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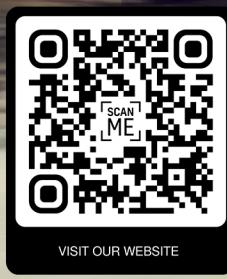
ISSUE # 22

MAGAZINE

JFK ASSASSINATION
AND LEGALITIES
SURROUNDING THE SAME

WHEN DO YOU NEED
NOT PAY TAX

THE
LINCOLN
LAWYER



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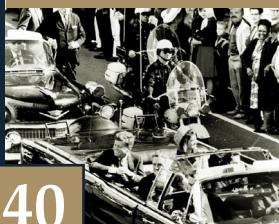
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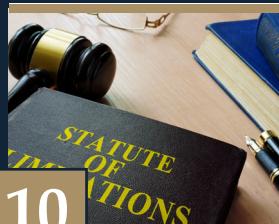
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About The Editor

Syeda Fauzia, is passionate about writing since the age of twelve. She is an excellent content writer with Kweesha Solutions Pvt. Ltd. She currently serves as the sole editor of "Layman Litigation Magazine".

Letter From the Team

Dear Readers,

Did you know that lawyers and advocates have their own rights and privileges? But do lawyers and advocates have the right to say no to a client? What is the utmost duty of a lawyer with his client, opposite counsels, and court? This month's edition will highlight information regarding the same.

In addition to this, we at Layman Litigation have taken a stride at history and bring you some interesting information on what's happening in the all-so-occupied space laws and how you can buy land on the moon!

An obvious but needed mention to the team that works hard and deserves a special mention. As usual, the Layman team has put its creativity skills to best use and has put together this wonderful edition for our supportive and loyal readers. We are a bit excited since this month's edition features some great articles that will draw your attention.

Happy Reading!

Most of the legal maxims originate from Latin and so does the word "status quo". Have you often heard or read this word in the newspaper? It means "as of now", the Merriam-Webster dictionary defines it as "the existing state of affairs". Another similar term of this is "status quo-ante", meaning a prior status of the activity. Merriam-Webster defines it as, "the state of affairs that existed previously."

DID
YOU?
KNOW

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THE LINCOLN LAWYER



If you have read or watched “The Lincoln Lawyer” written by Michael Connely you would also know that Lawyers and Advocates also have certain obligations and responsibilities towards their clients and courts. If Advocates do not follow professional ethics, they can be punished too. In this article, we

will be defining an advocate’s responsibility and roles.

Law is considered the most honourable and noblest profession in the world. It is an important criterion that an advocate is always honest and maintains the dignity of the legal profession. An advocate should not be biased, and maintain a good relationship

with the court, the court clerk and even the opposite counsel. He or She should ensure that the administration of justice is not hampered in any way. There are also certain court etiquettes that an advocate should follow, such as:

1. Dress properly
2. Not waste the court's time, arrive on time during proceedings,
3. Always act on best interest of the client,

4. Maintain decorum of the court,
5. Address the judge and opposite counsel with respect,
6. He should conduct himself with dignity,
7. Maintain confidentiality of his client,
8. He should not have any private conversation with a judge or the opposite counsel,





9. The duties of lawyers towards their clients shall include: ^[1]

- a. Advising clients as to their legal rights and obligations, and as to the working of the legal system in so far as it is relevant to the legal rights and obligations of the clients,
- b. Assisting clients in every appropriate way, and taking legal action to protect their interests,

- c. Assisting clients before courts, tribunals or administrative authorities, where appropriate.
- 10. He should never act illegally,
- 11. Frank disclosure to the client,
- 12. Not have any financial interest in a matter,
- 13. Keep proper accounts of transactions

"Many of a lawyer's professional responsibilities are prescribed in the Rules of Professional Conduct, as well as substantive and procedural law. However, a lawyer is also guided by personal conscience and the approbation of professional peers. A lawyer should strive to attain the highest level of skill, to improve the law and the legal profession and to exemplify the legal profession's ideals of public service."^[2]



Guarantees/ Rights & Privileges for the functioning of lawyers:

- 1. Governments shall ensure that lawyers (a) are able to perform all of their professional functions without intimidation, hindrance, harassment or improper interference; (b) are able to travel and consult with



their clients freely both within their own country and abroad; and (c) shall not suffer, or be threatened with, prosecution or administrative, economic or other sanctions for any action taken in accordance with recognized professional duties, standards and ethics.^[3]

2. Where the security of lawyers is threatened because of discharging their functions, they shall be adequately safeguarded by the authorities.^[4]

3. Lawyers shall enjoy civil and penal immunity for relevant

statements made in good faith in written or oral pleadings or in their professional appearances before a court, tribunal or other legal or administrative authority.^[5]

Conflict of Interest and a Lawyer's Duty

A conflict of interest occurs when an individual's personal interests – family, friendships, financial, or social factors – could compromise his or her judgment, decisions, or



actions in the workplace.^[6]

*"Conflicts of interest are particularly relevant in the field of insurance due to the duty to defend. In a standard insurance policy, like the one in *Swanson v. State Farm General Insurance Company*, the insurance company includes terms which grant them the right to control any insurance claim related lawsuit the policyholder is involved in. In this scenario, the attorney(s) provided by the insurance company represent both the policyholder and the insurer, creating a potential conflict of interest."^[7]*

Rule 1.7 of the American Bar Association discusses general principles in regard to attorney-client relationships.

"An advocate has duties which are to be performed towards himself, his clients, opponents, colleagues, court etc. An advocate must present his case before the court fearlessly. All these duties, ethics and morals help an advocate to be in a better position in his career and become a successful lawyer."^[8]

KNOWING STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS ON DIFFERENT CASES

Introduction

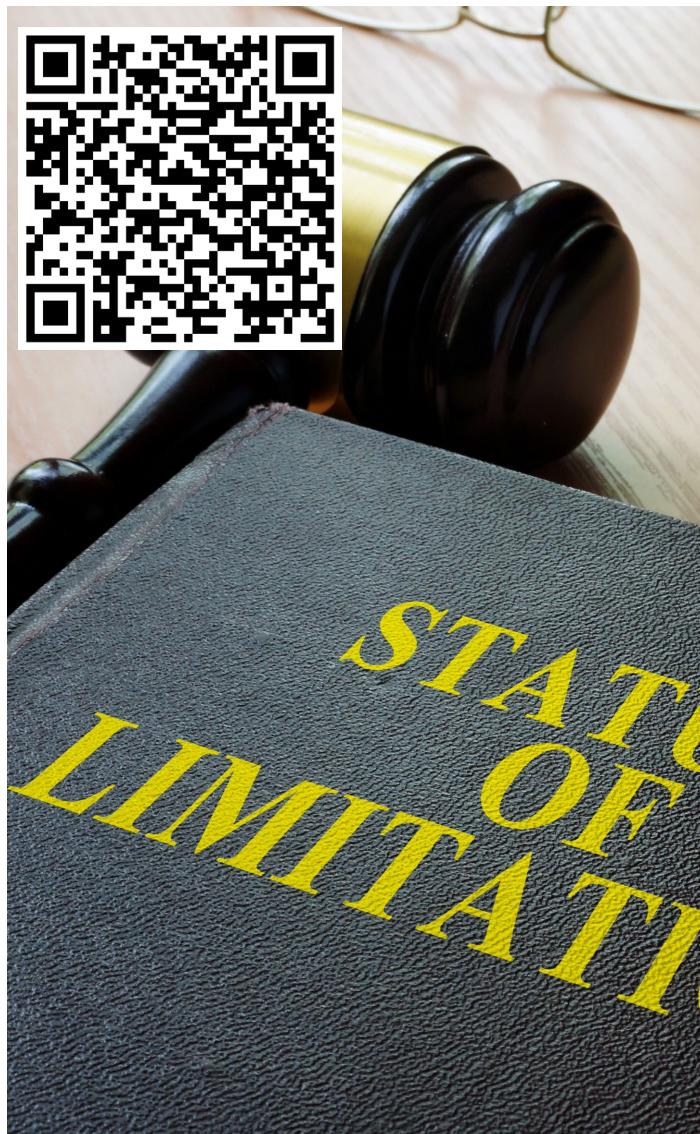
A statute of limitations is a law that sets the maximum amount of time that parties involved in a dispute. To initiate legal proceedings from the date of an

alleged offense, whether civil or criminal. However, the length of time the statute allows for a victim to bring legal action. Against the suspected wrong-doer can vary from one jurisdiction to another and the nature of the offense.

statute of limitations, legislative act restricting the time within. Which legal proceedings may brought, usually to a fixed period after the occurrence of the events. That gave rise to the cause of action. Such statutes enacted to protect persons against claims made after disputes have become stale, evidence. Which got lost, memories have faded, or witnesses have disappeared.

