via FPS.

(Explanation of 27th Law – Judges)

A judge who had more time as a prosecuting attorney than as a defense attorney is biased in favor of the prosecution and no longer requires the establishment of beyond a reasonable doubt. It is far less likely for a judge biased in favor of the defense to convict an innocent person, than a judge who is biased in favor of the prosecution.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

Quote, "The current American Judicial System seems to have incorporated some of the worst parts of both trial by combat and trial by ordeal." – Melody A. Kramer

(Coercion)

Law of Ryvah 28. A. If law enforcement misinforms a juror, witness or defendant of the law or their rights, then the law enforcement officer must pay that juror, witness, or defendant a fine of

one APIW via FPS.

B. If law enforcement threatens a witness or potential witness to coerce them to testify against a defendant, talk to law enforcement, or file any form of court order, then the law enforcement officer must pay a fine to both the (witness or potential witness) and the defendant of one AIPW via FPS.

C. If law enforcement implies or provides information to a witness or potential witness that a defendant has enough money that the witness or potential witness could sue the defendant to get money, then the law enforcement shall pay a fine to both the (witness or potential witness) and the defendant of one AIPW via FPS each.

(Explanation of 28th Law - Coercion)

A. The term "their" is reflexive back on the juror, witness, or defendant and is specific to them. In other words, if a witness is misinformed of the witness's rights, if a juror is misinformed of the juror's rights, if a defendant is misinformed of the defendant's rights, - it is not the cartesian product. Our goal here is to stop coercion, stop the malicious lies about what the law actually says, and to punish those who spread the lies.

B. No more threats. A threat is a consequence which causes harm. The statement, "If you don't file a restraining order against that man, I'm going to get CPS involved and they may take your child," should be answered with, "Will you be paying your fine with cash, check, or charge?" Never talk to a law enforcement officer without a hidden recorder.

C. Putting a stop to another form of witness coercion.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

Quote, "Creativity involves breaking out of established patterns in order to look at things in a different way." – Edward de Bono. ++ True, but coercion is not creativity; it is criminal activity. It is not creative to look at an innocent man as guilty; it is immoral.

(Term Limits)

Law of Ryvah 29. For every year and every employee a government agency employs a person in the field of law enforcement (to include: police, sheriffs, deputies, and prosecutors; while excluding defense attorneys, private investigators, medical staff, psychiatric staff, and unpaid volunteers) over fifteen years total during that person's life the government agency is to pay the defendant who was arrested by, searched by, detained by, given a ticket or citation by, processed by, questioned by, prosecuted by, or presided over by, a fine of one AIPM via FPS.

(Explanation of 29th Law - Term Limits)

Real simple, this imposes a 15 year term limit on the sum of time as a policeman, sheriff, deputy, judge, and prosecutor. Time as a defense attorney, private investigator, etc. Does not add to the sum. I cannot really envision a job as policeman where they never arrested, investigated, searched, detained, ticketed, processed, questioned, prosecuted, or presided over a defendant, but just in case someone else can, the intent is to include them, too. After 15 years they need to find a new job.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

(One Hundred Person Survey)

Law of Ryvah 30. A person or defense attorney may employ a professional third party company to perform a one-hundred person survey on the clarity of a precise law or aspect of law as it applies to a precise act or product. The people taking the survey must be over 18 years old, not suffer from any mental disability, speak English fluently, be a U. S. citizen, and be unbiased and selected randomly.

Then if (this precise law or aspect of law is required to be met in order for the person to be deemed guilty) and (the survey concludes the act or product does not clearly meet the criteria of the law or aspect of law by at least 95% of the people surveyed).

Then if said person is arrested, the prosecution or judge has one month to redo the exact same survey after the defense has provided their survey.

If (a new survey is not done or the new survey concludes the act or product does not clearly meet the criteria by 95%), and the charges are not dropped, then the court shall pay the defendant ten AIPY per charge via FPS.

(Explanation of 30th Law - One Hundred Person Survey)

The concept of defacto law is a relic from a time when people could not read. Laws were not written, and if they were, they were not written clearly. We are no longer in an era where the English competency of our lawmakers is so poor as to need defacto laws. As such we declare all defacto laws null and void.

Fundamentally, the 100 person survey holds all law to a level of clarity as to be understood by a minimum of 95% of the people who read them. Before Ryvah, the ambiguity and vagueness of law empowered the law to attack innocent people indiscriminately with callus impunity. With the 100 person survey ambiguity and vagueness will cripple those laws and force the law makers to write them with clear and concise language. Of course, that

will open them up for Constitutional challenges where the law depends on ambiguity to hide its unconstitutionality. The 100 person survey will also be instrumental in conjunction with challenging a law by establishing what people think it means.

Let us take a look at some of the key points of the survey. I expect the third party company to survey well over 100 people in an exact order. Such that, if an individual who took the survey were disqualified, there would be a backup. So maybe 130 people. Next we reserve the right to redo the exact same survey. The questions must be identical. Note: It is up to the first third party company to define the question with the council of an attorney, probably the defense attorney. The prosecution can do nothing but get a new batch of people to take it. Of course, if your survey just barely hits 94% (below 95%) then it is risky to think you will get the same or better result. A result that would allow you to feel safe doing the act described in the survey would be closer to 85% with a solid 15% concluding it ambiguous.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, “the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury.”

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, “No person shall . . . be deprived of . . . liberty . . . without [a conviction]”.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 14th Amendment which reads, “No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens . . . nor deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” Ambiguity is a violation of due process.

Quote, “The first and fundamental rule in the interpretation of all instruments is to construe them according to the sense of the terms and intentions of the parties . . . its nature and objects, its scope and design.” – Joseph Story.

(Pornography)

Law of Ryvah 31. A. If person is arrested for an image that does not depict explicit sexual (vaginal, anal, oral, or genital) (intercourse, masturbation, or sadistic or masochistic abuse) or an explicit depiction of the (pubic area, genitals, or anus) with any substance indicating lascivious (post sexual intercourse or ejaculation), then the court is to pay a fine to the defendant of 10 AIPY via FPS.

B. If a government agency uses any form of the word pornographic referring to content that is not an image which depicts explicit sexual (vaginal, anal, oral, or genital) (intercourse, masturbation, or sadistic or masochistic abuse) or an explicit depiction of the (pubic area,

genitals, or anus) with any substance indicating lascivious (post sexual intercourse or ejaculation), then that agency must pay a fine of one AIPY per reference to the owner of the content via FPS.

C. If law enforcement informs a person that a given image or type of image is illegal when it is not, then the law enforcement officer must pay that person a fine of one AIPY via FPS.

(Explanation of Law 31 - Pornography)

A. Child pornography laws first defined child pornography as: sexually explicit conduct. This sounds pretty good and each of these three words conveys a powerful meaning. First, sexual: must have something to do with sex. Second, explicit: a clear and concise understanding - not suggestive. And third, conduct: Action, not inaction. The sales pitch continues with a very clear and precise list of extreme actions that further restrict the definition: genital-genital sex, genital-anal sex, genital-oral sex, masturbation, bestiality, and the second to last is sadistic or masochistic abuse. So far so good. At this point I am loving this law. All of these forms would logically inherit all three conditions of the core definition; thus they must be explicit and depict conduct. In the case of sadistic or masochistic abuse, it would inherit sexual also. Therefor, an image of a child cutting her own arm (masochistic abuse) falls short of "sexually explicit conduct." Ahhh, but they slipped in one last form: a lascivious exhibition of the pubic area. Now, Title 18, Section 2256, which defines child pornography goes to great effort to also define the following terms; minor, producing, organization, visual depiction, computer, graphic, and even indistinguishable. However, they have intentionally and maliciously omitted a definition of lascivious counting on the hope most jurors will not know what it means. Now, the Merriam-Webster dictionary defines lascivious as: Lustful -> unbridled sexual desire, or lecherous -> inordinate indulgence in sexual activity. Oh, but this is not the definition the courts instruct jury members to use. Because lascivious does not have a legal definition, the courts think they can fabricate one. The fabricated definition includes: 1. images that focus on the pubic area or have it in the center of the image; 2. images that have sexually suggestive settings; 3. images that have unnatural poses; 4. images that depict inappropriate attire; 5. Partial nudity or nudity; 6. If the image suggests coyness or flirtation; 7. If the image is intended to illicit a sexual response in the viewer; 8. If the customer might use the image for sexual gratification; 9. And even if the image had been advertised inappropriately.

All nine of these considerations would each be considered unconstitutionally over broad and a clear violation of our First Amendment rights which is why they have been omitted from the definition of child pornography. They are intentionally evading a constitutional challenges. You need to fully realize with this definition a child need not be nude. Any image that meets any one of these considerations can be called pornographic. People are being convicted of child pornography for photos of fully clothed children on playgrounds. They are being convicted for child pornography for photos of children in swimsuits. People are being convicted for photos of children in clothing that does not fit right, people are being convicted for photos of sleeping children. These nine considerations have fully circumvented every aspect of sexually explicit conduct. An image no longer needs to be sexual. It no longer needs to be explicit, and it no longer needs to depict conduct. Worse than that, it circumvents the restriction to the pubic area. The law says, "lascivious . . . pubic area . . ." Thus, they have circumvented the restriction to the pubic area. Virtually all images can be deemed pornographic. Now if you're not scared yet, let me convey to you the Muslim religion is over a billion strong globally and is the fastest growing religion in America and we could see a point where all photos of children not in a full burka are deemed child pornography and all your family photos deleted from all the genealogy databases, effectively removing you from history.

