The administrative rules you are asserting today do not apply to me/us they apply to you.

I appear under the laws of necessity.

1st I want to put on the record that the STATE OF HAWAII LOYALTY OATH REQUIREMENTS FOR All Judges, Attorneys, Police Officers, Mayors, Governor, Attorney General; Officers of the Court, State & County Employees as described in HB3254 – RELATING TO OATHS OF OFFICE

https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2006/bills/HB3254_hd1_.htm#:~:text="I%2C.....,or%20purpose%20of%20evasion%3B%20and

SECTION 3. Section 128-16, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Status of personnel other than regular officers and employees. is amended to read as follows: All persons, including volunteers whose services

1 Vol01_Ch0001-0042F STATE OF HAWAII OATH OF OFFICE

Section 4. All eligible public officers, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Hawaii, and that I will faithfully discharge my duties as ................. to the best of my ability." As used in this section, "eligible public officers" means the governor, the lieutenant governor, the members of both houses of the legislature, the members of the board of education, the members of the national guard, State or county employees who possess police powers, district court judges, and all those whose appointment requires the consent of the senate. [Ren and am Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978; am SB 1440 (1992) and election Nov 3, 1992]

Attorney General Opinions


My Note to Self: this opinion only protects the innocent who are being prosecuted for guilt by association. One cannot be prosecuted for lawful behavior; only ‘unlawful’ behavior!
have been accepted by authorized persons, [shall,] while engaged in the performance of duty pursuant to this chapter, including duty performed during periods of training, shall be deemed state employees or employees of a political subdivision, as the case may be, and shall have the powers, duties, rights, and privileges of such in the performance of their duties, except as, pursuant to this chapter, may be prescribed by or under the authority of the governor or the political subdivision.

2nd Failure to uphold the Loyalty

Those failing to uphold their Loyalty oath with wrong doings; may be held accountable under U.S. Title Code 18 sec. 241 CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS and 242 - DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW SEE Exhibit 1

I/We are prepared to protect our iwi by using all your administrative rules and US Federal Laws to Hold you to your oath and legal obligations that control your actions.

The primary laws to establish your jurisdiction is your STATE OF HAWAII CONSTITUION ART. 15 – Boundaries that do not include any of the Hawaiian Islands; specifically Maui in this instance.

US Public Law 86-3, US ttitle code 28 sec. 91 which also do not include Maui or any other Hawaiian Islands.

The question at hand; is the deprivation of my/our individual rights by those using STATE or COUNTY Administrative rules and Police and Military Protection outside its jurisdictional allowed in US Constitutional Laws and Rules? US Title Code 18 sec. 241 and 242 says; NO!

Furthermore, on Dec. 10, 2020 the US Supreme Court Ruled that a Government Agent may be sued in their private capacity when they violate your individual rights. I am prepared to do whatever I need to, to protect our Kupuna IWI.
On July 9, 2020, the U.S. Supreme Court made the opinion in McGirt v. Oklahoma, that where a U.S. Congress Treaty has been made, unless it is withdrawn/ cancelled/ void; it still stands. In Oklahoma where the U.S. Congress made a Treaty with the Creek Reservation for approx. 3 million acres of land on the Eastern side of Oklahoma, the US Supreme Court ruled the State of Oklahoma had no jurisdiction to prosecute the Petitioner for his criminal acts done on Creek Reservation land in Oklahoma State Law.

The primary impact of McGirt is that Oklahoma loses much of its power to enforce certain laws against members of Native American tribes within the borders of tribal lands. ... McGirt's crime took place within land that, according to Gorsuch's majority opinion, is part of the Creek Reservation.

The Question at Hand is: Where is the land where the alleged Crime, Land Takings, Burial Obstruction happened?

The STATE OF HAWAII is described in US Title Code 28, Sec 91 as: Hawaii constitutes one judicial district which includes the Midway Islands, Wake Island, Johnston Island, Sand Island, Kingman Reef, Palmyra Island, Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Canton Island, and Enderbury Island: Provided, That the inclusion of Canton and Enderbury Islands in such judicial district shall in no way be construed to be prejudicial to the claims of the United Kingdom to said Islands in accordance with the agreement of April 6, 1939, between the Governments of the United States and of the United Kingdom to set up a regime for their use in common.