Statutes of limitations

Statutes of limitations appeared early in Roman law and form the basis of the limitations. Which



How are statutes of limitations created and applied?

Statutes of limitations written and decided on by state policymakers. That means that each state has its own set of the statute of limitations laws—these laws can be different. Even when the crimes are the same. For example, the statute of limitations for rape in Alaska is unlimited. Prosecutors can always bring charges against someone suspected of rape, no matter how much time has passed. On the other hand, in Massachusetts rape has a 15 year statute of limitations.

When a crime prosecuted from the state, the lawyer seeking to press charges against a perpetrator. Known as the prosecutor, must determine which statute of limitations applies in that particular case. To do this, prosecutors consider some of the following questions:

provides in the codes of civil-law countries. In England limitations on actions to recover landed property not instituted until the 16th century. Those on personal actions not until the 17th. Civil actions commonly limited in different periods by general statutes that classify the actions into broad groups. Although the periods prescribed are arbitrary. They bear a rough relation to the times for which reliable evidence of the respective transactions. May expected to endure.

The initiation actions for recovery of real property. In addition, actions on contracts under seal commonly limited to periods of from 10 to 20 years. Actions on oral or simple written contracts sometimes limited to periods of from 3 to 6 years. Also, those for personal injury to 3 years or less. There considerable variation in the periods that prescribed in different jurisdictions. For example, in Germany, there is a general 30-year limitation on civil actions. But in some specific actions (e.g., tort and interest claims) the period maybe only 2 or 3 years.^[1]



Application:

What type of crime occurred? The more serious the crime, for example, a felony sex crime as opposed to a misdemeanor. The longer prosecutors typically have to charge suspects.

When did the crime occur? In most cases, a statute of limitations “clock” begins right after the crime occurs. Some situations, such as when the victim is a child, may not realize the criminal nature of the experience until later in life. In these cases, the clock might start when the crime discovered, not when it occurred.

Who necessitates in the crime? Prosecutors will consider the identity of the victim, the alleged perpetrator, and the relationship between them (if any) when determining which crime and statute of limitations applies. Factors such as age or status as a “vulnerable population” (for example, a child or an individual with a disability) can affect which statute of limitations applies.

What exceptions apply? For example, is there DNA evidence? If so, the state may pause the statute of limitations until a match to the DNA found through the national DNA database,

CODIS. A weapon used in the commission of the crime? If so, that might affect the statute of limitations as well^[2].

Medical Malpractice statute of limitations

In every state, a law called a “statute of limitations” sets a limit on the amount of time you got to go to the court and get a medical malpractice case started. That means filing the initial complaint against the doctor or other health care provider (or care facility) in the civil court system, and in some states, it also means filing an affidavit or some other sworn statement in which an expert witness or your attorney declares that your case has merit.

The statute of limitations might set a specific time limit for filing a medical malpractice case, or there might be a larger deadline that applies to all injury-related lawsuits, including those

stemming from medical malpractice.

Whatever deadline the statute sets in your state — two years, three years, etc. — the “clock” typically starts running on the date on which the alleged malpractice occurred. But most states allow special rules where a patient did not know right away (and could not reasonably be expected to know) that they were harmed by a medical error. This is called the “discovery” exception to





the statute of limitations, and it usually keeps the clock from running until you actually know (or should know) that you were the victim of medical negligence^[3].

How the Personal Injury Statute of Limitations Works

In many states, an individual physical issue claim should be documented inside a few years

after the episode that prompted to the injury. Along these lines, in case you're harmed in a fender bender on June 1, 2021 in Massachusetts, where the legal time limit for injury claims is three years, you have until June 1, 2024 to get a claim documented over wounds experienced in the accident.

(Get state-by-state subtleties on the individual injury legal time limit.)

You can't document an individual physical issue claim once the legal time limit time limit that applies to your case has run. Be that as it may, in certain circumstances, the legal "clock" may have begun running later than expected, or unique conditions may have stopped ("rung" in legal jargon) the running of the clock. We should take a gander at a couple of those circumstances.



The “Revelation Rule” and the Statute of Limitations

In various states, under the “revelation rule” the legal time limit “clock” probably won’t begin running until the harmed individual knew (or ought to have known, according to the law) that they were harmed. A model may be asbestos situations where mesothelioma or some other asbestos-caused sickness doesn’t

appear until a long time after the offended party’s openness to materials that contained asbestos.

Note that in any event, when the “revelation rule” applies. There might a bigger cutoff time past which the documenting of a claim precluded. In this way, a state’s rule may set an individual physical issue claim documenting cutoff time of two years after the harmed individual finds (or sensibly ought to have found) that the litigant bears liability regarding their physical issue, or four years after the episode leading to the injury, whichever is later.^[4]