Is this an over reaction? Are we really at risk of all child beauty pageants, gymnastics, and home dance videos being classed as child pornography? Consider these facts. In 1925 the painting by Maxfield Parish "Day Break", which depicts a full nude ten-year-old girl was so widely accepted and loved a reproduction of the image was in 25% of all American households, making it the most popular image of its time. Child nudity was simply commonplace. By 1945 it had diminished only slightly and the US military used an image of a bare-breasted woman to recruit soldiers for the war and junior high schools still hosted plays of Adam and Eve where the two junior high school students were nude in front of family, classmates, and faculty. In 1970-71 the famous photo from the Viet Nam war of a ten-year-old full frontal nude girl was on the front page of the New York Times newspaper and won a Pulitzer Prize. In 1978, the child pornography laws were passed. In 1986, United States V. Dost was the first use of the nine considerations. In 2020 the implementation is so unconstitutionally broad, just about anything can fall into its jaws. The progress is very clear.

Because the last four generations failed to protect their freedoms, they were taken away.

B. This is intended to prohibit the misuse of the word and prohibit its erosion, it would cover porn, porno, pornographic, pornography, the plural form of these words, and all compound phrases including one of these words.

C. First, only lawyers can give legal advice. We must stop the lies and malicious misinformation which is eroding our freedom of speech.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 1st Amendment which reads, "...no law ... abridging the freedom of speech ..."

Quote,"The basic tool for the manipulation of reality is the manipulation of words. If you can control the meaning of words, you control the people who must use the words." – Philip Dick. ++ Thus, we cannot allow anyone to ever alter the meaning of a word.

(Criminal History Limit)

Law of Ryvah 32. If a government agency or private company possesses or uses the criminal history of a person (which is older than 10 years past the release date of said person) for any court purpose, job application, or membership, then the government agency or private company must pay a fine to the person of one AIPM via FPS.

(Explanation of 32nd Law - Criminal History Limit)

It has been ruled in Europe that we have the right to be forgotten. This is very interesting. Also, we need to rehabilitate convicts and to do that they must be able to get away from a mistake they made. Additional conditioning to re-enforce the past behavior will cause it to repeat. If you tell a person over and over they are good, then they echo that programming in their behavior. Because of this and the current negative conditional programming, we can conclude society is in part to blame for recidivism. By limiting the use of criminal history we reduce crime.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 8th Amendment which reads, "shall not ... impose ... cruel and unusual punishment ..."

(Right to Bear Arms)

Law of Ryvah 33. The second amendment as intended.

(Explanation of Law 33 - Right to Bear Arms) This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 2nd Amendment - all of it.

Quote, "You can have my gun when you pry it out of my cold dead hand." – Unknown

Quote, "The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny in government." - Thomas Jefferson.

Quote, "The British had previously sought to disarm the colonials in an attempt to enslave them." - George Mason.

Quote, "If a government wishes to disarm its citizens, then the government has clearly stated it wishes to enslave them." – M. J. Leonard

(Business Protection)

Law of Ryvah 34. If a government agency prohibits a business from operating in part or whole based on factors beyond the control of the business, then the business is to submit its established income and expenses and its current income and expenses, and the government agency is to pay a fee equal to the difference prorated to the amount of time of the period to the business via FPS.

The established income and expense is a three-year average which is two years old; thus, goes back five years, four years, and three years.

Factors not beyond the control include all violations of regulations, pre-existing moratoriums, structural integrity, and the criminal activity of at least one owner of the business which result in a conviction.

Factors beyond the control of a business include eminent domain, military or police activity, disease control, loss due to riots or protests. Further, this is to be interpreted to only be applicable when a government agency is imposing some form of prohibition; thus it excludes acts of nature such as fire, flood, earthquake, etc. where the government is making no demands on the business.

This fee shall continue until the prohibition is removed. If the government agency needs to make the prohibition permanent, then it may pay five additional years of established income and expense in one lump sum to close the case.

(Explanation of Law 34 - Business Protection)

This is not intended to punish the government, but to accurately assess the cost of a policy or action. If the government decides it needs to impose a burden on a company for the greater good, then we acknowledge the government has the ability to do so; however, the expense of this decision shall not belong to the business, it shall belong to the government. The government

shall pay the price of shutting down the business. That is all we are trying to do here. When Covid-19 hit America, certain types of business were selected and closed. These businesses did nothing wrong. The business did not choose to be shut down. The government did and the government must pay it. With this new law we are actually empowering the government. Many of the violent protests were not truly protesting the shutdown so much as they were protesting that they were being disproportionally robbed and paying for it. Had this law been in place, most of the population would have had little or no objection. Of course, nobody would have lost their job either. Companies would have simply told their employees to stay home and they would still get paid. Vendors and suppliers would have also done just fine. Not one company would have gone bankrupt due to the pandemic.

On the down side, business can't grow easily during this. This is a dollar-per-dollar replacement. There is no capacity to factor in lost expansion. Also this is a conservative reimbursement for a stable business which has a flat-line growth rate. If the business has less than five years of history, or has significant growth in the last two years, then that business will not receive a fair reimbursement. Observe these yearly amounts:

[(5,5,5), 5,5 -> reimb. of 5],
[(0,0,3), 6,9 -> reimb. of 1],
[(3,4,5), 6,7 -> reimb. of 4], notice the stable business gets what it needs. The startup gets very little, however, if the shutdown lasted two years, the second year reimbursement would be 3, and the third year reimbursement would be 6.

Further, this is for burdens a business is not responsible for. This in no way covers expenses of a business that are burdened because the business failed to do what it was required to do. If the government shuts down a business because they violated a regulation or law, it is the business's fault. A business is responsible for its own building. If your building becomes condemned by the government, then it is at the business's expense. In general, natural events are not covered, but there are loopholes. A huge fire threatens a small town. The government orders an evacuation which lasts one day while the fire plows through and destroys the town. The business ends up shut down for six months. The reimbursement the business will get will be for the one day the government imposed the shutdown, nothing more. The rest was an act of God and the government was not imposing any burden.

Now let's talk about aggravated burdens. The government needs to do road work and access to your business parking lot has been obstructed. It is logical you will have fewer customers because of the road closure. I know a business owner who experienced this exact scenario. Under this law he might have a legitimate claim. His customers had to walk a block to get to him. As a result the customers didn't want to waste the trip and spent a lot more time . . .and money. He actually had significantly more sales, not less. Had this business owner closed for the week, he would have aggravated the loss. This isn't allowed. That business needs to stay open and if it suffers a loss, then document it and get reimbursed for the discrepancy between what you should have made and what you did make. Notice the cool effect of everyone trying their best knowing the Laws of Ryvah are there to protect you.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "[no] property [shall] be taken for public use, without just compensation."

Quote, "The greater fool is someone with the perfect blend of self-delusion and ego to think that he can succeed where others have failed. This whole country was made by greater fools." – Aaron Sorkin, the newsroom.

(Scope)

Law of Ryvah 35. Every law which identifies more than one precise form of violation must have comparable forms; such that, no form is greater than triple the severity of any other form. If a defendant is charged for violating a law based on actions that are not at least one third as severe as the most severe identified form of violation of the law as determined by the jury or judge, then they are to render a not guilty verdict and the court shall pay the defendant a fine of three AIPY vis FPS per charge. This is not to be interpreted to prohibit a guilty verdict where the severity of actions of the defendant exceeds the most severe form of violation. Jury or judge means if either the jury or judge make this determination, it stands in favor of the defendant.

(Explanation of 35th Law – Scope)

We wish to require a clear and concise definition for a violation of a given law. As such the scope of a given law cannot be excessive. Excessive means greater than a three-to-one ratio from least to greatest form of violation. Let's take a look at what this would look like. Sentences of: (10 to 30 days), (1 to 3 months), (3 to 9 months), (9 to 27 months), (2 to 6 years), (6 to 18 years), (18 to 56 years – life). This is only seven forms and gives us a well defined scope. With each of these forms we would define the severity of the acts which would not overlap. This grants us amazing resolution. We now

inhibit excessive punishments. With this the most a defendant could get is triple what they deserve, but at least we have prohibited the 1,000 to 1 ratio which is common and the 10,000 to 1 ratio which is rare. Like life imprisonment for a \$2. petty theft.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "No person shall . . . be deprived of . . . liberty . . . without [a conviction]".

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 14th Amendment which reads, "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens . . . nor deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Ambiguity is a violation of due process.

(Presenting Evidence)

Law of Ryvah 36. A. Every time a defendant is asked about their understanding of a law or the definition of a word and then prohibited by the judge from answering the question in part or whole to include referencing the exact law or dictionary definition, then the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPY via FPS. This includes prohibiting a copy of the law or dictionary or examples of non-violations of the law. With these, each law, dictionary, and example will generate the fine. If a defense attorney is prohibited from asking the defendant or witness about their understanding of a law or definition of a word, then the court shall pay a fine to both the defendant and defense attorney of one AIPY each via FPS. If a defense attorney is arrested or charged an amount of money for asking, attempting to ask, or requesting to ask the defendant about their understanding of the law or definition of a word, then the court shall pay the defense attorney a fine of 100 times the charge and 100 AIPY via FPS. If the defense attorney is suspended or dis-barred as a result of any of these actions, then the state shall pay a fine to the defense attorney of 1,000 AIPY via FPS.

