

RECEIVED

MAY 25 2016

SC Court of Appeals

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM YORK COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

Stonewall Jackson Kimball, Special Circuit Court Judge

Case No. 2014-CP-46-1425
Appellate Case No. 2014-002578

Ryan Powell, Appellant,

v.

Amy Boheler d/b/a York County Auditor,
Beth Latham d/b/a York County Treasurer, and
Robert Kiser d/b/a York County Delinquent Tax Collector,
each in their individual and official capacities, Respondents.

Motion to Rehear and to Seal Case,
Notice of Mandatory Duty to Protect Ryan's Human Rights and Freedoms

This Court has obviously misunderstood that Ryan Powell ("Ryan" hereinafter) did **NOT** bring his action as a US created and owned Social Security grantor trust (i.e., an instrumentality of US Inc.) where this Court applies the law of trusts ("equity") and can rule, if needed, to protect its parent corporation, i.e., US Inc.. Ryan brought his action as a "private person" (i.e., a fiction alien to US Inc. that designates a man or woman) where both the lower Court and this Court are **REQUIRED** to uphold the rule of law and **protect Ryan's human rights and freedoms**. The Judges of this Court that "affirmed" the lower court's denial of Ryan's human rights can, and will, be held personally liable, without immunity, for their intentional violations of Ryan's human rights.

The governmental corporations that run the *this State* corporation have been documented to be quite corrupt¹. The decision that this Court issued in this case evidences that more than four years after that integrity investigation took place, nothing has changed to rein in the corruption within the private, for-profit, commercial corporation named "*THE JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA*".

It is no surprise that this Court's decision was issued unpublished, as it is contradictory on its face and violates, at least, all of the following: Rule 220 SCACR; six (6) mandatory provisions of the Constitutions of the State of South Carolina and of the United States that all Judges of this Court have contractually obligated themselves to uphold; the undisputed actual facts of the case found in the record; the statutes that give Respondents' their authority to act against corporations (e.g., Social Security grantor trusts) that have contracted with the private, for-profit, corporation named "County of York"; a multitude of binding case precedents issued by the Supreme Court of the United States; a multitude of binding case precedents issued by the Supreme Court of South Carolina; a multitude of binding case precedents issued by the Court of Appeals of South Carolina; the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, and Ryan's human rights and freedoms which, *inter alia*, includes his absolute right to own property and his absolute right to not be held in servitude!

Specific Issues that Necessitate a "Rehearing"

1 "South Carolina gets F grade in 2012 State Integrity Investigation" found at <https://www.publicintegrity.org/2012/03/19/18216/south-carolina-gets-f-grade-2012-state-integrity-investigation>". The article states, *inter alia* .."*In South Carolina, ... politics trumps law, and politicians often rule as lords, as evidenced by documented accounts of clear abuses of power. An undercurrent of fear and political interference bubbles throughout the state's civil service, one that is shot through with cronyism and patronage.*"

To request a rehearing would presume that there was, in fact, a hearing in the first place. It is obvious that this Court never heard Ryan's arguments or considered the actual record of the case and decided, instead, to avoid its duties to Ryan by just parroting the lower court Judge's clearly erroneous decisions that he took verbatim from the Respondents' Attorney's straw man arguments² that he created to save his clients from having to satisfy their legal OBLIGATIONS to an man that they intentionally wronged.

This Court is required to analyze the 60 pages of Ryan's briefs, 18 pages of the Respondents brief, and the 93 pages of the record and then apply legal and logical reasoning to make a competent, unbiased, judicial determination. However, this Court's required analysis of those 171 pages of facts and law has been documented in a less than two page decision that, in violation of Rule 220 SCACR(b)³, does not even attempt to address twelve (12) of the sixteen (16) meritorious assignments of errors raised, supported by the record, and thoroughly argued by Ryan.

Under Rule 220 (b) SCACR "*...every point distinctly stated in the case which is necessary to the decision of the appeal and fairly arising upon the record of the court must be stated in writing*" unless the Court determines that an issue is "*manifestly without merit*". Of the twelve (12) assignments of error that this Court refused to even address, not one of them was stated as being "*manifestly without merit*". For example, Ryan's entire case rests on the foundational issue of whether he is liable for any *ad*

² A straw man argument is a form of argument and is an informal fallacy based on giving the impression of refuting an opponent's argument, while actually refuting an argument that was not advanced by that opponent to make it easier to attack.