THE ALL-WRITS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT

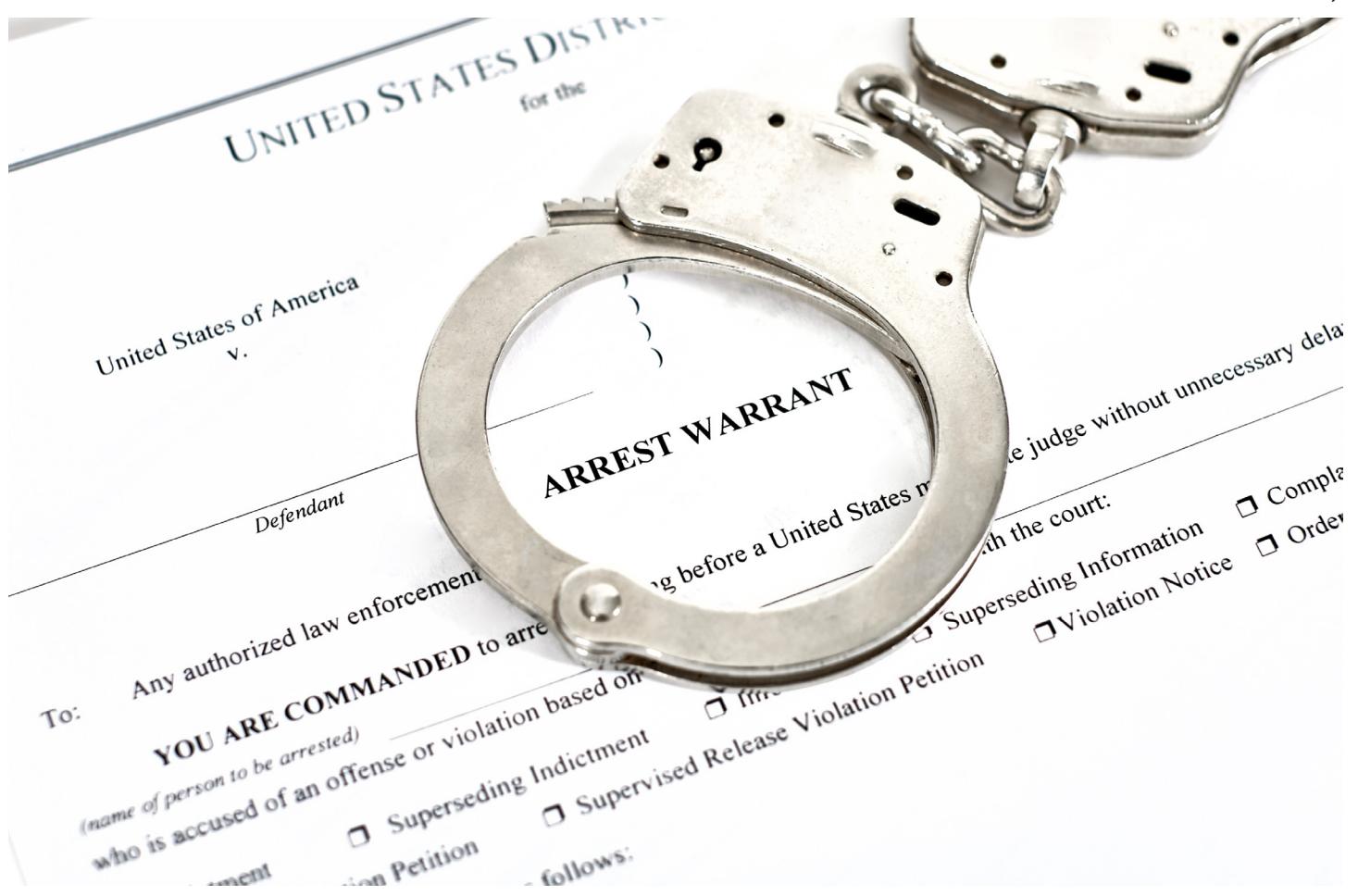


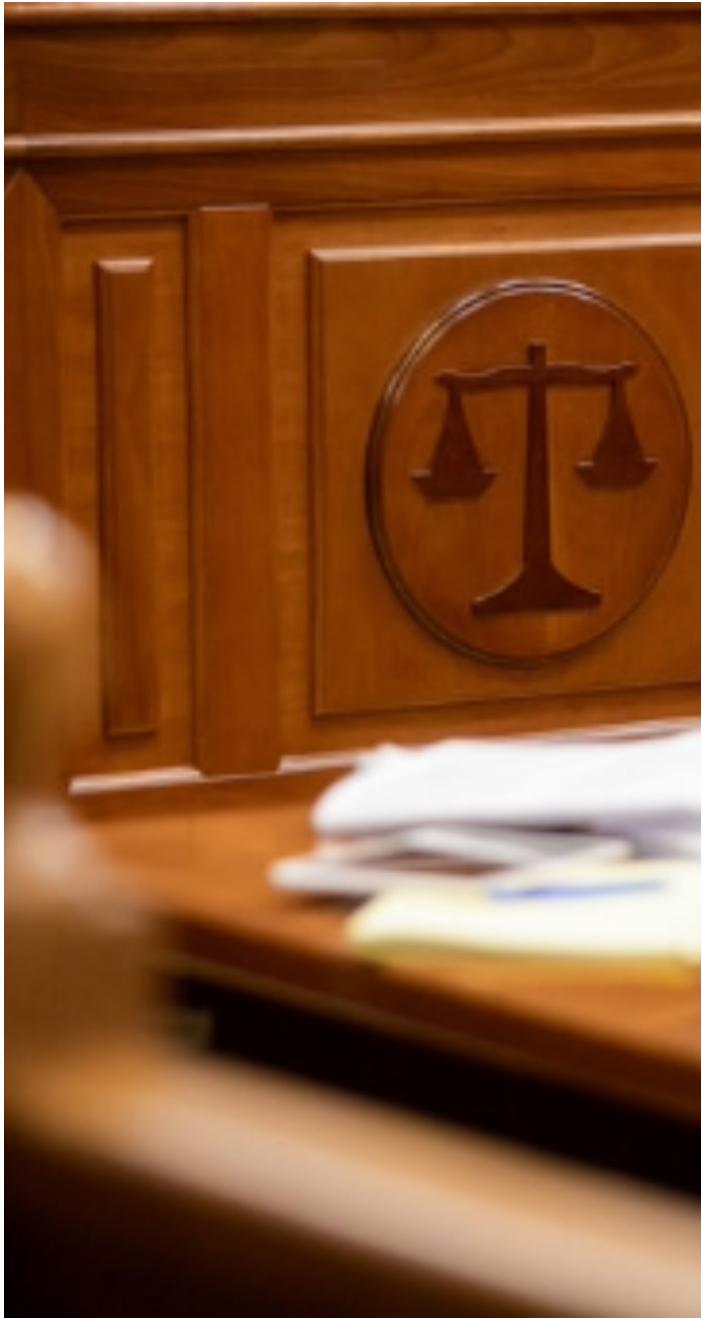
What are writs?

It is a legal document issued by the court that orders a person or entity to perform a specific act or to cease performing a specific action or deed and is also a formal written order issued by anybody, executive or judicial, authorised to do so.^[1] There are various

types of writs, and we would be explaining the same in brief in this article.

The origin of writs is from the English common law system. In India, writs are as provided as constitutional remedies and are guaranteed under article 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution. In the United States of America,





"(a) The Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law. (b) An alternative writ or rule nisi may be issued by a justice or judge of a court which has jurisdiction."^[2]

In modern practice, the All Writs Act is used when a legislative scheme is incomplete or unclear.^[3] However, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, adopted in 1938 to govern civil proceedings in United States district courts, has abolished particular writs by name.^[4] As such, relief previously available under the writ system is now governed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.^[5] There are mainly five important writs that we should know about, they are:

1. **Habeas Corpus:** Latin for "that you have the body," is used to review the constitutionality of criminal convictions rendered by state courts.^[6] A writ of habeas corpus directs law enforcement officials to bring the petitioner they are holding

writs are issues under The All-Writs Act was enacted in the year 1911 and has gone through various amendments, the last one being in 1789. The Act initially was part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 until it was later separated.

Section § 1651 of the Writs Act states,

before the court so that the court may determine whether any aspect of the petitioner's arrest, trial or sentence violated U.S. federal law.^[7]

2. **Mandamus:** "A (writ of) mandamus is an order from a court to an inferior government official ordering the government official to properly fulfil their official duties or correct an abuse of discretion. According

to the U.S. Department of Justice, "Mandamus is an extraordinary remedy, which should only be used in exceptional circumstances of peculiar emergency or public importance."^[8]

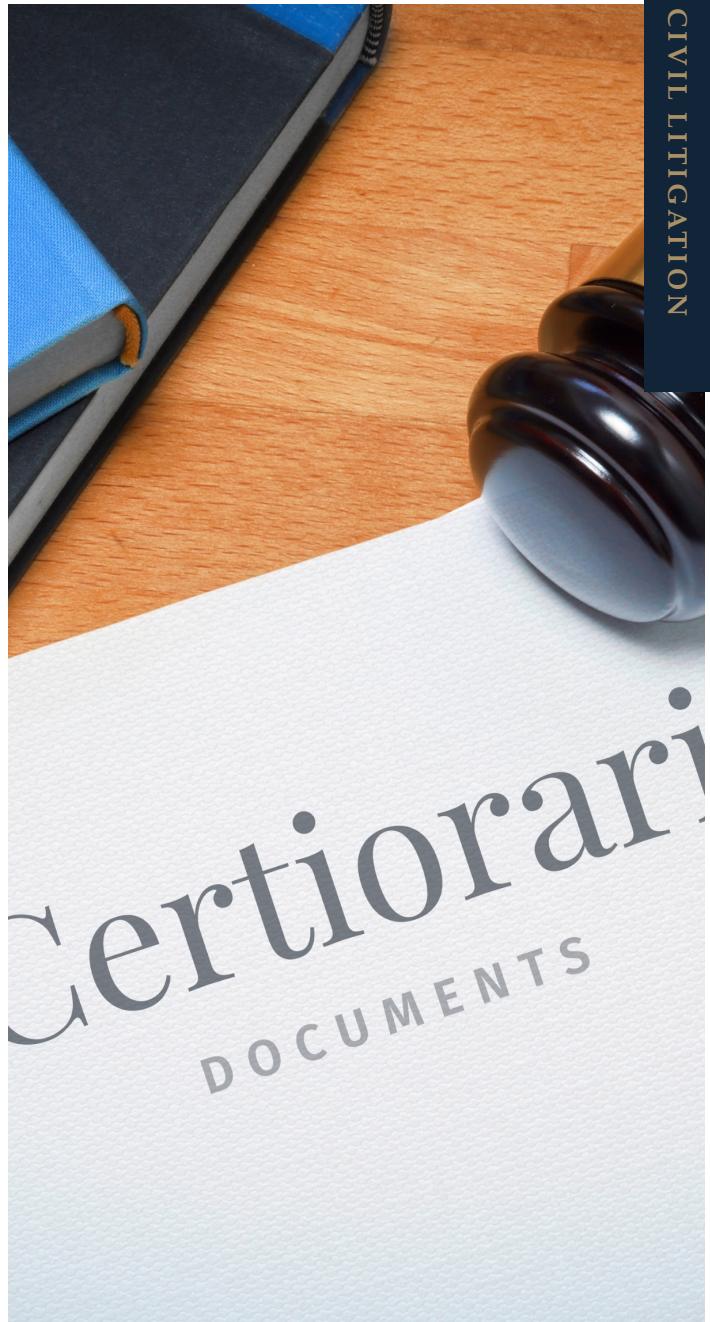
3. **Quo Warranto:** "The term "quo warranto" (pronounced both kwoh wuh-rahn-toh, and kwoh wahr-un-toh) is Latin for "by what authority"—as in, "by what authority does this person