B. If (a witness takes the stand or any statement from the witness is used as evidence) and (a video, audio recording, hand written statement, or any digital communication of/by the witness is prohibited from being entered into evidence and presented during trial by the defense), then the court shall pay a fine of 5 AIPY for each item prohibited to the defendant via FPS.

C. The requirements on the admissibility of evidence are less strict for the defense than the prosecution. The prosecution must achieve beyond a reasonable doubt, while the defense needs only establish plausible denyability. This same criteria must also apply to evidence in order to allow a defendant to present the defense of their choosing. The notion that excessive volume of evidence is justification for the prohibition of evidence is only applicable after two days of presentation or eight hours of presentation (whichever is greater) by each single witness. With this limitation, if any protected evidence is prohibited from being introduced in trial by the judge, then the judge shall pay a fine to the defendant of 10 AIPY vis FPS. Protected evidence must be

copied and available to the prosecution a minimum of one month prior to presentation in trial. Protected evidence includes: a scientific report or publication, whether written or video, where the author is clearly identified and possessed a minimum credential of a bachelor's degree in the topic of the report or publication; a published work of journalism, whether written or video, where the publisher has a circulation of greater than 5,000 people; or a document from a hospital, fire department, police department, or government agency. Most importantly, the hand written statements of the defendant, where the defendant themselves will read them aloud to the court while under oath to tell the truth. Noting the prosecution may pause this reading to immediately cross-examine the defendant at the end of each paragraph or segment with the assumption these paragraphs or segments should be no greater than 150 words. Paragraphs or segments greater than 150 words may be interrupted as needed. Each paragraph or segment must be separated by a blank line. This is the defendant's reading, and if this is prohibited then there is an additional fine of 100 AIPY that shall be paid by the court to the defendant via FPS.

The final type of protected evidence is very specific. When an exact physical object or data file on a computer in the possession of either the prosecution or defense is specifically referenced in the defendant's reading and is then requested by the jury, it shall be provided as evidence for the jury to inspect.

(Explanation of 36th Law - Presenting Evidence)

A. No more defacto laws. If it is not written down, then it is not law. No exceptions. Our goal is to be able to look up a law and look up the definition of words not defined in law in the Merriam-Webster Dictionary and follow the law without fear of arrest and infringement of our rights. The goal with this law is to empower a defendant to present State law, Federal law, Constitutional law, commonly understood definitions of words as found in a dictionary, case law, examples, etc. in a court to be able to achieve the right to a fair trial.

B. If a witness has changed their story, the defense has the right to present evidence that discredits the witness by presenting these other scenarios.

C. It is very important to understand the difference between the prosecution and defense. They are not equal. In every aspect, the defense is superior. In every aspect, the defense must have the advantage. This is not 51% to 49%. It is beyond a reasonable doubt 99% to 1%. It is better to fail to convict 99 guilty men than it is to convict even one innocent man. We hold to this standard not to protect the public from the criminals, but rather to protect the whole sovereignty of the commonwealth from a tyrannical government wishing to oppress the one spokesman of the people, that fighter for freedom and liberty, who this tyrannical government wishes to silence. In fact, one might well give special consideration to those rare

people who are willing to defend our Constitution and have a history of doing so. So what of the common criminal? Unfortunately, he or she is blessed by this standard as well. We say unfortunately because we do not wish to grant the common criminal this blessing. But we have no choice. There is absolutely no way to identify those rare spokesmen of the people. If we could, we would put them in the highest of command as Presidents, Supreme Court Justices, and Congressmen.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

Quote, "the true sign of intelligence is not knowledge, but imagination." – Albert Einstein. ++ this is why people who fight for freedom are non-conformists.

Quote, "intellect is a magnitude of intensity, not a magnitude of extensity." – Schopenhauer. ++ The same is true of Evidence and Truth. A drop of gold will always be worth more than a ton of trash.

Quote, "There is no more infuriating feeling than having your individuality ignored, your own psychology unacknowledged." – *48 Laws of Power* by Robert Greene. ++ While being convicted is bad, it is far worse to be convicted having been denied the ability to tell your side of the story.

Quote, "Being frugal does not equate to being cheap, petty, or delinquent, and in truth a smidge of grandeur can purchase favor, loyalty, and quality which in the long run will be economically advantageous." – M. J. Leonard ++ a couple extra dollars spent in the court room will save millions outside it.

(Speedy Trial)

Law of Ryvah 37. A. If a defendant has no unexcused absences or tardies for court in the last six years, then for every day past (90 days after a competent defendant has waived time (or from the point of arrest) or two years after a defendant has been deemed incompetent) the court has not resolved a charge or started trial, the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPW vis FPS.

B. The statute of limitations on all crimes cannot exceed one year plus the maximum punishment of the crime. If a defendant is arrested for a crime beyond this limit, then the court shall pay the defendant a fine of two AIPY per charge vis FPS.

(Explanation of 37th Law – Speedy Trial)

A. Just enforcing the right to a speedy trial. Notice, we have removed the power of a judge to determine "good cause." The only alternative to a speedy trial is the dismissal of the charges.

B. The Statute of Limitations is an extension of the right to a speedy trial.

This is linked to the Constitution thru the 6th Amendment which reads, “. . .the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial.”

Quote, “ Procrastination kills. If you want to destroy or stop something, simply postpone it, over and over. Put it off, delay it, find any excuse you can to do it later until it is too late; time has run out. Conversely, be wary of others using this against you.” – M. J. Leonard. ++ If a defendant is incarcerated and the prosecution can procrastinate until the time has been served, then the defense has been destroyed.

(Discovery)

Law of Ryvah 38. For all discovery of a given defendant upon a written request by the defense attorney or any request made in court by the defendant or defense attorney, the prosecutor shall provide to the defendant a tablet, and to the defendant’s attorney (if different) a digital copy. The tablet and digital copy will contain all discovery including: photos of all physical evidence, photos of all property seized, all recordings of all communications with all witnesses and potential witnesses, and all data on all (phones and computers) seized. Photos must be a minimum of 2,000x1,200 pixels and be in color. If the prosecution requests jail video or phone recordings, then everything provided to the prosecution is also part of discovery. All reports from psychiatric staff given to the prosecutor are also part of discovery. For the tablet, the prosecution may redact text (containing last names, addresses, contact information, identification information such as SSN or DMV numbers) for/of victims. Property which has been returned and which will not be referenced by the prosecution during trial is excluded. There will be no methods of removing the files from the tablet. The tablet will include a charger. If the defendant is incarcerated, then his/her cell must be equipt with power such that he/she can use the tablet 24 hours a day. If the defendant is not incarcerated, then a permanent residence shall have a 100 foot activation beacon. If the tablet is within 100 feet from the beacon, then it must be able to power on. The beacon may be a GPS location.

For every day past one week the prosecutor has not delivered the above described discovery, the prosecutor shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPW via FPS.

(Explanation of 38th Law – Discovery)

There can be nothing the prosecution has access to that the defense does not. All evidence which starts in file format, stays in file format and is not altered, (except as mentioned for defendant). Photos are not shrunk. Nothing is summarized. Nothing is omitted which the prosecution has access to. All the software programs required to open and annotate the files must also be installed on the tablet, via the file extensions which identify the native program. Corel WordPerfect is not Microsoft Word. The rights of the defendant are U. S. Constitutional law.

Victims do not have rights except as provided by inferior State Law.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, “. . .the accused shall enjoy the right to . . .be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation . . .”

Quote, “You know as well as we do, that the standard of justice depends on the equality of power to compel and that in fact the strong do what they have the power to do and the weak accept what they have to accept.” – Delegates of Athens, 416 BC. ++ Information is power, and when the prosecution deprives the defense of discovery they can compel the defense to believe any lie.

(Military Vetting)

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through Article II, paragraph 8, the oath, which reads, “I do solemnly swear [to] . . . preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution . . .”

(Plea Deals)

Law of Ryvah 40. If a prosecutor offers a defendant or defense attorney a plea deal, then the prosecution shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPY vis FPS.

(Explanation of 40th Law – Plea Deals)

No more plea deals. They have been weaponized. They are misused. They allow terrorism, fear, and psychological warfare tactics which do not serve to distinguish between guilty and innocent defendants, and plea deals represent a criminal abuse of power to convict the innocent. Plea deals can be good for all concerned – depends on circumstances. Can save time and money in certain cases.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 7th Amendment which reads, “the right of trial by jury shall be preserved.” Also the 8th Amendment which reads, “[no] excessive fines imposed, not cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.”

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 14th Amendment which reads, “No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens . . . nor deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” Coercion and fear are violations of due process.

Quote, “Kill ‘em all and let God sort them out.” – Medieval Origins from a Crusader in 1209 and made popular in a movie. ++ This is not how we should administer justice.

(Legal Definitions)

Law of Ryvah 41. When a set of laws does not provide a definition of a word or phrase, only the definitions found in the three most widely distributed dictionaries may be used in court. Of these definitions, all that are applicable should be used. Most widely distributed is determined by total volume of individual book sales over the last ten years. Individual means no other product is bundled with the dictionary, which excludes all software packages. Sales indicates a financial transaction which is not free has occurred. Total volume refers to the number of people who have purchased the book, not the dollar total or the quantity of books. If a court offers a different definition, a clarification, an interpretation, instructions, or other factors to be considered by the jury that are not in law or one of these dictionaries, then the court shall pay a fine to each juror of one AIPY via FPS and pay a fine to the defendant of 12 AIPY vis FPS. Further, the jury is to disregard said comments by the judge.