³ Rule 220 SCACP: "*(b) Decision by the Court. In every decision rendered by an appellate court, every point distinctly stated in the case which is necessary to the decision of the appeal and fairly arising upon the record of the court must be stated in writing and must, with the reason for the court's decision, be preserved in the record of the case. This rule does not apply to the following: ... (2) The Court of Appeals need not address a point which is manifestly without merit.*"

*valorem tax*⁴ (hereinafter "*ad valorem document tax*"), which the lower court erroneously determined he is. This issue is the basis of Ryan's entire case and this entire appeal, yet this Court intentionally refused to address this issue. The fact that this Court ignored this issue proves that this Court is putting "*politics above the law*" and ahead of its duty to Ryan to do a bona fide, unbiased, legal analysis of the issue of Ryan's liability. Further, had Ryan actually been found to be liable for an *ad valorem document tax*, Ryan's entire case would have been easily dispensed with; legally, logically, and without the need to resort to lies, pretenses, and straw man arguments.

This case also raises several novel issues of law where there are NO case precedents for the issues or the statutes that have been raised. This Court could have used this case to publish "new law". However, such "new law" would not be politically beneficial to the *this State* corporation, and that is why this Court issued its corrupt, unpublished opinion in order to conceal the actual issues of the case. This Court chose the easiest way out of having to admit that men and woman have both a right and a legal method (S.C. Code Ann. § 12-37-610) to actually own their property and not be held in servitude as free humans beings have an unquestionable right to do.

1. Issues with the #1 paragraph of this Court's decision

This Court's decision insinuates that the Revenue Procedures Act is the only remedy that Ryan has available to him by citing S.C. Code Ann. § 12-60-80(A)-(B). This determination simply parrots the lower court's absurd determination that Ryan, a man,

⁴ "Thomson Dictionary of Banking" (1911) defines "*ad valorem*" (a.k.a. "stamp duties") as taxes on a document (e.g., a conveyance or a deed) not taxes on land, or even taxes on the person of the owner of the land but is a tax on a document which tax is assessed against the owner listed on the document! Where is the document that Ryan allegedly owes some *ad valorem document taxes* on?

possessing the absolute human rights to not be held in servitude⁵ and to own property is somehow liable, without any statutory or contractual basis, to pay some **involuntary** contribution to a private, for-profit, commercial business! The legal errors just in that one paragraph are too numerous to fully articulate, but the most glaring errors are the following eight.

First, this Court's decision is self contradictory on its face, because it states that subject matter jurisdiction "*refers to the court's 'power to hear and determine cases of the general class to which the proceedings in question belong.*". As this Court well knows Ryan's **case** is in the **general class** of **tort cases** which only the circuit court has the subject matter jurisdiction to hear. Then, defying all logic, common sense, and its own citation, this Court goes on to AFFIRM the lower court's HEARING AND DECISION of Ryan's **tort case** after deciding the circuit court didn't have the authority to hear and decide Ryan's **tort case**; absolutely amazing!

Second, this Court's opinion violates binding case precedents of the Supreme Court of South Carolina that has held that **tort cases** brought to the circuit court can **NOT** be dismissed for want of subject matter jurisdiction, see McCullar v. Estate of Campbell, 672 SE 2d 784 (SC Sup Ct 2009). This is an obvious point of law since the circuit court is the **ONLY** court that has ever been given subject matter jurisdiction to hear **tort cases**.

Third, this Court then quotes from the Revenue Procedures Act (§ 12-60-3390) which states "*the circuit court shall dismiss without prejudice an action covered by this*

⁵ Bouviers Law Dictionary (which the US Supreme Court relies upon) servitude is defined as - "The subjection of one person to another is a purely personal servitude; if it exists in the right of property which a person exercises over another, **it is slavery**. When the subjection of one person to another is not slavery, it consists simply in the right of requiring of another what he is bound to do, or not to do; **this right arises from all kinds of contracts or quasi contracts**."

chapter". So where are the statutes that give the ALC jurisdiction to hear a tort claim pertaining to an "*illegal or unlawful collection of taxes*"? This Court knows full well that the law does NOT differentiate between "kinds" of torts and that the ALC only has the jurisdiction to hear assessment disputes. Further, if this Court has determined that Ryan is a corporation that is liable for some involuntary *ad valorem document tax*⁶ then the dismissal of his action **MUST BE under 12(b)(6) - failure to state a claim** as a corporation liable cannot claim damages (a tort) from tax employees collecting a tax liable that the corporation agreed to. That is why the ALC can never hear a tort as a tort can never arise pertaining to a taxpayer!