hold this office?" Current California law provides that the action may be brought either by the Attorney General or by a private party acting with the consent and under the direction of the Attorney General."^[9] For instance, a writ of quo warranto may be used to nullify an illegal municipal charter amendment or to remove an individual who illegally holds public office.^[10]

4. Certiorari: "The word certiorari comes from Law Latin and means "to be more fully informed." A writ of certiorari orders a lower court to deliver its record in a case so that the higher court may review it. The U.S. Supreme Court uses certiorari to select most of the cases it hears."^[11]

"When the U.S. Supreme Court orders a lower court to transmit records for a case for which it will hear on appeal, it is done through a writ of certiorari. Certiorari is the common method for cases to be heard before the U.S. Supreme Court since it has specific jurisdiction over a very limited range of disputes. A supreme court has power to review



the proceedings of all lower tribunals and to rule upon their authority to hear the case and their decisions on questions of law. However, the lower court's determination on questions of fact will rarely be disturbed, although a state statute may authorize a higher court to do so."^[12]



5. **Prohibitio:** “A writ of prohibition is a judicial order that may be used, at a higher court's discretion, to prevent a lower court from interfering with the higher court's determination of a case pending an appeal. Writs of prohibition are sometimes issued to prohibit a lower court from issuing orders over matters it has no jurisdiction over. Alternatively, the writ may also be used to prevent

re-litigating issues that have already been decided by a higher court.”^[13]

Case Laws:

1. In **LRM v. Kastenberg**, 72 M.J. 364 “(the All Writs Act grants the power to all courts established by act of Congress to issue all writs necessary and appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdiction and

agreeable to the usages and principles of law; extraordinary writs serve to confine an inferior court to a lawful exercise of its prescribed jurisdiction)."^[14]

2. In the case of **EV v. United States**, 75 M.J. 331 "(CAAF clearly has authority, in a proper case, to grant mandamus and other extraordinary or prerogative writs under the All Writs Act, 28 USC § 1651; however, it is

axiomatic that the All Writs Act is not an independent source of jurisdiction; it does not expand CAAF's jurisdiction, but only operates "in aid of" its existing statutory jurisdiction)."^[15]

3. In the case of **Cheney Vs. United States District Court for the District Columbia**,^[16] held that, "In a 7-2 opinion



delivered by Justice Anthony Kennedy, the Court sent the case back to the D.C. Court of Appeals, arguing that the appellate court should have considered separation-of-powers claims and was wrong to conclude it lacked authority to order District Court discovery to stop. Such an order (mandamus) to stop discovery proceedings should

be considered because those proceedings, "by virtue of their overbreadth," could interfere with presidential activity. Further, the appellate court misinterpreted U.S. v. Nixon to mean that the government needed to assert executive privilege for separation-of-powers objections to be considered."^[17]

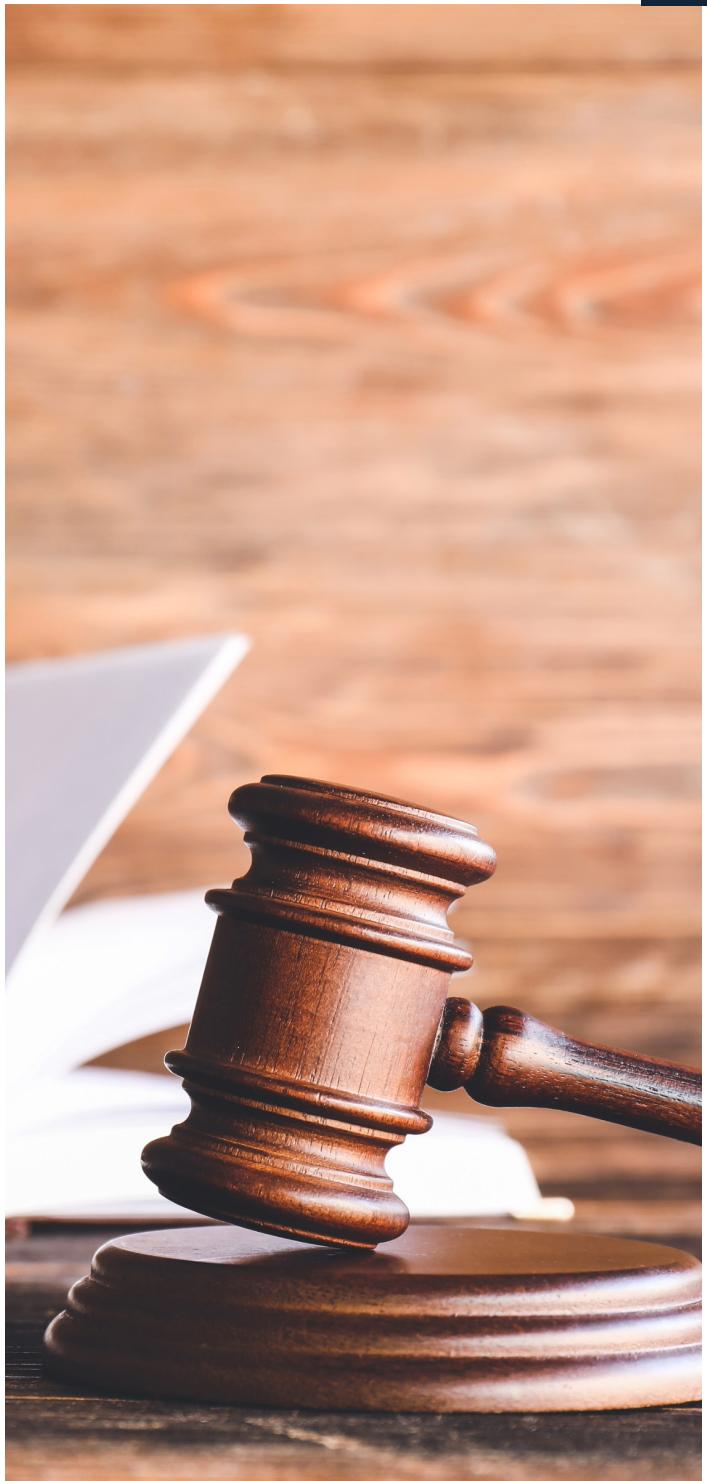


Important Conditions to invoke provision of the All-Writs Act:^[18]

1. The absence of alternative remedies—the act is only applicable when other judicial tools are not available.
2. An independent basis for jurisdiction—the act authorizes writs in aid of jurisdiction but does not in itself create any federal subject-matter jurisdiction.
3. Necessary or appropriate in aid of jurisdiction—the writ must be necessary or appropriate to the particular case.
4. Usages and principles of law—the statute requires courts to issue writs "agreeable to the usages and principles of law".