(Explanation of 41st Law - Legal Definitions)

No more unwritten laws. No more defacto laws. No more judges acting like self-ordained kings thinking they have any right to define law. The only courts that get to interpret law are courts that do not have a jury. If a court has a jury, then it can offer the law and a dictionary, nothing else. If that is not enough, then the law is too poorly written to be enforceable. Rewrite it or remove it - I don't care, but it shall not stand. The primary agenda of this law is to utterly remove weaponized laws with maliciously vague definitions which are fully rewritten on the fly by corrupt judges who know they are violating the Constitution.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 1st Amendment which reads, "...no law ... abridging the freedom of speech ..."

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through Section 9, paragraph 3, which reads, "No bill of Attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed."

(Prohibit Law Removal)

Law 42

(Gender/Race Equality)

Law of Ryvah 43. A defendant may contest any consequences such as the amount of jail, fines, or restrictions they receive for a set of charges. At which point, if a defense attorney can find ten cases representing similar conduct within the last ten years where the case had an opposite-gender defendant and after being adjusted for discrepancies between the conduct of the cases, the defendant's jail time, fine, or other consequence is to be reduced down to the equivalent of the opposite-gender amount. Factors that may not be considered: trial vs plea deal, age if under 18, gender, race, criminal history. Factors to be considered are: if the defendant provided useful

information leading to other convictions, the quantity of acts, and severity of acts, violence, cruelty, abuse of authority, significant superior physical power, mental disabilities. A case that has already had its consequence reduced by this law may not be used by this law as one of the ten. If a judge does not re-evaluate the consequence within one month of the submitted petition by the defense attorney, then the judge shall pay a fine of one AIPM vis FPS.

This law has no retroactive aspect such that convictions that took place prior to the enactment of this law cannot be used. Further, it is the hope of Ryvah that future sentencing judges will document in quantified detail, the very reason that was used to establish the sentence associated with the amount of time, fine, or consequence which was added, removed, or modified and whether the modification was as a flat amount, a percentage, or combination of both. In this extremely rare case, the term defense attorney refers to a licensed attorney at law and excludes a pro per defendant.

(Explanation of 43rd Law - Gender/Race Equality)
Our goal is gender equality. A second objective is transparency in the logic behind a sentence and consequence. We should be able to produce a report of convictions grouped by crime and sorted by consequence and not see the high end dominated by a gender or race.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 14th Amendment which reads, "equal protection of the laws."

(Free Speech)

Law of Ryvah 44. Provided nobody suffers direct loss, within the fields of freedom of speech (defined below), if a person is arrested or fined, or a business is fined or prohibited by any government agency based on protected content (defined below), then the agency shall pay a fine to the person or business of ten times the fine issued and ten AIPY if arrested via FPS. The failure to provide does not equate to the prohibition of an act. Thus, the government is not obligated to provide you a pool to enable you to swim. For incarcerated individuals, receiving mail and possessing personal effects, contraband cannot be based on protected content, such that if any 4"x6" photo is acceptable, then all 4"x6" photos of protected content must also be acceptable.

In circumstances where a person or organization is likely to suffer direct loss regarding the communication of real events and facts, the public communicator may decline to reveal sources of information.

Fields of Freedom of Speech: writing, plays, poetry, comics, drawings, paintings, sculptures, music, dance, modeling, pottery, acrobatics, non-health massages, photography, videography, computer generated art, computer generated games, role playing games, card games, board games, skating, swimming, sun bathing, home or business decor, and speech.

Protected content: Religious views, political views, choice of sexuality, grammar, language, intended audience, nudity, inappropriate attire, offensive or inappropriate behavior as content in something such as a book and excludes actual conduct of a person. Verbal abuse is not protected content. (It would violate the direct loss clause). A very slight exception is a performer or dancer in a play on a stage which would cause us to conclude the conduct actually is in something like a book.

(Explanation of 44th Law – Free Speech)

This is intended to be the Cartesian product of all fields of freedom of speech crossed with any combination of one or more types of protected content. The liability on public communicators which could take any of the forms of the Cartesian product is applicable at the civil lawsuit level and the plaintiff is not suppressing freedom of speech but supporting it by prohibiting fraud.

The provision “Nobody suffers direct loss” would void protection under this law for the following: plagiarism, copyright infringement, vandalism, graffiti, sound loud enough to disrupt the peace, anything that causes injury to bystanders, the invasion of privacy, trespassing, and gambling where it is prohibited. This is not a complete list.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 1st Amendment which reads, “. . .no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech . . .”

Quote, “I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.”
– Voltaire.

Quote, “without freedom of thought, there can be no such thing as wisdom; and no such thing as public liberty, without Freedom of Speech.” – Benjamin Franklin.

Quote, “Eventually, in the guise of preventing ‘hate speech’ all manner of communications will be forbidden. Through censorship, our opinions and attitudes will become prescribed by the authorities.” – a warning by Sean Patrick.

Quote, “[a citizen has the right to] say everything which his passions suggest, he may employ all his time, and all his talents, . . . [even in] matters that are false, scandalous, and malicious . . . however salutary, and conduct of letter, . . . even if he ascribes to them measures and acts which never had existence; thus violating at once every principle of decency and truth.” – George Hay, part of the establishment clause for the Freedom of Speech in our Constitution.

(Annoy)

Law of Ryvah 45. If law enforcement arrests a person for being offensive, annoying, or irritating without a formal complaint being filed where a loss has been identified, then the court shall pay a

fine to the defendant of one AIPY per charge via FPS PA.

(Explanation of 45th Law - Annoy)

Disturbing the peace is a loss, a good night's rest has a monetary value which can be quantified, disturbing the function of a location (library, school, hospital, business, park, or beach) also causes a quantifiable loss. However, person one's failure to adhere to person two's religious values, opinions, creeds, or desires does not inflict loss. If a person goes to a site which provides a product or service or requests someone to come to them to provide a product or service, then the person can have no legitimate claim of annoyance against the provider of the product or service. The term "annoy" is extremely vague and ambiguous.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment and is a definition of a term required to achieve the 6th Amendment. "The accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

(Jury Selection)

Law of Ryvah 46. If the judge or prosecuting attorney asks a potential juror if they possess any educational degrees, licenses, or certifications, then that judge or prosecutor shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPD per question via FPS. This includes asking about activities required to obtain the educational degree, license, or certification and excludes employment.

(Explanation of 46th Law - Jury Selection)

Are highly educated expert witnesses with advanced knowledge of the precise topic of contention better capable of serving society's best interests as jury members than poorly educated, confused individuals who can be easily manipulated by flashy showmanship, passionate speeches, and dramatic performances that offer no legitimate evidence? Our conclusion is yes. This is why it is standard for all prosecutors to remove all potential jurors who have relevant knowledge when prosecuting innocent defendants. If there is a scientific proof of innocence, then prosecutors remove all the potential jurors who might understand it. Therefor our objective is to stop them. We want experts to be allowed to serve as jurors.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

(Permits)

Law of Ryvah 47. Government agencies shall not charge for issuing permits, licenses, or

certification, or the testing required to obtain or maintain such.

(Explanation of 47th Law - Permits)

We have absolutely no interest in removing the safeguards permits, licenses, and certifications give us. We want these expenses to be paid out of the general fund. We want better testing and better businesses by empowering startup companies, small business, and the highly talented poor. The dream of owning and running your own business belongs to everyone. By placing these expenses on the government (the taxpayers) we are able to have much higher quality safeguards. The attaining of a business license or permit should not be determined by the wealth of the applicant, but by his ability to pass the safeguards required.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the Preamble which reads, “. . . in order to . . . promote the general welfare . . .”

(Abuse, Harm)

Law of Ryvah 48. If a defendant is arrested on a charge which has the criteria of abuse or harm and that act described is not ((one with a negative overall impact) and (did not cause any of: loss, humiliation, guilt, condemnation, fear, a loss of self-esteem, slander, or discrediting either the subject or loved one of the subject, intentional damage to highly valued personal property, physical injury to pets, or physical injury)), then the court shall pay the defendant a fine of one AIPY via FPS.

(Explanation of 48th Law - Abuse, Harm)

We are simply enforcing the definition of terms.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment and is a definition of a term required to achieve the 6th Amendment. “The accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury.”

(Beyond a Reasonable Doubt)

Law of Ryvah 49. If any level of determination of guilt less than beyond a reasonable doubt is used in a criminal conviction of a US citizen, then the court is to pay a fine to the defendant of ten AIPY per charge vis FPS.

Beyond a reasonable doubt requires all scenarios offered by the defense to be proven wrong, preposterous, wholly ridiculous, and beyond any level of doubt which could be considered reasonable.

The inclusion of fictional characters such as the Easter Bunny, aliens from another world, demons, possession, and absurd supernatural powers without any scientific mechanism to cause

them such as teleportation, invisibility, and polymorphing are considered to prove a defense scenario wrong.

Audio/video recordings that disprove critical elements of a defense scenario can prove it wrong.

Evidence such as ballistics, medical, bank records, DNA, and finger prints which scientifically disprove critical elements of a defense scenario can prove it wrong.