Fourth, the Revenue Procedures Act that this Court relies on is your corporation's by-laws that ONLY applies to those corporations that have contracted with your corporations⁷ by recording their deeds. So how is it that Ryan, a man, who has NOT recorded his deed (i.e., not contracted with the County of York corporation) **is held in servitude** to follow your corporation's by-laws?

Fifth, if Ryan's only remedy is to follow your executive branch administrative procedure, then how could he even initiate that process when that process hinges on, and is initiated by, the taxpayer corporation disputing its *ad valorem document tax* assessment? The record clearly shows that Ryan has NEVER been assessed with any *ad valorem document tax* liability that he could dispute. **This Court has denied Ryan his judicial remedy** for the crimes and torts that Respondents have committed against him in clear

⁶ "involuntary" and "ad valorem" are oxymoron's as "ad valorem" taxes are, and have always been, based on a document so such tax can NEVER be an involuntary tax.

⁷ Since a corporation is a fiction only found in the minds of men, under the law of parity they can only enter into contracts other corporations. See Penhallow v. Doane's Administrators, 3 U.S. 54; 1 L.Ed. 57

violation of Ryan's human rights and freedoms, as Ryan CLEARLY cannot take his **tort claims** to the ALC!

Sixth, without any analysis this Court quotes from a definition in the Revenue Procedures Act that ONLY applies to corporations liable insinuating, without stating, that somehow Ryan's "*property or interest in property, is subject to, or liable for, a property tax*". However, this Court has conveniently refused to determine how Ryan's land or his interest in his land can be liable for any *ad valorem document tax*! Further, where is the statute that lays any *ad valorem document tax* liability onto any property or interest in property? As this Court well knows, there isn't any!

Seventh, Respondents are REQUIRED by their official duties to send Ryan notices and demands for payment and they MUST create their execution in Ryan's name (as the owner of the property). Where is the evidence that Respondents have **EVER** created an execution in Ryan's name? This Court's determination is not only in clear violation of your corporation's by-laws, but it also violates the following three BINDING case holdings of the Supreme Court of South Carolina which all declare that a tax execution is **NOT issued against property** but is issued against the defaulting taxpayer and that it **MUST** be issued in the name of the actual owner. Further the South Carolina Supreme Court has consistently held that any execution made in the name of one who is not the actual owner (as in this case) the execution and the resulting tax sale are absolutely **VOID**⁸! See Taylor v. Jennings, 233 S.C. 600, 106 S.E.2d 391 (SC Supr Ct, 1958); Aldridge v. Rutledge, 269 S.C. 475, 238 SE 2d 165 (SC Supr Ct, 1977); and Osborne et al v. Vallentine, 196 S.C. 90, 12 S.E. 2d 856 (SC Sup Ct, 1941).

⁸ As this Court knows a void execution is one made without legal authority, i.e, outside the scope of Respondents official duties!!!!

Eighth, this Court's opinion then **contradicts itself** again by relying on S.C. Code Ann. § 12-60-3390 (2014) that declares a dismissal under that statute should be made "**without prejudice**". This statute provides evidence that the dismissed case can be brought back into the circuit court after the administrative remedies have been exhausted. If the dismissal was for want of subject matter jurisdiction, it would have to be made "**with prejudice**"!