There have been various ways the Act has been used, one in particular in retrieving

password protected mobile phones in combatting domestic terrorism and narcotics investigations. The Act's use has been very controversial, what are your opinions?



BASIC INFORMATION ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW

Another form of cyber law is information technology (hereinafter referred as IT). It concerns itself with the use of computers to create, process, store, retrieve and exchange all kinds of informative data.^[1] In an era where both computers and

internet have taken the world in a storm, it is important to regulate the same. There are both advantages and disadvantages of internet, easy access to communicate with a far-away relative and we have also seen increase misuse of internet in





the form of cyber-attack and bullying. In this article, we will discuss about few laws that governs these aspects.

An information technology system (IT system) is generally an information system, a communications system, or, more specifically speaking, a computer system — including all hardware, software, and peripheral equipment — operated by a limited group of IT users, and an IT project usually refers to the commissioning and implementation of an IT system.
[2]

"The United States cyber security laws and privacy system is arguably

the oldest, most robust and effective in the world. The State's privacy system relies more on post hoc government enforcement and private litigation. Currently, cyber security regulation comprises of directives from the Executive Branch and legislation from Congress that safeguards information technology and computer systems."^[3]

LIST OF IT LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES:

1. Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (CISA)

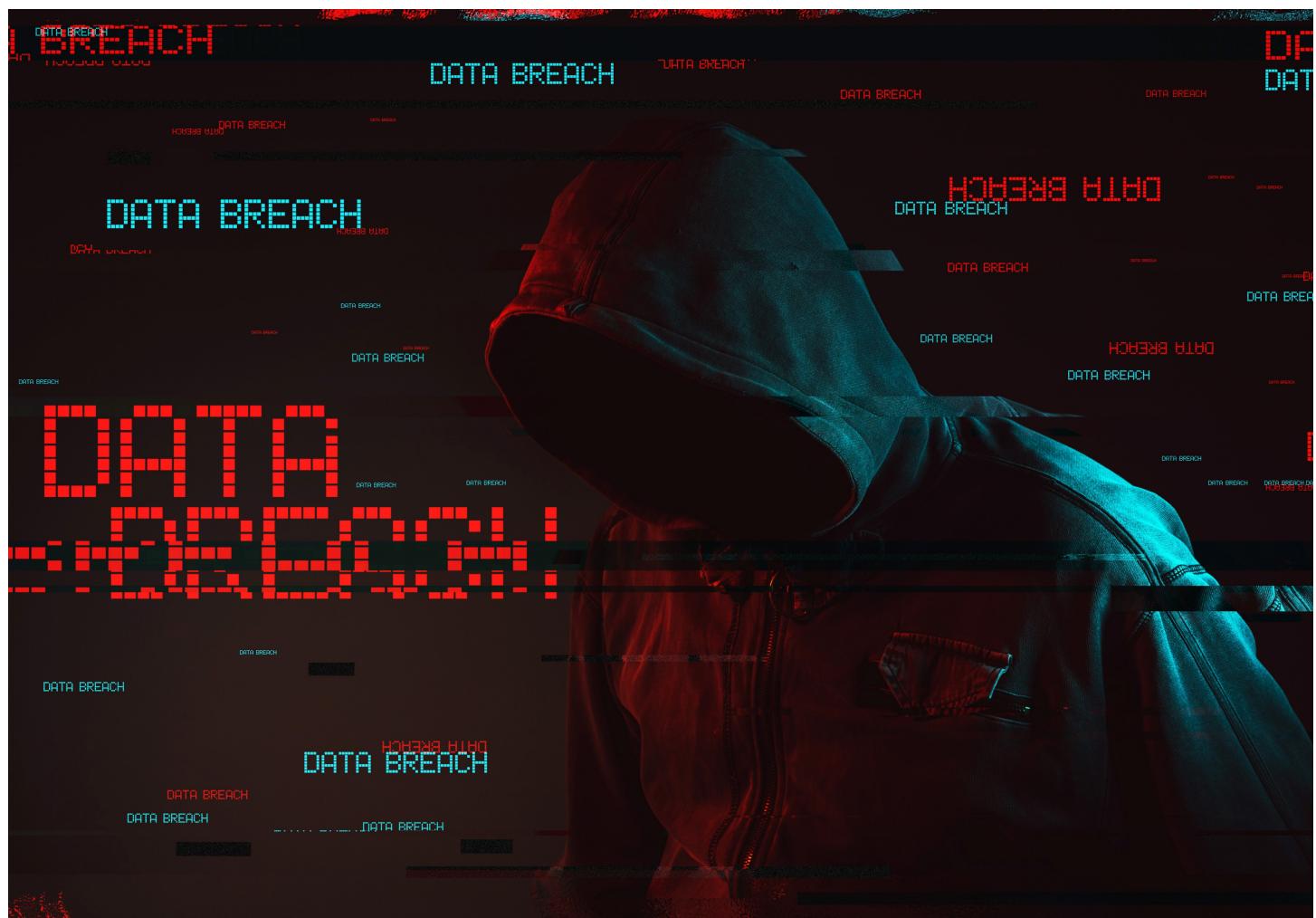
2. Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2014
3. Federal Exchange Data Breach Notification Act of 2015
4. 1996 Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
5. 1999 Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act
6. 2002 Homeland Security Act, which included the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)
7. National Cybersecurity Protection Advancement Act of 2015

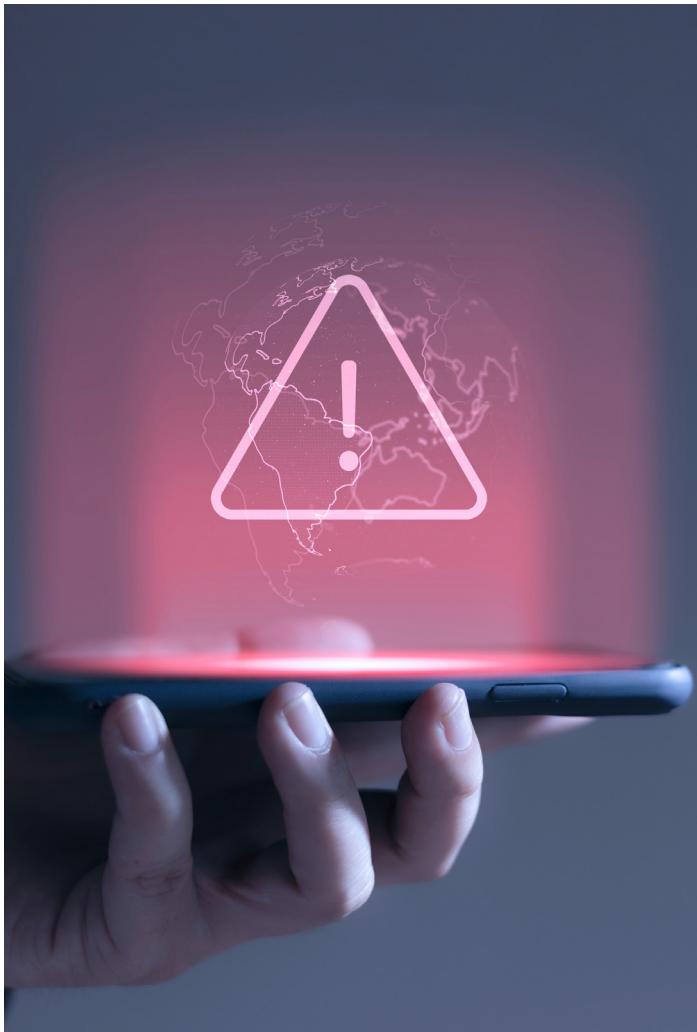


Question:^[4] What are the maximum penalties available, and examples of prosecutions in concerned jurisdiction regarding electronic theft (e.g. breach of confidence by a current or former employee, or criminal copyright infringement)?