Computer generated data such as GPS locations, text messages, e-mails must prove there was zero access by potential imposters during the time in question in addition to disproving critical elements of a defense scenario in order to prove it wrong.

Admission of facts by the defendant which contradict and disprove critical elements of a defense scenario can prove it wrong.

In order for verbal testimony to obtain enough credibility that it may disprove a critical element of a defense scenario the verbal testimony must meet all five criteria of: **insistent, consistent, persistent, untainted, and complete**. **Insistent** requires the subject fight fiercely and defend their statement as true. A casual suggestion is inadequate to establish the required credibility. **Consistent** requires there are no other statements by the same person which contradict the aspects which must be credible such that with these statements “he hit me Monday,” and “he hit me Tuesday,” we cannot establish credibility on the day, but might still be able to accept the fact that “he hit me”. If the actual day is critical, the testimony is dead. **Persistent** requires continuous repeated and numerous attempts to convey the testimony. A set of three or fewer testimonies is inadequate to establish enough credibility. Further, they cannot occur on the same day and should be several days or weeks apart. The testimony delivered on the stand will be one of the set of four or more. **Untainted** is the most important criteria and has many requirements. Any monetary compensation direct or indirect, given or promised, destroys credibility of the testimony. Any form of fear, threat, or coercion destroys the credibility. A pre-existing hatred or desire of the subject to inflict revenge or harm on the defendant destroys credibility. Pre-existing means it is not associated with the acts of accusation. Obviously, if someone robs the subject then the subject will at the very least wish revenge upon their assailant. I.e: a woman robbed on Monday who is dumped by her boy friend on Tuesday, and then on Wednesday accuses him of the robbery, does, in fact, have a pre-existing enmity, because the accusation occurred after the breakup (perhaps because of the breakup). Collaboration and/or any form of coaching taints the testimony and destroys its credibility. The need to protect a loved one (including self) destroys any credibility. “I was told CPS would take my child if I didn’t say . . .” Such testimony is dead. The final requirement is that the testimony be **complete**. This is not a demand on the testimony, but a demand on the follow up of actually gathering the evidence the testimony indicates is available. The failure to acquire the evidence causes the testimony to be incomplete. As such it cannot be considered creditable. This is particularly important for medical aspect, crime scenes, or anything where evidence disappears of its own accord. If a thorough search and documentation (reports and photography) are not performed in time to acquire the physical evidence which would validate the testimony, then it is incomplete and lacks credibility. The testimony of a medical condition/injury is not creditable without medical reports and

photographic validation.

The laws of mathematics and physics which contradict critical elements of a defense scenario can prove it wrong.

A defense scenario (where it is possible to present evidence; however, said evidence is prohibited from being introduced in trial by the judge) is by definition established. It cannot be disproved. The only valid verdict is not guilty. Only by addressing the evidence the defense desires to present can the prosecution prove it wrong. All defense scenarios involving extremely wealthy people, drug cartels, secret societies, government corruption, and elaborate conspiracies must be thoroughly considered because it is plausible they exist in reality. The prosecution must demonstrate that it is beyond any level of doubt which could be considered reasonable that the defense scenario is true.

Provided all defense scenarios have been proven wrong, the prosecution must then prove the prosecution scenario true. Even if the defense were to offer nothing, the prosecution must still establish solid evidence of the crime, and that it was committed upon the victim, and that it was committed by the defendant, and that the punishment is not excessive for the acts done. The motive, means, and method must all be clearly established and no reasonable doubt can remain.

(Explanation of 49th Law - Beyond Reasonable Doubt)
Simply establishing a clear and concise universal definition.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment and is a definition of a term required to achieve the 6th Amendment. "The accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

(Three Days of Deliberation)

Law of Ryvah 50. A reasonable doubt has been established after a jury has deliberated for three days. For each day after the third day of deliberation, the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of ten AIPY vis FPS.

(Explanation of 50th Law - Three Days of Deliberation)
By removing all the weak accusations we minimize a case down to just a few of the strongest charges. After a couple life sentences, there is simply no need for more. We envision no scenario where a jury will need more than two days, much less three. By the time a jury has exhausted three full days of deliberation, it is clear there are scenarios where the defendant would be innocent. Reasonable doubt has now been irrevocably established and from such a point no conviction can be valid.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

(Suspension of Service)

Law of Ryvah 51. When a person is incarcerated for more than five consecutive days and has not been convicted of the crime they are incarcerated for, then insurance, loans, services, and support payments go into hibernation. Hibernation begins retroactively to the date of incarceration and ends when it ends (or a conviction is levied). During hibernation no interest, fees, or other charges can be levied. The service cannot be discontinued by the provider. The person cannot be evicted. Insurance includes: home, auto, medical, theft, vandalism, and life insurance. It excludes: workers compensation, commercial auto, and business insurance. Loans include: all loans initiated over six months prior to the incarceration whenever the defendant is the only signer such as a home mortgage, vehicle loan, small business loan, and all credit card debt. For credit card debt, the account must be over six months old and the date of individual charges is irrelevant. Services include: electric, water, gas, utilities, security, residential home maintenance, online services, memberships, newspapers and magazines (which must be forwarded to the person's current address). Support includes: alimony, child support, and court ordered payments. Nothing else qualifies as support. All hibernation expenses are to be paid by the court. If an organization does not forward invoices to the court, then the organization shall pay a fine to the defendant one dollar via FPS. If the court does not pay the expenses that are forwarded to it then those invoices become fines due the defendant via FPS.

(Explanation of 51st Law - Suspension of Service)

Even in cases which result in a conviction with jail time, the punishment is exclusively what is determined during sentencing. Punishment should never include the destruction of all the defendant's worldly assets, family photos, and possessions of extreme endearment. This is exactly what America currently does. Upon arrest a defendant is forcefully ripped from society. They have no access to their bank account or ability to pay their bills. Their home falls into default from which they are evicted and everything they own is thrown into the trash. Vehicles are repossessed and then debt collectors go after the rest.

"Oops, that one was innocent. Oh well, LOL, sucks to be you."
God Bless America.

To stop this we put lots of stuff (not everything) into hibernation. The bills are forwarded to the court. If a defendant is not convicted, they now have a home to return to and can at least try to pick up their life where they left off.

Our objective is to minimize the government's capacity to inflict harm on the innocent. Truth be told, the unbridled power of the government lies in its ability to inflict extreme harm, loss, and suffering on the innocent. They care very

little about the guilty.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, “no person shall . . . be deprived of . . . property, without [a conviction].”

Quote, “When you want to fight us, we don’t let you, and you can’t find us. But when we want to fight you, we make sure that you can’t get away and we hit you squarely . . . and wipe you out . . . The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue,” – Mao Tse-Tung, 1893-1976 + This is how the government works toward enslaving us.

(Probation)

Law of Ryvah 52. If a person is placed on any form of parole, registration, or probation, then the court shall pay that person a fine of one AIPW per week via FPS until it is terminated.

(Explanation of 52nd Law – Probation)

The goal is the full eradication of all forms of parole, registration, and probation. We cannot allow multiple sets of laws. One set of laws for group one, a much more restrictive set for group two, more restrictions on group three, etc. Congressmen live by one set of laws, citizens by another, children a third, and ex-convicts a fourth.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 14th Amendment which reads, “equal protection of the laws.”

(Violence)

Law of Ryvah 53. The term “violent” may only be used to describe an act which inflicts or threatens to inflict a physical injury which causes or would cause a visible black and blue bruise more than an inch wide, or breaks the skin, inflicts any kind of burn, or causes physical injury to an eye. If law enforcement uses the term violent to describe an act that does not meet this minimum criteria, then the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPY via FPS.

(Explanation of 53rd Law – Violence)

The term violent is being misused. This definition is clear and concise. It is high enough to mean something. With this definition yelling and screaming are only semi-violent not violent. Slapping someone’s face, scratching, other forms of battery without serious damage, are semi-violent and the victim must still be protected, but the conduct should not be classed as violent. We do not want to allow slapping, punching, scratching to be grouped in with “gouged out an eye”, “chopped off a hand”, or “set on fire”.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment and is a definition of a term required to achieve the 6th Amendment. “The accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury.”

(Legal Consistency)

Law of Ryvah 54. If a person’s race, gender, lineage, DNA, criminal history, or psychological diagnosis is used to define a criminal offense, then the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of four AIPY via FPS PA.

(Explanation of 54th Law - Consistency)

Stating the obvious, but sometimes it is in the failure to protect what we perceive to be immutable we find our greatest weakness.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 14th Amendment which reads, “equal protection of the laws.”

(Altering Evidence)

Law of Ryvah 55. If a defendant is arrested by, searched by, detained by, given a ticket or citation by, processed by, questioned by, or prosecuted by a law enforcement person who has altered evidence or clearly misrepresented evidence to the disadvantage of ANY defendant, then the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPM via FPS.

(Explanation of 55th Law - Altering Evidence)

One of the greatest crimes is to *bear false witness* against a defendant. It is well rooted in Biblical origins as just barely below murder and above rape. Law enforcement are never to alter evidence to the disadvantage of a defendant. If they do, then they shall never work as law enforcement again. This is our goal. Once we can establish a law enforcement has altered evidence against a defendant, for any case, for any charge during any part of their life, then we want them out of the field of law enforcement forever. We must stop the police from altering evidence and convicting innocent people.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, “the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury.”