2. Issues with the #2 paragraph of this Court's decision

Next, this Courts' decision makes another straw man argument by stating that the Respondents have immunity under the "*Tort Claims Act*" because "*governmental entities*" have immunity for "...*assessment or collection of taxes or special assessments or enforcement of the tax laws.*" First, how can any person, **with any integrity**, continually PRETEND that Ryan sued a "*governmental entity*" when the **title page** of his action clearly shows that he did not do so? Second, it is quite pathetic that in paragraph #1 this Court upheld the dismissal of Ryan's action **pretending** that Ryan's case is NOT a tort case but then three paragraphs later it states that Ryan's claims are **NOW tort claims disallowed under the Tort Claims Act!** Oh what a tangled web we weave when we practice to deceive! Third, this Court, by quoting from S.C. Code Ann. § 15-78-20(b), admits that governmental employees only have immunity when they are **acting within the scope of their official duties**. Where are the tax statutes that allow the Respondents to non-judicially take property from a man to allegedly satisfy an *ad valorem document tax* debt of a non-existent corporation that is not the owner of the property being taken? The Respondents obviously do not have any such statutory authority to take those actions and those actions are **theft**, not "*tax collections*" or even "*illegal tax collections*" **theft!**

3. Issues with the #3 paragraph of this Court's decision

This Court then **pretends** to address the issue of the dismissal of Ryan's breach of contract cause of action by ONLY quoting the standard of review for dismissals under Rule 12(b)(6). That's all this Court stated about the issue - the standard of review! So where is the outcome from the court's review under that standard? Where is the analysis of that cause of action? Where are the case citations that show Ryan's cause of action is defective? Where are the defects that Ryan has a right to amend? Neither this Court, the Lower Court, nor the Respondents' Attorneys have ever articulated a SINGLE defect with that cause of action, because there are NO DEFECTS!

4. Issues with the #4 paragraph of this Court's decision

Next, this Court's decision fabricates another straw man argument by **pretending** that the issue raised and argued was whether the trial court erred by "*prohibiting Powell's mother from arguing on his behalf and that the supreme court lacks the authority to require a person to obtain a license to practice law*". Then this Court pretends to address that straw man argument by quoting from SC Code of Laws § 40-5-310. First, as shown above none of your corporation's by-laws has ever, or could ever, apply to a man or woman. Second, SC Code of Laws § 40-5-310 deals with attorneys who are conducting a trade or business holding themselves out for hire by soliciting business to represent corporate fictions before the courts of the *this State* corporation. Where is the evidence that Ryan's mother is a corporate fiction involved in the "profession or occupation", of being an "attorney-at-law" and "practicing law", or that she has ever "solicited" any business from her son, Ryan? No, as this Court very well knows, the ACTUAL issue raised was "does the lower court have the authority to prohibit Ryan's mother from

providing Ryan 'assistance of counsel'?" The fact that this Court relied upon a straw man argument shows that it is knowingly and intentionally **concealing** the actual issues raised. Again this Court is putting politics above the law. Then this Court's opinion insinuates (by quoting a case cite) that this issue was NOT raised to and ruled upon by the trial court when clearly the records shows that to be another lie!

Notice of Mandatory Duty to Protect Ryan's Human Rights and Freedoms

The employees of the JUDICIAL COURTS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA corporation (i.e., ALL the Judges that have denied Ryan his human rights) are so used to ruling in cases brought, or defended, by US created and owned Social Security grantor trusts that they have either lost the memory, or never had the knowledge, of how to deal honestly, with integrity, and under the rule of law when deciding a case pertaining to a living man.

The **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**⁹ ("ICCPR" hereinafter) was created in the 1960s to address the problems associated with all the worlds' "*de jure*" (lawful) Constitutional governments being usurped by "*de facto*" (in fact) private, for-profit, commercial corporations. Since it is a universal law that corporations **MAY NOT EVER harm people**, the need for this treaty arose to provide the legal framework, recourse, and remedy to protect the people's human rights and freedoms from the commercial corporations taking over the world. By ratifying the ICCPR in 1992, US Inc. agreed to make the necessary arrangements to ENSURE and PROTECT the **fundamental rights and freedoms of all men and woman** within its borders. These

⁹ **The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**, G.A. Res. 2200 (XXI), U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 999 U.N.T.S. 171, 6 I.L.M. 368 (1967) became the supreme law of the land in April 1992.

duties were passed on to all of the 50 States through the Supremacy Clause¹⁰ of the Constitution of the United States. The 50 States passed statutes, clarified some of their statutes, and took other measures as needed in order to ensure and protect the men and woman within their borders. The following is a direct quote from the ICCPR [*notes within blocks in italics are Ryan's*] which reads in part:

"Preamble

The States Parties to the present Covenant, [*which includes US Inc.*]

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family [*they are not talking here about corporate fictions like Social Security grantor trusts*] is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [*which document Ryan relied on in his case and in his brief*], the ideal of **free human beings** enjoying civil and political freedom and **freedom from fear and want** can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his economic, social and cultural rights,

Considering the **obligation of States** under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and freedoms,

Realizing that the individual [*that would include the Judges of this Court*], having **duties to other individuals** [*that would include Ryan*] and to the community to which he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant,

Agree upon the following articles:

Article 1...

¹⁰ Article 6 clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States - "*This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.*"

2. All peoples [*that would include Ryan*] may, for their own ends, **freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law.** [*that means no "peoples" can ever be forced to contribute their wealth or resources to ANY scheme of taxation*] **In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.** [*Notice the words "in no case" that means never, not ever, can Ryan be deprived of his wealth/money/home as those are his means of subsistence. His wealth and property MUST be protected by this State, and as representatives of this State this Court must protect Ryan's means of subsistence from being stolen by Respondents!*].

Article 2

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes **to respect and to ensure to all individuals** within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant,...

2. Where not already provided for by existing legislative or other measures, each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take the necessary steps, in accordance with its constitutional processes and with the provisions of the present Covenant, **to adopt such laws** [*Although the recording of ones deed has ALWAYS been the legal basis for the liability of ad valorem document taxes, such was not clearly stated in the statutes. Therefore after this Covenant was signed the legislature of this State clarified S.C. Code of Laws § 12-37-610 and S.C. Code of Laws § 12-24-10 (a) to make it clear that the recording of deeds is voluntary and that it is that voluntary act that creates the liability for ad valorem document taxes so that people who want to stand on their human rights had a method to do so*] **or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the present Covenant.**

3. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes:

(a) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity [*That means Ryan's remedy has to be an EFFECTIVE REMEDY which includes that it must be a timely remedy and it cannot include having to produce tons of paper work under court rules that are written for attorneys or having to petition multiple courts when a single competent court has the ability to uphold and protect Ryan's human rights. This paragraph also makes clear that Ryan's effective remedy cannot be denied to him even if the person(s) who violated Ryan's rights was acting in an "official capacity" like the Judges of this Court, where they would have judicial immunity under your corporations' statutes that do not apply to men and woman!;*]

(b) To ensure that **any person claiming such a remedy** shall have his right thereto determined by **competent** judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;

(c) To ensure that the **competent authorities** shall enforce such remedies when granted.

Article 5

1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person [*that would include the Judges of this Court*] **any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized herein** or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant. [*that means that the Judges of this Court have no right to act in any way that destroys Ryan's human rights as they have already done in this case*]

2. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any State Party to the present Covenant pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent. [*that means that ALL of Ryan's human rights must be recognized and protected, even those that are not specifically mentioned in this treaty*]

Article 8

2. **No one shall be held in servitude.** [*Servitude includes forcing Ryan to follow the dictates of any other person including the Respondents, the lower court, this Court, your administrative executive branch taxpayer refund process, your statutes, your court rules, or forcing Ryan to have to spend tremendous amounts of his time and resources to petition the Headquarters of your corporation (i.e. the Supreme Court of South Carolina) to do the job that this Court is required and is quite capable of doing. The Judges of this Court are not employed to assist or protect other members of your corporation in their efforts to violate Ryan's human rights and freedoms; your job is ordering other corporate persons - the Respondents - to stay within their legal authority so that they do NOT continue to violate Ryan's human rights and freedoms!*]

Article 17

1. No one shall be subjected to **arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home** or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation. [*the Respondents, their Attorneys, the lower court Judge and now the Judges of this Court have all unlawfully interfered with Ryan's privacy, family,*

home, and his honour and reputation. All things that he is not supposed to be subjected to!]