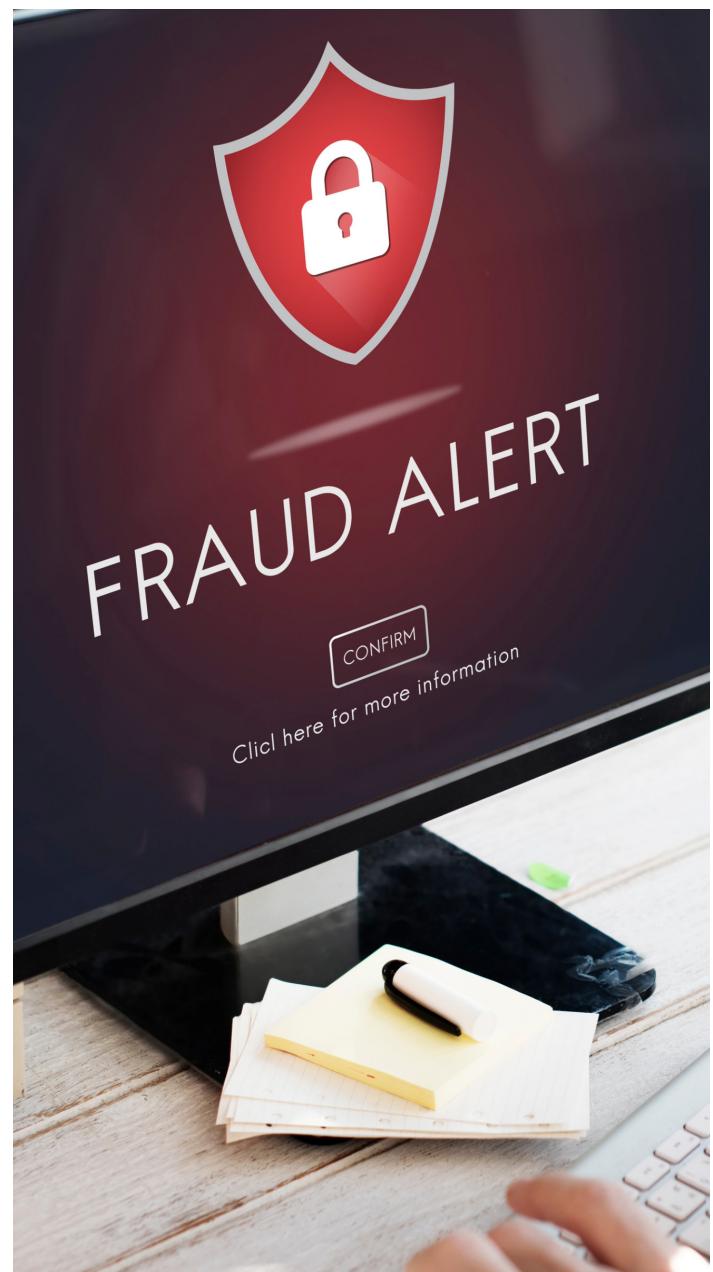
Answer: “Electronic theft could violate the CFAA, 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(2) (obtaining information, without authorisation or exceeding authorisation, imprisonment of up to one year, or five if aggravating factors apply). It may also, or alternatively,

violate the Economic Espionage Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1831–1839, which creates two crimes based on the theft of trade secrets; the first makes it a crime to acquire, without authorisation, trade secrets in order to benefit a foreign government, and the second if the theft will create economic benefit for others and will injure the target of the theft. While some courts previously held that obtaining information otherwise available on a computer system in violation of written policies prohibiting such





tech-savvy and using efficient means to conduct and grow their businesses, tend to often use e-signatures. Naturally, additional care must be taken in order to not misplace any sensitive information, for example: customer personal information data. With respect to electronic signature laws, business owners should be aware of at least the



access could constitute a violation of the CFAA, the Supreme Court found in Van Buren v. U.S. that violations of such purpose-based restrictions (i.e. restrictions imposed by contract or company policies) do not themselves constitute violations of the CFAA without other acts that exceed technical restrictions. 141 S. Ct. 1648 (2021)."^[5]

Most common problematic area of technology law is the use of electronic signatures in signing e-contracts. Business who are

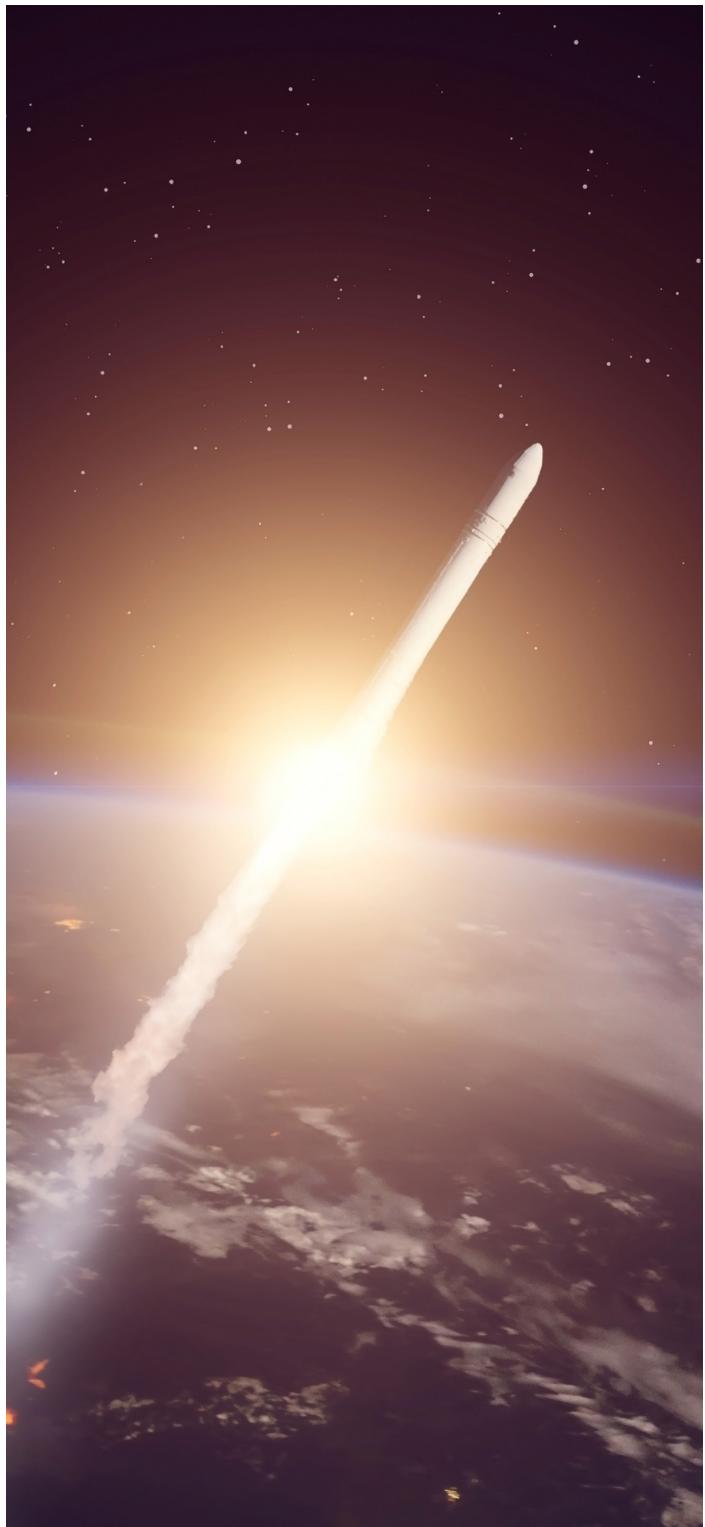


following two pieces of legislation: the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (UETA), and the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (ESIGN).^[6] You can learn more on e-signatures in this article **What are e contracts? - Layman Litigation**

'State governments also have taken sincere measures to improve cyber security by increasing public visibility of firms with weak security. In 2003, California passed the Notice of Security Breach Act which requires that any company that maintains the personal information of California citizens and has a security breach, must disclose the details of the event. The security breach regulation regulations punish firms for their cyber security failures while giving them the freedom to choose how to secure their systems.'^[7]

If you want to save yourself from any liabilities that occur through any business activities that you might be conducting through online means. It is always best to get in touch with a lawyer expertise in the field of information technology.