Quote, “identify, isolate, and remove those people who are toxic, arrogant, greedy, sadistic, lazy, self-absorbed, hopelessly insecure, and the enviously entitled. Remove them from your circle of friends, your employment, even your following of customers, and most importantly remove them from your lovers and business partners.” – M. J. Leonard

(Own Real Property)

Law of Ryvah 56. Only (U.S. citizens and organizations which are solely owned by U.S. citizens (hereafter referred to as people)) may own real property in the (United States of America and its territories (hereafter referred to as (our land))) or possess loans secured by our land. On January 1st, 2025 all loans possessed by non-US-citizen organizations or non-US-citizens individuals.

(Privacy)

Law of Ryvah 57. A subject is one person or one contiguous group of people with simultaneous interactive communication which is not trespassing, stealing, or vandalizing and is not in eminent danger due to fire, war, or natural disaster. Each and every email, phone call, chat conversation, text message, transaction, and conversation constitutes a separate and independent subject with privacy. Companies and corporations are not subjects.

Public Service Clause: If an organization contractually requires the ability to violate a subject's privacy, then that organization shall pay a fee of one APIM via FPS per month while the subject is under contract.

If a government organization or a 1,000-strong organization directly or indirectly without a contract, court order, or probable cause (applicable to law enforcement, fire abatement, or medical service) invades the privacy of a subject, then that organization shall pay the subject a fine of one AIPY via FPS per violation of privacy. 1,000-strong organization means a private organization with more than 1,000 employees. Indirect in this context means through another organization or individual who is not reporting crime.

Type A. For an organization which **is not** providing a product or service which enables the subject to do what they are doing and is not part of the subject, an invasion of privacy is:

1. The photographing of a person on **private property** behind any barrier designed to obstruct vision where the person's head is more than 15 pixels across.
2. The video or audio recording of any person in an area where there is an expectation of privacy where the recording device is within 100 feet of the subject.
3. Accessing an account the organization is not authorized to access owned by the subject.
4. Trespassing on private property or entering a restricted area owned by the subject.
5. Recording any communication by the subject.

Type B. For an organization which **is** providing a product or service (which enables the subject to do what they are doing) and (is not part of the subject) and (**does not** have a contract with the subject), an invasion of privacy is:

1. The photographing of a person on **private property** behind any barrier designed to obstruct vision where the person's head is more than 15 pixels across.
2. Accessing an account the organization is not authorized to access owned by the subject.
3. Trespassing on private property or entering a restricted area owned by the subject.
4. The use of any recording for any purpose other than the prevention of crimes committed on or by the subject while the subject is using the product or service, or the arrest and conviction of the subject for crimes committed while using the product or service, or the actual act of providing the service. (A photo booth, for example.)

Clarification: identification is prohibited unless they are, at that moment, the assailant or victim of crime. To be explicitly clear: the confessions of crime committed elsewhere are private and their use is a violation of privacy.

5. Identifying the source of money or assets. Any requirement to identify the source of money or assets is a violation of privacy. The seizing of: trade secrets or intellectual property not released to the public, any requirement to disclose trade secrets or intellectual property not released to the public. Any requirement to disclose the assets or income of the subject or any person. The recording or tracking of the subject's money or income. Thus, a grocery store could track purchases with an internal club card which does not and cannot be linked to a credit card, SSN, DMV license, etc. thus, does not identify a person, and only records sales trends.

Type C. For an organization which **is** providing a product or service which enables the subject to do what they are doing and is not part of the subject; however, **has** a contract with the subject for said product or service an invasion of privacy is:

1. Accessing an account the organization is not in control of which is owned by the subject where the subject has not provided the login information.
2. The use of any photographic or video recording capable of identifying the subject which (the subject has not loaded into the product or service) or (the subject has attempted to remove from the product or service) for any purpose other than enabling the subject to use the service (such as video conference or motion capture games), or the prevention of crimes committed on or by the subject while the subject is using the product or service, or the arrest and conviction of the subject for crimes committed while using the product or service. This carries the same clarification found in Type B. 4.
3. The use of data obtained about the subject to glean information the subject did not intend to give the service provider, with the exception of the prevention of crimes on or by the subject and the arrest and conviction of the subject.

This excludes: account numbers, names, addresses, locations, date and time, duration of service, product or service type, prices, taxes, shipping information and receipt signatures, check imprints, check numbers, amount paid, smoke alarms, motion detectors, glass-break sensors, volume of usage, and other similar data.

This prohibits the analyzing of communication for key words to establish anything about the subject. (Like that you need a new car, you're a smoker, or you like porn.) Such information must be explicitly given to the service provider. You can tell a search engine you need a car, but unless you load such information into a profile, the search engine may only use the information momentarily and cannot add it to a profile you are unaware of.

4. Identifying the source of money or assets is a violation of privacy. Any requirement to identify the source of money or assets. The seizing of: trade secrets or intellectual property not released to the public, any requirement to disclose trade secrets or intellectual property not released to the public. Any requirement to disclose the assets or income of the subject or any person. The recording or tracking of the subject's money or income. Thus, a grocery store could track purchases with an internal club card which does not and cannot be linked to a credit card, SSN, DMV license, etc. thus, does not identify a person, and only records sales trends.

(Explanation of 57th Law - Privacy)

This enforces the right to privacy. As we worked on this we realized there are three distinct rights to privacy. While no one is ever allowed to invade your privacy, and you should never give it up (except in the service of your government), we find your right to privacy changes based on a few simple factors. This is why a single unified right to privacy never functioned. While the Laws of Ryvah fundamentally avoid the regulation of US citizens and private industry, we find the 1,000-strong organizations tend to function as extensions of the government. This in no way limits your right to privacy which is held intact against other individuals, even your wife, husband, or partner. None of the Laws of Ryvah should be interpreted as to define the limits of any of your rights.

Our definition of a subject is important and can be a group of people. Imagine two lovers, collectively they are one subject. This one subject has the right to privacy from everyone else; however, there is no privacy between them. The subject, or part of the subject, may choose to disclose information which makes that information public. Other parties of the subject have no power to stop this. You cannot impose the subject's right to privacy on its component parts. For example, if a man has a mistress, they have the right to privacy from his wife; however, he has no power to stop his mistress from talking to his wife.

Next we qualify the subject by demanding they are not committing some kind of crime. We interpret trespassing to be very broad and include accessing an account they are not authorized to access. Stealing is also broad. It could be identity theft, embezzlement, forgery, plagiarism, any scenario where something is taken without permission. Vandalism would be so broad as to include assault, battery, slander, and many more. Someone is suffering a loss caused by someone without the authority or permission to inflict it.

The subject cannot be in eminent danger. Here we go narrow and not broad. The vast majority of eminent dangers do not void a subject's right to privacy. All medical conditions are not justification. That would be a horrible loophole you could march an army through. Crime, not committed by the subject, even if it puts the subject in eminent danger, also does not void the subject's right to privacy. It is a trivial task to fabricate a felonious crime to justify the violation of privacy. In fact, our current government does this all the time. The desire or need to investigate a crime the subject did not perpetrate is not a justification to violate the subject's

privacy, this is exactly the excuse the FBI tried to use to compel Apple Corporation into divulging the key to all its phones which would have allowed the FBI (and any good hacker) to invade every Apple phone on Earth. Luckily, our Supreme Court decided against the FBI. Coincidentally, the FBI was hacked six months later. There are only three forms of eminent danger: fire, war, and natural disaster. War is between two countries and excludes all police action. Natural disaster means mankind did not cause it to happen: lightning, flood, earthquake, tornado, hurricane, meteor, forest fire. Many natural disasters are too slow to permit a violation of privacy: global warming, drought, plague, insect infestation, famine, heat wave, cold snap. Fire stands alone. With fire, we grant the fire department to enter - not the FBI, police, or other agencies.

Public Service Clause. This is a fee, not a fine. While the FPS treats them identically, we make the distinction because we intend to pay it regularly to all elected positions. By doing this we clearly remove all rights to privacy by those people. This is not a wage. We have not paid for their service yet. We have only paid the fee required to remove their privacy, the vast majority of public servants would not be subject to this, and since the Laws of Ryvah only regulate and restrain the government, the only entity being granted a contractual privilege to invade the subject's privacy would be the government itself. Further, there must be a contract and it would explicitly define what privacy is being given up. The goal is to empower some government agency (perhaps Congress) to be able to prohibit high treason, the corruption of our government, and be able to provide checks and balances. Even public servants have the right to privacy!

Type C. Products and services. Organizations must be held accountable and may not violate the rights of users while providing contracted services.

Type B. Privacy grants users even more protection and privacy while still empowering the service provider.

Type A. Privacy grants the maximum protection. This is what is in effect 99% of the time. Surveillance from aircraft and satellites is prohibited. Close proximity invasions of privacy are prohibited. Invading a person's account is prohibited. Trespassing is prohibited. And the most powerful aspect is the prohibition of the recording of any communication.

The key point is the distinction between people and

organizations. People are not organizations. While it is a crime for a person to invade your privacy, it is not the job of the Laws of Ryvah which focuses on restraining government. You must find that level of protection in state law and with civil lawsuits. However, as soon as you can link that person to an organization then the organization is indirectly violating your privacy and on the hook. For example: a person (like paparazzi) invades the privacy of a movie star, then sells the photos to a magazine. If that magazine is a 1,000-strong organization, it must pay the fine.