Court shall be held at Honolulu.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 877; May 24, 1949, ch. 139, § 64a, 63 Stat. 99)

U.S. public Law 86-3 which admitted Hawaii into the U.S. UNION describes Hawaii as:

· SEC. 2. The State of Hawaii shall consist of all the islands, together with their appurtenant reefs and territorial waters, included in the Territory of Hawaii on the date of enactment of this Act, except the atoll known as Palmyra Island, together with its appurtenant reefs and territorial waters, but said State
shall not be deemed to include the Midway Islands, Johnston Island, Sand Island (offshore from Johnston Island), or Kingman Reef, together with their appurtenant reefs and territorial waters.

STATE OF HAWAII Constitution Article XV- Boundaries

The State of Hawaii shall consist of all the islands, together with their appurtenant reefs and territorial and archipelagic waters, included in the Territory of Hawaii on the date of enactment of the Admission Act, except the atoll known as Palmyra Island, together with its appurtenant reefs and territorial waters; but this State shall not be deemed to include the Midway Islands, Johnston Island, Sand Island (offshore from Johnston Island) or Kingman Reef, together with their appurtenant reefs and territorial waters.

All of these descriptions exclude any of the Hawaiian Islands found in the Hawaiian Island Archipelago Longitudes and Latitudes:

However, the 1849 (Ratified 1850) Treaty between the Republic of the United States of America (President Zachery Taylor) and the Hawaiian Island King (Kamehameha III), His heirs and His successors includes all the islands in the Hawaiian Islands Archipelago as described in:

Exhibit 1: US Title Code 18, Chapter 13, Vol. 12 pg. 84-85
SEE SECTIONS 241- CONSPIRACY AGAINST RIGHTS & 242- DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW
Of the United States, while engaged in suppressing acts of violence or resisting law and order during a civil disorder.

(3) The term "State" includes a State of the United States, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.


§ 233

AMENDMENTS
1992—Par. (1). Pub. L. 102-589 substituted "members of the National Guard be defined in section 316 (of title 10, United States Code)," for "not included within the definition of National Guard as defined in section 316 (of title 10, United States Code)," for ... not included within the definition of National Guard as defined by such section apply.".


§ 233a

Preemption

Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing an employee of Congress to occupy the field in which any provisions of the chapter operate to the exclusion of State or local laws on the same subject matter, nor shall any provision of this chapter be construed to invalidate any provision of State law unless such provision is inconsistent with any of the purposes of this chapter or any provision thereof.


CHAPTER 15—CIVIL RIGHTS

SEC. 251. Conspiring against rights.

252. Deprivation of rights under color of law.

253. Discrimination against persons wearing uniform of armed forces.

254. Deprivation of relief benefits.

255. Damage to religious property; obstruction of person in the free exercise of religious beliefs.

256. Freedom of access to clinic entrances.

257. Sale or delivery of birth control devices.

AMENDMENTS

1989—Pub. L. 101-414, title XII, §1203(a), Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4526, substituted "any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured— They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.


AMENDMENTS
1992—Par. (1). Pub. L. 102-589 substituted "members of the National Guard be defined in section 316 (of title 10, United States Code)," for "not included within the definition of National Guard as defined in section 316 (of title 10, United States Code)," for ... not included within the definition of National Guard as defined by such section apply.".


§ 234. Conspiracy against rights

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured— They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.


AMENDMENTS
1992—Par. (1). Pub. L. 102-589 substituted "members of the National Guard be defined in section 316 (of title 10, United States Code)," for "not included within the definition of National Guard as defined in section 316 (of title 10, United States Code)," for ... not included within the definition of National Guard as defined by such section apply.".

Title 38—Crimes and Criminal Procedure §244

1956—Pub. L. 248-384 amended limitation on fines from $5,000 to $10,000 and provided for imprisonment for any term of years or for life when death results.