SENDING THE NEXT ROCKET TO THE MOON



In this article, we will be discussing the United States space laws, and how each country exercises their sovereignty in space and an interesting information on how you can buy a land on the moon!

Space law is the body of law governing space-related activities, encompassing both international and domestic agreements, rules, and principles.^[1] Parameters of space law include space exploration, liability for damage, weapons use, rescue efforts, environmental preservation, information sharing, new technologies, and ethics.^[2] Other fields of law, such as administrative law, intellectual property law, arms control law, insurance law, environmental law, criminal law, and commercial law, are also integrated within space law.^[3] The origins of space law date back to 1919, with international law recognizing



193 members of the UN to make sure there is a peaceful exchange of affairs amongst different countries relating to space. The establishment of the body is also necessary because of the concerns of developing countries. Many developed countries are of the view that space exploration and space materials can be of economic help to themselves, and that these resources must be distributed equally by the developed countries so that all countries in the world are on the same path. Toward the beginning of the 21st century, UNOOSA embraced a few activities and projects to satisfy its command of advancing far and wide and tranquil international association in space.”^[5]

List of United States Space Laws:

1. Communications Act of 1934: “The Communications Act of 1934 combined and organized federal regulation of telephone, telegraph, and radio communications. The Act created the Federal

each country's sovereignty over the airspace directly above their territory, later reinforced at the Chicago Convention in 1944.^[4] Most space laws originated after the famous Chicago Convention took place, and countries co-operated together in discussing on international air travel regulations.

“The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) was established in 1958, given the developments that have been made in the USA and the USSR in the space sector. UNOOSA works with all the

Communications Commission (FCC) to oversee and regulate these industries. The Act is updated periodically to add provisions governing new communications technologies, such as broadcast, cable and satellite television.”^[6]

2. National Aeronautics & Space Act of 1958: On April 2, 1958, in a letter to Congress President Eisenhower called for the creation of a civilian National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA), based on the existing NACA, to oversee the U.S. space program.^[7] The Act provides for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere, and for other purposes.^[8]

3. The Commercial Space Launch Act: The Act recognized the United States private sector as having the capability to develop commercial launch vehicles, orbital satellites and operate private launch sites and services.^[9] The Act also assigned the duties of overseeing and coordinating commercial

launches, issuing of licenses and permits, and promoting of safety standards to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation.^[10]

4. Land Remote-Sensing Commercialization Act:

The Act establishes a system to promote the use of land remote-sensing satellite data and provide for the phased – commercialization of land remote-sensing, to establish a clear framework of national security and international policy requirements within which private remote-sensing space systems operate, and for other purposes.^[11]

5. Land Remote-Sensing Policy Act: “The Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992 (PL 102-555)¹ repealed the Land Remote-Sensing Commercialization Act of 1984 and established the function of the National Satellite Land Remote Sensing Data Archive at the Department of Interior’s United States Geological Survey (USGS). Nearly thirty years later, the 1992 statute



remains in place although there have been significant technological advancements across the disciplines associated with remote sensing for Earth observation.”^[12]

6. U.S. Commercial Space Launch Competitiveness Act of 2015:

“On November 25, 2015, President Obama signed into law the US Commercial Space Launch Competitiveness Act (H.R. 2262). This Act encompasses four titles: I. Spurring Private Aerospace Competitiveness and Entrepreneurship (acronym: SPACE), II. Commercial

Remote Sensing, III. Office of Space Commerce and IV. Space Resource Exploration and Utilization.”^[13]

7. Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017:

“The Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-25), often referred to as “The Weather Act”) was signed into law in April 2017, with goals to improve NOAA’s weather research through investments in observational, computing, and modeling capabilities, to support improvement in weather

forecasting and prediction of high impact weather events, and expand commercial opportunities for the provision of weather data.”^[14]

8. National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization

Act of 2017: “NASA authorization focused on long-term deep space human exploration, investments in science, technology, and aeronautics portfolios, and growing the commercial space sector. The law emphasizes maintaining NASA’s continuity of purpose across presidential administrations, and it also includes the TREAT Astronauts Act, which ensures medical treatment for astronauts whose health is affected by space missions.”^[15]

9. National Defense Authorization Act of 2020:

“Establishes the U.S. Space Force within the U.S. Air Force. The act identifies the new military service’s mission set, composition, general duties and chain of command.”^[16]

10. CFR Title 14, Chapter

III: “The FAA’s regulations on commercial spaceflight cover the “authorization and supervision” of any U.S. organization or citizen conducting space endeavours. It requires commercial missions to receive a license to launch (and re-enter), and it also requires licenses for commercial spaceports. It does not apply to government agencies, like NASA.”^[17]

Did You Know?

Where India is making a great space contributions by sending its Chandrayaan-3 and Aditya L1 to study the sun now! “Rupesh Masson is a 49-year-old businessman from Jammu and Kashmir has purchased land on “Luna Earths Moon, Tract 55-Parcel 10772 known as Lacus Felicitatis (Lake of Happiness).” This lunar property was purchased from The Lunar Registry in New York City and was officially certified on August 25, according to Masson. He also noted that approximately 675 celebrities and three former US presidents



also own extraterrestrial land on the Moon and other planets.”^[18] The Lunar Society has members in every country around the world and all the property prices are stated in US\$ per acre based on current exchange rates.^[19]

“Membership in the Luna Society includes a permanent land claim to property on the Moon. If you join the membership for one year, you will receive one acre

and if you join for five years you will receive five acres. After you buy land on the moon you will also get your personalized lunar property claim and the ownership package will include a beautifully engraved deed, a satellite photograph of the property, and an information sheet with detailed geography of the selected region.”^[20]



WHEN DO YOU NEED NOT PAY TAX

Introduction

The United States levies tax on its citizens and residents on their worldwide income. Non-resident aliens are taxed on their US-source income. Also, income



effectively connected with a US trade or business (with certain exceptions). Therefore, Personal income tax rates For individuals, the top income tax rate for 2021 is 37%, except for long-term capital gains. Also, qualified dividends (discussed below). P.L. 115-97 reduced both the individual tax rates and the number of tax brackets. P.L. 115-97 sunsets after 2025 many individual tax provisions. Including the lower rates and revised brackets, in order to comply with US Senate budget rules.^[1]

Alternative minimum tax (AMT)

In lieu of the tax computed using the above rates, the individual AMT. Consequently, may imposed under a two-tier rate structure of 26% and 28%. For

the tax year 2020, the 28% tax rate applies to taxpayers with taxable incomes above USD 197,900 (USD 98,950 for married individuals filing separately). For tax year 2021, the 28% tax rate applies to taxpayers. Also, with taxable incomes above USD 199,900 (USD 99,950 for married individuals filing separately).

Under P.L. 115-97, for tax years beginning after 31 December 2017, and before 1 January 2026,

the AMT exemption amount increased to USD 109,400 for married taxpayers filing a joint return (half this amount for married taxpayers filing a separate return), and USD 70,300 for all other taxpayers (other than estates and trusts). The phase-out thresholds increase to USD 1 million for married taxpayers filing a joint return and USD 500,000 for all other taxpayers (other than estates and trusts).

These amounts indexed for inflation. For 2020, the AMT exemption amount is USD 113,400 for married taxpayers filing a joint return (half this amount for married taxpayers filing a separate return) and USD 72,900 for all other taxpayers (other than estates and trusts), and the phase-out thresholds are USD 1,036,800 for married taxpayers filing a joint return and USD 518,400 for all other taxpayers (other than estates and trusts).

