

RE: The Expenditure of Publicly Appropriated Funds for Unlawful Purposes

Greetings:

The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention a matter which has become a Federal and State government habit of troublesome conduct. Perhaps the following rendering might be a sufficient explanation.

The Constitution for the United States of America is solely and exclusively owned by the America People; the Constitutions of the States of Colorado and New Mexico are solely and exclusively owned by the Americans residing in the indicated States; and the that property is not shared with any other entity. In addition, the said Americans are the sole and exclusive owners of the money acquired from them by various taxing schemes and stored for them in the applicable treasuries; said Americans have an irrevocable and undivided interest in such money; and ownership of such money is not shared with any other entity.

In accord with Article X, Section 13, Colorado Constitution, the unlawful use of such State funds by any, repeat any, public officers constitutes a felony as defined under Article VIII, Section 4 of said State constitution. The New Mexico Constitution under provisions of Article VIII, Section 4 specifies the same conditions as also constituting a felony. Any agent of a State public officer engaging in unlawful use of publicly appropriated funds, State or Federal, faults that responsible and accountable State or county public officer.

Unfortunately, both the constitutions and public money no longer are the sole and exclusive property owned by the Americans; control of both the constitutions and the money have been wrested or stolen from them. Although the President of the United States of America and the Governors of the said States are responsible and accountable to assure the applicable expenditure of public appropriations are lawful, somehow, that conduct mandated by their public office duties no longer occurs. No public officer in the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Federal and State governments seemingly is currently concerned about the unlawful expenditure of public appropriations.

- A. In point of legal fact, all persons unlawfully holding state and county public offices and using or causing the expenditure of publicly appropriated funds constitutes felonious conduct.
- B. Unfortunately, since all county and state public officers and their agents falling under the foregoing conditions are felons, be the judge, district attorneys, sheriffs, treasurers, clerks, etc. are felons in accord with paragraphs 3 and 4 above.

- C. Still further, since no member of the New Mexico and Colorado Supreme Courts could use public appropriations – their salaries, facilities, and creature comforts – to create court rules providing authority for what the state legislatures are prohibited from doing, such rules granting less than one percent of the Americans residing within those states authorizing them to practice law renders all those who applied for such authority and who had the ‘presence of mind’ to know what constitutes felonious conduct – lawyers – had to participate in that felonious conduct upon taking an oath to support both constitutions in order to be granted the felonious special and exclusive privilege of practicing law for profit. Such persons are also felons.

Accordingly, public officers who receive salaries, operate out of public facilities with acquired utilities – such as phones, office space, and supporting materials provided for with public fund, and those who employ supporting personnel who also use such provisions unlawfully would constitute the use of public appropriated funds feloniously. At present, those persons holding and controlling the offices of Governor in both States cannot lawfully sign Appropriations Bills as felons and those funds employed by anyone makes them felons. Should a public officer establish a pattern of activities over time using any of the foregoing for unlawful purposes, they, without question, engage in felonious activities with criminal intent which becomes serious unlawful expenditure of such public funds.

The Constitution for the United States of America is not as detailed as the said State constitutions in such matters; however, Article I, Sections 8 and 9 specifically prohibits certain federal government activities. Moreover, under the foregoing circumstances, the public’s irrevocable and undivided interest in such money acquired from them in various taxing schemes and stored for them in the United States Treasury cannot be used to engage in a pattern of activities for unlawful purposes.

The critical and crucial phase contained in the Constitution for the United States of America under provisions of Article VI, clause 2 relating to the Laws of the United States mandates and states: “which shall be made in Pursuance thereof.” One can make the case that too many of the Laws of the United States – the government – are not made in pursuance of the Constitution grants of power. For example: Where in Article I, excluding Section 8 of the Constitution for the United States of America, is the power or authority given or granted Congress to enact laws to control the daily conduct of individual Americans? None can be found; however, the number of laws and regulations permitted by such laws actively control with abandon and limit the lives, liberties and happiness of every individual American without letup extensively, unconstitutionally, and unlawfully using public appropriations to do so.

The foregoing information is provided to any American who desires, at their leisure, can study and verify the foregoing to be valid in all aspects.