Effective Date of 1986 Amendment

Amendment by section 844(b)(4)(A) of Pub. L. 100-284 effective Sept. 13, 1986, see section 906(b) of Pub. L. 100-284, set out as a note under section 13 of this title.

Revenue Title of 1956 Amendment


§242. Deprivation of rights under color of law

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any right, privilege, or immunity secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnaping or an attempt to kidnap, or if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnaping or an attempt to kidnap, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if bodily injury results shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life when death results.

Effective Date of 1996 Amendment

Amendment by section 844(b)(4)(B) of Pub. L. 100-284 effective Sept. 13, 1986, see section 906(b) of Pub. L. 100-284, set out as a note under section 13 of this title.

§243. Exclusion of jurors on account of race or color

No citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, or of any Territorial or District court, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and whoever, being an officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, excludes or fails to summon any citizen for such cause, shall be fined not more than $5,000.

(H. 25, 1949, ch. 665, 82 Stat. 685.)

Historical and Revision Notes


Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

Minor changes were made in phrasing.

Amendments

1996—Pub. L. 104-204, §1002(a), substituted "any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District for "any State, Territory, or District" in section heading.

Pub. L. 104-284, §1003(1), substituted "any person" for "any alien, for any major citizen of any State", and inserted "and "in any account of such person" for "in account of such inhabitant".

Pub. L. 104-232, §1012(a) substituted "bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnaping, or an attempt to kidnap, or if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnaping or an attempt to kidnap, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if bodily injury results shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life when death results.

Effective Date of 1996 Amendment

Amendment by section 844(b)(4)(B) of Pub. L. 100-284 effective Sept. 13, 1986, see section 906(b) of Pub. L. 100-284, set out as a note under section 13 of this title.

§244. Discrimination against person wearing uniform of armed forces

Whoever, being a proprietor, manager, or employee of a theater or other public place of entertainment or amusement in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory, or Possession of the United States, causes any person wearing the uniform of any of the armed forces of the United States to be discriminated against because of that uniform, shall be fined under this title.

UNIVERSAL STATES CODE

2012 EDITION

CONTAINING THE GENERAL AND PERMANENT LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES ENACTED THROUGH THE
112TH CONGRESS

(ending January 2, 2013, the last law of which was signed on January 15, 2013)

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by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives

VOLUME TWENTY-ONE

TITLE 27—INTOXICATING LIQUORS
TO
TITLE 28—JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 2013
TITLE 28—JURISDICTIONAL AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

§91 Hawaii

Hawaii constitutes one judicial district which includes the Midway Islands, Wake Island, Johnston Island, Sand Island, Kingman Reef, Palmyra Island, Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Canton Island, and Enderbury Island; provided, That the inclusion of Canton and Enderbury Islands in such judicial district shall in no way be construed to be prejudicial to the claims of the United Kingdom to said Islands in accordance with the agreement of April 6, 1908, between the Government of the United States and of the United Kingdom to set up a regime for the use in common.

Court shall be held at Honolulu.


HISTORICAL AND REVISED NOTES


Provisions consolidated parts of sections 441 and 443 of title 48, U.S.C. 1940 ed., with reference to regular and special terms and the times of holding sittings as covered by sections 138 and 139 of this title.

Provisions of section 662 of title 48, U.S.C. 1940 ed., relating to jurisdiction of civil actions and criminal offenses, were omitted as covered by the general jurisdictional provisions of this title and revised title 48 (R. S. 3390, 3395, 3398). (Comp.)

Provisions of section 662 of title 48, U.S.C. 1940 ed., as to appeals were omitted as covered by section 130 of this title. Provisions of said section with reference to judges and jury trials were omitted as covered by chapter 139 of this title.

Other provisions and sections 661 of title 48, U.S.C. 1940 ed., are incorporated in sections 138 and 139 of this title.

Changes were made in phrasing.
admission of said State, but as to which no writ, action, indictment or proceeding shall be pending at the date of such admission, shall be subject to prosecution in the appropriate State courts or in the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii in like manner, to the same extent, and with the like right of appeal, as if said State had been created and said State courts had been established prior to the actual creation of such offenses of action or the commission of such offenses.