This is linked to the Constitution by the fourth Amendment which reads, “the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.”

Quote, “the poorest man may, in his cottage, bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter; the rain may enter; but the King of England may not enter; all his force dares not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement.” This was declared to Parliament on the right to privacy by William Pitt, 1763.

(Consent)

Law of Ryvah 58. A. If the ability of a conscious* individual to grant or deny permission or consent is removed, suspended, not granted, not acknowledged, or for any reason is ignored, and (any person is subject to (drugs, mutilation, delays or continuances, criminal proceedings, or death) which could not have been done had the individual’s right to grant or deny permission of consent been observed) then the court shall pay the person a fine of ten AIPY via FPS.

* conscious in this context means awake and of sound mind. It excludes a person suffering from an extreme condition who is functionally incapacitated. A victim of a car crash who requires immediate medical attention but is incoherent, is not conscious. An unconscious person cannot be awakened and has an immediate life altering medical need. A sleeping person is conscious.

B. If a government agency subjects a person to a drug or chemical that causes (sedation, apathy, compliance, lethargy, confusion, drunkenness, disorientation, or euphoria) without (the person’s written consent or a court order specific to that single person and no one else), then the agency shall pay a fine to the person of one AIPY vis FPS. In the case of written consent, a full disclosure of all possible side effects to the mental condition including its probability and severity must be included or the consent is invalid. This is interpreted to include vaccines, mental treatment, modifications of drinking water or consumables, soap, make up, pesticides used to grow food, and preservatives used in food. This includes conditions that require many years to manifest.

(Explanation of 58th Law – Consent)

This is a fundamental human right. A government may never claim

the power to, for any reason in any way, speak for an individual as if they had "Power of Attorney" and the individual has none. The government may never say "I grant or deny permission" for you, indifferent to your wishes. If the government wishes to do (something to a person or deny something from a person), then the government shall own this and be responsible for the infliction. The government may never tell me what I think. This is going to require some reconstruction of law which impose rules by claiming the government can dictate what people think. By doing this we will expose subversive laws that evade constitutional challenges by hiding behind this camouflage.

B. Obviously, we are removing fluoride from the drinking water. We will stop chem trails over populated areas. We are not targeting cancer-causing chemicals; we are focusing on psycho-drugs only. However, we are making the umbrella huge. Further, we are only focusing on negative effects (yes euphoria is a negative - it removes your desire to defend yourself). We do not use the word negative because it can easily be misused. The Nazis thought the sedation and execution of the Jews was not a negative effect.

This is linked to the Constitution by the fourth Amendment which reads, "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, . . . shall not be violated."

(Privacy of Property)

Law of Ryvah 59. If a person is arrested or fined for failing to report the possession of personal property, then the agency arresting or fining them shall pay a fine of the value of the assets not reported plus ten times the fine plus one AIPY to the person via FPS PA.

(Explanation of 59th Law - Privacy of Property)

This protects our right to own personal property. Virtually all tyrannical governments wish to rob the people of their property. Step 1. Force people to disclose what they have. Step 2. Tax it. Establish that the government has a claim on it. Step 3. Fabricate an excuse to justify taking it. Step 4. Make sure the government never pays just compensation through a variety of systems: payment of government services, incorrect valuation (five pounds of gold being valued at pennies), denial of receipt of property, indefinite postponement of payment, etc.

This is linked to the Constitution by the fourth Amendment which reads, "the right of the people to be secure in their . . . papers, and effects, . . . shall not be violated."

(Self incrimination)

Law of Ryvah 60. A. If you are compelled to testify in a court of law against yourself, your biological descendants, the biological ancestors of your biological descendants, or your own biological ancestors, then the court shall pay you a fine of 30 AIPY via FPS.

B. If a meeting between a defendant and an Attorney is recorded with any mechanical device (audio or video), or a person is positioned such that they can hear any part of the meeting, or a court appointed defense attorney discloses confidential content about the case to law enforcement, then the court shall pay the defendant a fine of one AIPY via FPS. This excludes courtroom video and audio over 30 feet from the defendant's chair stationed next to his defense attorney. This also excludes recordings not made by law enforcement. All papers, video, recordings taken illegally (theft) from a defense attorney shall not be allowed as evidence for the prosecution.

C. If a defendant's silence, or choice to not testify, or choice to decline any form of evaluation or interview is used as evidence of guilt, then the judge and prosecutor shall each pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPY via FPS, and the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of 10 AIPY via FPS.

D. If the prosecutor calls a witness who is (or was) incarcerated and housed in the same room, cell, or pod as the defendant where the witness was previously unconnected to the defendant's case, then the prosecutor shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPY via FPS. This testimony shall not be heard by the jury.

E. In the event a defendant is in court, on the stand, under oath, and being asked a question by the prosecution, then if the answer to the question (excluding unrelated comments not related to the question) from this case is then used in a later case against the defendant (to include evidence derived from the answer), then the prosecutor shall pay a fine of five AIPY to the defendant via FPS.

(Explanation of 60th Law - Self Incrimination)

A. Your lineage is you. You are alive because of your ancestors. Your descendants are alive because you lived. To testify against your biological ancestors or descendants is to potentially render harm to yourself. This includes direct lineage, not siblings, aunts, uncles, their children, etc.

B. The recording of phones from jail to attorneys is clearly covered.

C. Hypothetical interpretations of why a defendant does not do something are unacceptable in a court of law.

D. This removes the use of invasive jailhouse spies where a defendant has no means of escape. This does not prevent one of the participants of a crime from testifying against the other parties.

E. The prosecution cannot use the opportunity to question a defendant in one case to develop, gather evidence, or incriminate a defendant in a different case. To do so is to prohibit the defendant from providing a defense against the first case. We have created an exception around unrelated comments. We have no intention of allowing a defendant to evade prosecution by a confession unrelated to the prosecutor's question.

This is linked to the 5th Amendment which reads, "No person shall be . . . compelled . . . to be a witness against himself . . ."

Quote, "'Better to remain silent and be thought a fool than to speak and to remove all doubt,'" – Maurice Switzer, 1907.

Quote, "it is even more dangerous for a minister to say foolish things than to do them."
– Cardinal de Retz, 1613-1679.

(Information)

Law of Ryvah 61. If a government agency does not produce information which is over 15 years old within two weeks of demand, then the government shall pay a fine of one AIPY per document to the requester via FPS, unless the document has been lost or destroyed in which case they shall pay a fine of 10 AIPY per document to the first requestor. Each document may only be demanded once per year per person. Criminal activity kept secret by government agencies shall have a 15 year extension on the statute of limitations.

(Explanation of 61st Law – Information)

Absolute total government transparency and accountability after 15 years. I want to know the names and actions of all secret activities by all government agents, secret or not. Everything shall be disclosed. Every deal, every deed, every crime. If we want a good government, it must be held accountable and we must be able to see everything.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through Article II, paragraph 8, the oath, which reads, "I do solemnly swear [to] . . . preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution . . ."

(Miranda)

Law of Ryvah 62. If you are not informed of your right to council and your right to remain silent (at the time of arrest) or (prior to any questions by law enforcement after a warrant for your arrest has been issued), then the arresting officer or the law enforcement asking the questions shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPW via FPS.

(Explanation of 62nd Law - Miranda)
The Miranda rights.

This is linked to the 5th Amendment which reads, "No person shall be . . . compelled . . . to be a witness against himself . . ."

(Witness for the Defense)

Law of Ryvah 63. A. If a defendant submits a "Request for Subpoena" for a given witness (with a full explanation of what the witness is expected to say or contribute along with credentials if applicable) and the court both chooses to not subpoena the witness and the entire "Request for Subpoena" is not provided for the jury to review and consider, then the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of 10 AIPY via FPS per request.

B. If a defendant is not given an opportunity to question a witness against him to the defendant's satisfaction (provided this can be done withing six hours. Provided the question does not generate hearsay; provided the question does not require the witness to draw a conclusion on a topic they do not have sufficient expertise on. For a scientific conclusion, a Bachelor's degree in the subject is sufficient; provided there is even one jury member who wishes to hear the answer based on its potential relevancy to the case), then the court shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPY per witness via FPS. Provided the defendant's opportunity has been granted, the response of the witness is irrelevant. If the expenses of witnesses for the defense (travel, lodging, food, lost income, cancellations of scheduled purchases like trips, etc.) are not paid in full to the witnesses, then the court shall pay the witness one AIPY via FPS and shall pay the defendant 10 AIPY via FPS.

A request for subpoena must be submitted at least two weeks prior to trial to employ this law.

(Explanation of 63rd Law - Witness for the Defense)
A defendant must be capable of presenting its case, no matter how ridiculous. In the situation a judge does not permit a given witness to be subject to a subpoena and be compelled to appear, then the speculation document on the request for subpoena becomes evidence, and it is up to the prosecution to discredit it and the jury to ponder it.

This is linked to the 6th Amendment which reads, "The accused shall enjoy the right to . . . have compulsory process for obtaining witness in his favor. . ."

(Voting)

Law of Ryvah 64. All votes from all U.S. citizens shall be equal. The right to vote shall belong to every U.S. citizen over the age of 18 years old. The validity of all voters must be established in order to maintain the equality of all voters. The fabrication of fictitious people is one of two primary forms of voting fraud. The second form is vote modification, which will be solved by a self regulating, reconcilable voting system. (SRRVS). If the government agency denies a U.S.

citizen over the age of 18, the ability to be validated, registered to vote, six months in advance of an election or vote of the people, then that agency shall pay a fine to that person of one AIPW via FPS.