For 2021, the AMT exemption amount is USD 114,600 for married taxpayers filing a joint return (half this amount for married taxpayers filing a separate return) and USD 73,600



for all other taxpayers (other than estates and trusts), and the phase-out thresholds are USD 1,047,200 for married taxpayers filing a joint return and USD 523,600 for all other taxpayers (other than estates and trusts).

State and local income taxes

Most states, and a number of

municipal authorities, impose income taxes on individuals working or residing within their jurisdictions. Most of the 50 states impose some personal income tax, with the exception of Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming, which have no state income tax. New Hampshire and Tennessee (until 1 January 2021) tax only dividend and interest income. Few states impose an income tax at rates that exceed 10%.^[2]

9 States in U.S.A with no Taxes

The federal income tax deadline has been pushed back until May 17, but you may be off the hook for having to file a state tax return altogether, depending on where you live.

Nine U.S. states do not impose income tax on personal income. Living in a state with no income tax means that less money comes out of your paycheck each month, and come tax season you only have to submit a federal return.





Currently, the states with no individual income tax include:

1. Alaska
2. Florida
3. Nevada
4. New Hampshire (doesn't tax earned wages, but does tax investment earnings)
5. South Dakota
6. Tennessee (as of this year, will no longer tax investment earnings)
7. Texas
8. Washington
9. Wyoming

An analysis of 2020 moving data by United Van Lines found that the Covid-19 pandemic accelerated decisions to move from high-tax states like New Jersey, New York and California to no-income-tax states like South Dakota, Tennessee and Florida (which ranked in the top 10 states with the most people moving in).
[3]

As for the rest of the country, thirty-two states (plus D.C.) charge a progressive income tax where higher earners pay a greater percentage of their income than lower earners do, and another nine states charge a flat income tax where everyone is taxed at the same rate regardless of their income level.

In the nine states with no income tax (listed below), all residents avoid paying tax on their earnings. We include New Hampshire in this list as it has no tax on earned wages, but note that it does charge a flat income tax on investment earnings.

JFK ASSASSINATION & LEGALITIES SURROUNDING THE SAME

John Fitzgerald Kennedy also known by his initials as JFK and often referred by his nickname as Jack, was the 35th president of the United States of America. He was the youngest person to assume the

presidency by election and the youngest president at the end of his tenure that is from 1961 until his assassination in 1963.^[1] In this article, we inform our readers how the assassination took place and what charges were applied.



Gongonlum, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons



"After conducting some 25,000 interviews and running down tens of thousands of investigative leads, the FBI found that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. The Warren Commission, which spent nearly a year carefully studying the assassination, agreed."

[2]

On November 21, 1963, President John F. Kennedy with his wife Jacqueline Kennedy took a fundraising trip to five cities for two days. While in Texas, Kennedy and his wife with Texas Governor John Connally and his wife Nellie Connally

were in a convertible vehicle where JFK was shot by former United States Marine Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald shot Kennedy from a nearby Texas School Book Depository. Kennedy was rushed to hospital where he was officially declared dead within 30 minutes of the shooting that was at 1:00 PM.

"Schieffer was working the Star-Telegram's overnight police beat. He wasn't assigned to cover the crime of the century. As a junior reporter, he was stuck in the newsroom answering phones.



"I picked up the phone and a woman said, 'Is there anybody there who can give me a ride to Dallas?' and I almost hung up the phone," Schieffer recalled. "And I said, 'Lady, you know, we're not running a taxi service here. And besides, the president's been shot.' And she says, 'Yes, I heard it on the radio. I think my son is the one they've arrested.'"

It was Lee Harvey Oswald's mother."^[3]

The trip was also likely intended as an attempt to help bring together a feuding Democratic Party in a state that was vital to Kennedy's chances for reelection in 1964.^[4]



"Although Adlai Stevenson, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and a liberal icon, had been confronted by highly agitated protesters a month earlier during a visit to Dallas—a city with a right-leaning press and the locus of much anti-Kennedy feeling—the president was warmly welcomed at his first two stops, San Antonio and Houston, as well as at Fort Worth,

where the presidential party spent the night of November 21."^[5]

After the assassination, Oswald returned home to retrieve a pistol; he shot lone Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit shortly afterwards.^[6] "Around 70 minutes after Kennedy and Connally were shot, Oswald was apprehended by the Dallas Police

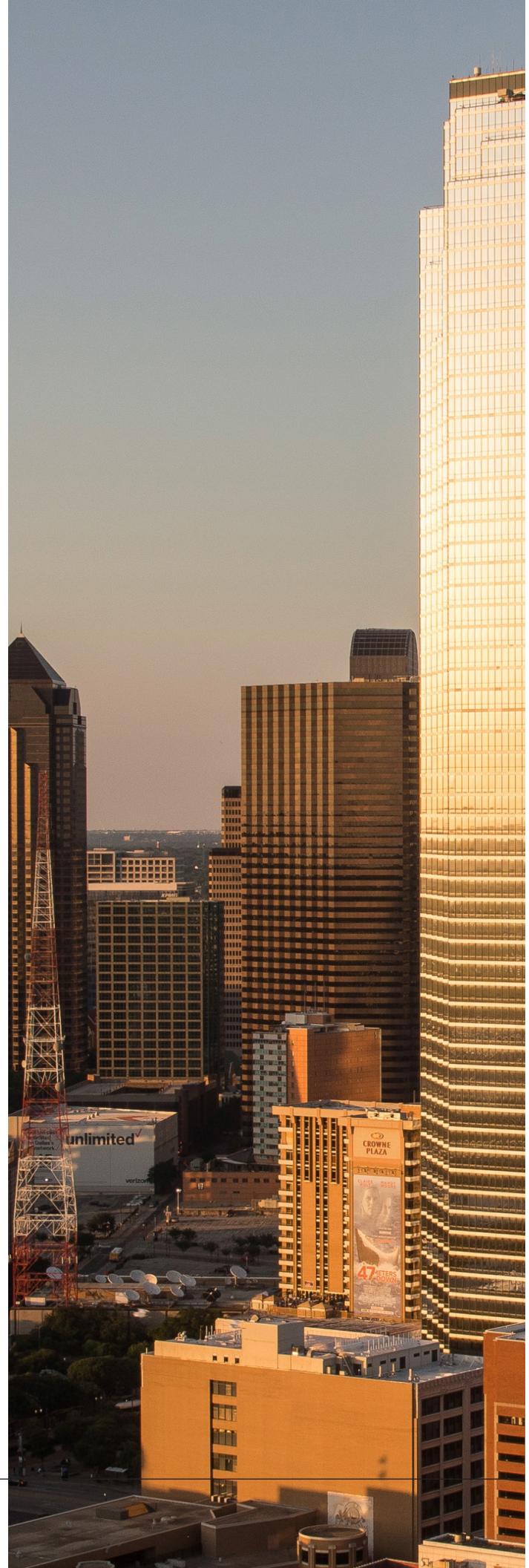






Department and charged under Texas state law with the murders of Kennedy and Tippit. At 11:21 a.m. on November 24, 1963, as live television cameras covered Oswald's being moved through the basement of Dallas Police Headquarters, he was fatally shot by Dallas nightclub operator Jack Ruby. Like Kennedy, Oswald was taken to Parkland Memorial Hospital, where he soon died. Ruby was convicted of Oswald's murder, though the decision was overturned on appeal, and Ruby died in prison in 1967 while awaiting a new trial.”^[7]

“John F. Kennedy was killed on November 22, 1963. Almost 30 years later, Congress enacted the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992. The Act mandated that all assassination-related material be housed in a single National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) collection. The resulting Collection consists of more than 5 million pages of assassination-related records, photographs, motion pictures, sound recordings and artefacts (approximately 2,000 cubic feet of records). Most of the records are open for research.”^[8]



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