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. [*"Everyone" means people, not corporations. This paragraph means that this Court **MUST** use the law that has been created by the legislature of this State to protect Ryan from the unlawful attacks of the Respondents on his human rights, property, and freedoms.*]

Article 47

Nothing in the present Covenant shall be interpreted as impairing the **inherent right** of all **peoples** to enjoy and utilize **fully and freely** their natural wealth and resources. [*this means Ryan cannot be FORCED to contribute his resources - money or land - to ANY scheme of taxation. Clearly this treaty **strongly** emphasizes that taxation is entirely **voluntary** FOR PEOPLE, as it is the **ONLY** human right that is mentioned in two different and separate articles of the ICCPR - Article 2 & 47.*]"

The Judges who issued the decision for Ryan's appeal have all violated the ICCPR treaty by violating Ryan's human rights and have made themselves PERSONALLY liable for all the damages that Ryan has already suffered and will continue to suffer from their knowing, intentional, and malicious acts denying Ryan his just remedy.

Even though the ICCPR in Article 2, paragraph 3(a) (shown above) states that Ryan must have an "**effective remedy**", even against persons acting in an "**official capacity**", the Supreme Court of the United States has also ruled that such is available, in a case that has become known as the "Clearfield Doctrine"¹¹. In Clearfield the Supreme Court of the United States held that governmental corporations (like this Court) that enter into business by dealing in Federal Reserve Notes (as does this Court) descends to the

¹¹ See CLEARFIELD TRUST CO. v. UNITED STATES, 318 U.S. 363 (1943). See also UNITED STATES PLAYING CARD COMPANY v. THE BICYCLE CLUB C-960265 (Decided: May 21, 1997) where the US Supreme Court stated "When the United States enters into commercial business it abandons its **sovereign capacity** and is to be treated like any other corporation."

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM YORK COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

RECEIVED

Stonewall Jackson Kimball, Special Circuit Court Judge **MAY 25 2016**

SC Court of Appeals

Case No. 2014-CP-46-1425
Appellate Case No. 2014-002578

Ryan Powell, Appellant,

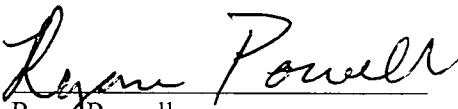
v.

Amy Boheler d/b/a York County Auditor,
Beth Latham d/b/a York County Treasurer, and
Robert Kiser d/b/a York County Delinquent Tax Collector,
each in their individual and official capacities, Respondents.

Certificate of Service

I certify that I have served on all Respondents the Motion to Rehear and Seal Case by and through their attorney of record by First Class Mail with proper postage affixed on the date below shown addressed to W, Keith Martens of HAMILTON, MARTENS, BALLOU & CARROLL, LLC, P.O. Box 10940, Rock Hill, SC 29731

May 23, 2016


Ryan Powell, a man
c/o 25056 Timberlake Drive
Fort Mill, South Carolina
(919) 400-6339

level of a mere private corporation. Private corporations and their employees do not have any sovereign immunity to any suit because they are not acting in any sovereign capacity. Therefore, neither the Respondents, their Attorneys, the Lower Court Judge, nor the Judges who issued this decision will EVER ENJOY ANY IMMUNITY for their knowing and malicious violations of Ryan's natural, fundamental, human rights and freedoms according to the ICCPR and the Supreme Court of the United States!

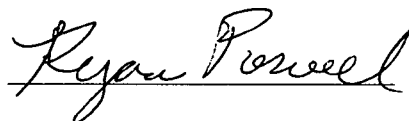
DEMAND

As shown above, this Court is clearly **OBLIGATED** to ensure and to protect Ryan's fundamental human rights and freedoms by giving Ryan an "effective remedy" which must include stopping the Respondents' ON-GOING crimes against Ryan, restoring to Ryan his property that the Respondents extorted from him, and compensating Ryan for all the damages he has suffered from the violations of his human rights and freedoms. If this Court is concerned about issuing a public decision ruling in Ryan's favor then seal the case! This Court has both the ability and the authority to do so and Ryan would prefer that his human right to privacy is also upheld. Further, sealing the case may be a far better resolution for all those persons involved in violating Ryan's human rights then for them to have to defend themselves in an international forum for their human rights violations - without any immunity!

MAKE IT HAPPEN!

5/23/2016

Date



Ryan Powell, a living man
(a.k.a. a "private person")