(Explanation of 64th Law - Voting)

Explanation of SRRVS. Voting will be done over the internet. Any registered voter will be able to go to any computer with internet, log onto the government voting website, and vote. All post offices, pseudo-post office locations which offer PO boxes, hospitals, nursing homes, incarceration facilities, and public libraries will have dedicated voting stations which can also assist with voter registration, and vote reconciliation.

Post election results of the SRRVS will be available through the same website. They will be displayed as a grand total of clusters. Each cluster will be further broken down into smaller clusters. Clusters will be logically organized: grand total, group of states, state, group of counties, county, group of zip codes, zip code. You then reconcile the number of votes to the number of registered voters in that section.

This is linked to the 15th Amendment, Section 1 which reads, "the right . . . to vote shall not be denied . . ."

(Inheritance)

Law of Ryvah 65. If a person is (in any way taxed, charged, fined, or arrested) for (any form of (failing to disclose, failing to pay taxes on, or failing to turn over)) any part of their inheritance, then that agency shall pay a fine to the person of (10 AIPY plus 10 times the amount of the tax, charge, or fine, plus 10 times the value of all property seized) via FPS.

(Explanation of 65th Law - Inheritance)

The top 1% bypass 99% of inheritance law through a combination of offshore accounts, loopholes, secrecy, and fraud. The poor and middle class are exempt via standard deduction.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "no person shall . . . be deprived of . . . property, without [a conviction]."

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "No person shall be . . . deprived of . . . liberty [labor], or property [labor] . . . without [a conviction]."

(Real Property)

Law of Ryvah 66. To be added

(Explanation of Law 66 - Real Property)

The goal is to protect private property. The law states that property may be seized for "fair market value" only for government projects that benefit the public. Eminent Domain should provide 130% of fair market value for property seized.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "no person shall . . . be deprived of . . . property, without [a conviction]."

(List of Patriots)

Law of Ryvah 67. A list of patriots is prohibited.

(Explanation of 67th Law - List of Patriots)

A list of patriots is a list of targets to be assassinated immediately prior to the collapse of our free nation and the enslavement of the surviving U.S. citizens. Such a list will either contain only targets, or be capable of filtering out the targets. Those people who will accept the destruction of our liberty and the instalment of a tyrannical government are non-targets.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 5th Amendment which reads, "No person shall be . . . deprived of . . . liberty [labor], or property [labor] . . . without [a conviction]."

(Treason)

Law of Ryvah 68. If (prior to a given law being deemed unconstitutional, or removed for some other reason) any court rules that (any form of harm, including homicide, inflicted upon a (politician or prosecutor) who has authored or enforced) the law which (violates the Constitution beyond a reasonable doubt)) is not self-defense, then the judge shall pay a fine of ten AIPY via FPS to the defendant. It is the jury's responsibility to additionally determine that (in their opinion) the law violates the Constitution beyond a reasonable doubt by a unanimous vote.

(Explanation of 68th Law - Treason)

Our goal is to invoke a deep fear of righteous vengeance against politicians and prosecutors who erode our Constitution. We want to clarify that the criteria for innocence under this law is the flip or inverse of beyond a reasonable doubt. It is not 99% to 1%; it is like 1% to 99%. While to convict a person of a crime, the prosecution must prove the defendant guilty beyond any reasonable measure, in order for a defendant to employ this defense, it is up to the defense (not the prosecution) to prove

a law violates our Constitution to the degree of proof of beyond any reasonable measure. As such, an act of homicide is highly unlikely; however a simple slap across the face in front of police and news reporters intending to test a given law against a jury could prove very effective, because if the jury concluded (in their opinion) the law violated the Constitution, it would be open season on that politician or prosecutor. This would likely cause the law's prompt removal to allow them to come out of hiding.

This is linked to the Declaration of Independence which reads in Paragraph 2, "whenever any form of government becomes destructive . . . it is the right [duty] of the people . . .to abolish it."

(Medical)

Law of Ryvah 69. If a doctor, patient, or parent of a patient (is fined, arrested, or loses their license to practice medicine) for any activity in conjunction with or required by the providing of a medical procedure or substance by the doctor (with the approval of a second doctor) to the patient at the insistent, persistent, and consistent request of the patient, where any and all substances are consumed completely while in the doctor's presence, then the court (if arrests or fines are made) and /or the medical board (if licenses are removed) shall pay a fine to the applicable party (doctor, patient, or parent) of (10 times the fine, 5 AIPY for arrest, and 20 AIPY for the removal of a medical license) via FPS.

Substance refers to any form of drink, food, vitamin, drug, illegal drug, poison, chemical, or any known form of matter in any state at any temperature, administered by pill, patch, injection, consumption, implant, or any other means. Consumed completely means there is nothing external to the body such as a bottle of pills; a patch applied to the skin is not external to the body.

(Explanation of 69th Law - Medical)

A licensed doctor has pledged a Hippocratic oath to do no harm and protect the patient. The doctor has obtained an enormous list of credentials and is a third party. We then require a long standing standard of credibility where the patient is insistent, persistent, and consistent. Simply put, the combination of these factors allows everything. It allows euthanasia, illegal drugs supervised by the doctor, gender alteration surgery, and abortion, while not holding the doctor liable. The FDA (Food and Drug Administration) is reduced to an advisory role only.

It should be noted, no protections against malpractice are granted. The doctor now takes full responsibility and liability

for unwanted results that manifest more frequently than disclosed, or more seriously than disclosed.

There is no obligation for a doctor to provide any service. It is at the doctor's discretion to provide service to a child and parental consent is not required. However, it is highly probable doctors will require parents to be intensely involved in all services except where it would endanger the child to do so. This is a common interpretation of the Hippocratic oath. Similarly, safety standards and procedures are normally in the interests of the Hippocratic oath and a doctor would need enormous justification and disclosure to not adhere to them.

As for a doctor's decision to report crime, they can still be motivated to report because the act of reporting is completely external to the act of providing service.

This is linked to the Constitution by the fourth Amendment which reads, "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, . . . shall not be violated."

(Lottery)

Law of Ryvah 70.

(Right to Record)

Law of Ryvah 71. If a defendant is fined or arrested for recording a conversation they were part of, then the arresting officer, prosecutor, and judge shall each pay a fine to the defendant of three AIPY each via FPS PA. If the judge refuses to hear the case or dismisses it immediately, then he/she is exempt and not fined.

(Explanation of 71st Law - Right to Record)
The ability to obtain the truth is vital. The only justification to prohibit recording of events is to hide criminal activity and remove justice.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury."

(Reasonable Notice)

Law of Ryvah 72. If the prosecutor calls a non-professional witness without disclosing the witness and discovery from the witness a minimum of two weeks in advance of the beginning of trial, then the prosecutor shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIPY via FPS.

(Explanation of 72nd Law - Reasonable Notice)

There can be no leeway to allow surprise prosecutions in order to prohibit the defense from researching a witness. I have some reservations about this law.

This is linked to the U. S. Constitution through the 6th Amendment which reads, “the accused shall enjoy the right to a . . . trial, by an impartial jury.”

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“Final statement” deleted.

(Part of Law 24 that was put in 24 in the next draft.

A successful appeal indicates the judge who presided over trial failed to do their job and that judge shall pay a fine to the defendant of one AIWY via FPS. Further, a successful appeal removes a guilty verdict and thus all other FPS fines that would have taken place are also applicable.)

. All votes from all U.S. citizens shall be equal. The right to vote shall belong to every U.S. citizen over the age of 10 (NO! 18!) years old. The validity of all voters must be established in order to maintain the equality of all voters. The fabrication of fictitious people is one of two primary forms of voting fraud. The second form is vote modification, which will be solved by a self regulating, reconcilable voting system. (SRRVS). If the government agency denies a U.S. citizen over the age of 9 ½ - 18, the ability to be validated, registered to vote, six months in advance of an election or vote of the people, then that agency shall pay a fine to that person of one AIPW vis FPS.

(Explanation of 64th Law - Voting)

TAKE THIS ALL OUT Children simply do not have a right nor ability to determine laws, mirroring their parents simply “doubles” the adult’s votes. We do need a certification of live voters to prevent fraud, and children must be taught to consider the issues and vote wisely - but before 18 they are mostly unable to do this and are just parrots of their parents.

Explanation of SRRVS. Voting will be done over the internet. Any registered voter will be able to go to any computer with internet, log onto the government voting website, and vote. All post offices, pseudo-post office locations which offer PO boxes, hospitals, nursing homes, incarceration facilities, and public libraries will have dedicated voting stations which can also assist with voter registration, and vote reconciliation.

Post election results of the SRRVS will be available through the same website. They will be displayed as a grand total of clusters. Each cluster will be further broken down into smaller clusters. Clusters will be logically organized: grand total, group of states, state, group of counties, county, group of zip codes, zip code. **Stop here. Voting must be private! Listing how each person votes is a total violation of privacy.** You then reconcile the number of votes to the number of registered voters in that section. You can list how each person voted after we

lose all privacy, which is coming with "technology" that tracks your every move, conversations in the privacy of your own home, and everything you buy or even look at on a computer.