The admission of said State shall affect no change in the substance of or in the criminal laws governing such causes of action and criminal offenses which shall have arisen or been committed; and such and said criminal offenses as shall have been committed against the laws of the Territory shall be tried and punished by the appropriate courts of said State, and such as shall have been committed against the laws of the United States shall be tried and punished in the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii.”

APPEALS
Pub. L. 75-3, 113, Mar. 18, 1929, 72 Stat. 10, provided that: “Parties shall have the same rights of appeal from and appellate review of final decisions of the United States District Courts for the District of Hawaii or the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii in any case finally decided prior to admission of said State into the Union, whether or not an appeal therefrom shall have been perfected prior to such admission, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and the Supreme Court of the United States shall have the same jurisdiction therein, as by law provided prior to admission of said State into the Union, and any mandate issued subsequent to the admission of said State shall be to the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii or a court of the State, as may be appropriate. Parties shall have the same rights of appeal from and appellate review of all orders, judgments and decrees of the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii and of the Supreme Court of the District of Hawaii as successor to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, in any case pending at the time of admission of said State into the Union, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and the Supreme Court of the United States shall have the same jurisdiction therein, as by law provided in any case arising subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union.

SECTION 92. Idaho

Idaho, exclusive of Yellowstone National Park, constitutes one judicial district.

Court shall be held at Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Moscow, and Pocatello.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES


All of Yellowstone National Park is included in the judicial district of Wyoming by section 93 of this title. Those parts of the parks lying in Idaho are accordingly excluded from the judicial district of Idaho.

A provision as to the places of maintenance of the clerk’s office, and requiring that they be open at all times, was omitted as covered by sections 330-701 of title 28.

Changes in arrangement and phraseology were made.

Amendments
1970—Pub. L. 91-202 struck out provisions which had divided the Judicial District of Idaho into a Northern Division, a Central Division, and an Eastern Division.

1933—Illinois

Illinois is divided into three judicial districts to be known as the Northern, Central, and Southern Districts of Illinois.

Northern District

(a) The Northern District comprises two divisions.

(1) The Eastern Division comprises the counties of Cook, Du Page, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, La Salle, and Will. Court for the Eastern Division shall be held at Chicago and Wheaton.

(2) The Western Division comprises the counties of Boone, Carroll, De Kalb, Jo Daviess, Lee, McHenry, Ogle, Stephenson, Whiteside, and Winnebago. Court for the Western Division shall be held at Freeport and Rockford.

Central District


Southern District

(c) The Southern District comprises the counties of Alexander, Bond, Calhoun, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Cumberland, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Johnson, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, St. Clair, Saline, Union, Washington, Wayne, White, and Williamson.

Court for the Southern District shall be held at Alton, Benton, Cairo, and East St. Louis.

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VOLUME THIRTY-TWO

TITLE 45—RAILROADS

TO

TITLE 48—TERRITORIES AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 2014
READ SEC 635, 636 OMITTED- THESE ITEMS WERE OMITTED IN VIEW OF HAWAII BEING ADMISSION OF HAWAII INTO THE U.S. UNION- THIS MEANS THE Judicial HOLD ON THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS BY THE ORGANIC ACT OF 1900 IS RELEASED. Google/Read SEC.635 & 636; 644a GIVES THE JURISDICTIONAL DISTRICT FOR THE COURTS, WHICH DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY OF THE INHABITED HAWAIIAN ISLANDS; Kauai, Niihau, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe, Hawaii Islands.


I certify that this is a true and authentic copy from a source deposited in the Supreme Court Law Library.

Date: 01/29/2020

TITLED—TERRITORIES AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS

§ 635

TITLE 48—TERRITORIES AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS

Page 1180

48 § 635. SEC. 635, 636 omitted

These items were omitted in view of Hawaii being Admission of Hawaii into the U.S. Union—This means the Judicial hold on the Hawaiian Islands by the Organic Act of 1900 is released. Google/Read Sec. 635 & 636; 644a gives the jurisdictional district for the courts, which does not include any of the inhabited Hawaiian Islands; Kauai, Niihau, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe, Hawaii Islands.