

I have in my possession and have made copies for your benefit of certified originals on bonded paper two birth certificates for myself.

One birth certificate is called a "CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH" It has another term called genealogy. It has a birth number of 133-52-014372. It is written in standard form, by which I mean names are written with a capital letter followed by non-capital letters for proper names, places. It is on bonded paper and the bond number of that document is 001203402.

Another birth certificate is also present at the North Dakota Department of Health. It has a title called Certification of Birth. It is also on bond paper and reflects the source with the original certificate number of 133-52-014372 but all names are in all capital letters. The number on the bond is 001428063.

I need to know for jurisdictional purposes:

Which one of these certificates is my birth certificate?

Why do I have two birth certificates?

What do the bonding numbers on each of the certificates represent?

Why are my legal documents, my driver license, credit card, insurance card, bank checks all in capital letters?

Why is there an authorized signature line on all my check blanks?

Why is the authorized signature line on all my check blanks so small that it can only be read with a magnifying glass?

Why do I need an authorized signature line to sign my own check blanks if I am the person who is represented at the top of the check?

Who owns the second all caps birth certificate?

Is this attempt at concealment of the second birth certificate an act of fraud?

Is the all caps birth certificate considered an act of personage or identity theft?

As sworn officers of the court do you know that once a crime is exposed and you see that crime, you bear responsibility for such crime by inaction to it?

Show to me where K&K Well Drilling is a corporation or is registered as "DBA" relating to Terry Kemmet, TERRY KEMMET or any such name or fictitious name that is relative to this proceeding.

“Inclusia Unius est exclusia alterius” is a latin term which is the derivative or root word of the word “includes”. It means that the inclusion of one is to the exclusion of all others. It states that the word “includes” means “includes only”

65-01-02. Definitions.

17. "Employer" means a person who engages or received the services of another for remuneration unless the person performing the services is an independent contractor under the common-law test. The term includes: a. The state and all political subdivisions thereof. b. All public and quasi-public corporations in this state. c. Every person, partnership, limited liability company, association, and private corporation, including a public service corporation. d. The legal representative of any deceased employer. e. The receiver or trustee of any person, partnership, limited liability company, association, or corporation having one or more employees as herein defined. f. The president, vice presidents, secretary, or treasurer of a business corporation, but not members of the board of directors of a business corporation who are not also officers of the corporation. Page No. 4 g. The managers of a limited liability company. h. The president, vice presidents, secretary, treasurer, or board of directors of an association or cooperative organized under chapter 6-06, 10-12, 10-13, 10-15, 36-08, or 49-21. i. The clerk, assessor, treasurer, or any member of the board of supervisors of an organized township, if the person is not employed by the township in any other capacity. j. A multidistrict special education unit. k. An area career and technology center. l. A regional education association.

Under WSI definitions “employer” , all phrases and subpoints after the word “ includes” are meant to define the word employer and narrow the definition.

Show me where the company K&K WELL DRILLING, TERRY KEMMET,or Terry Kemmet fit into the definitions after the word “includes”.

When the definition of the word “employer” .....includes..... every person....The definition makes no sense....How can an employer 'include” every person?

Provide the definition of person as uses in this subsection

16. "Employee" means a person who performs hazardous employment for another for remuneration unless the person is an independent contractor under the common-law test. a. The term includes: (1) All elective and appointed officials of this state and its political subdivisions, including municipal corporations and including the members of the legislative assembly, all elective officials of the several counties of this state, and all elective peace officers of any city. (2) Aliens. (3) County general assistance workers, except those who are engaged in repaying to counties moneys that the counties have been compelled by statute to expend for county general assistance. Page No. 3 (4) Minors, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed; a minor is deemed sui juris for the purposes of this title, and no other person has any claim for relief or right to claim workforce safety and insurance benefits for any injury to a minor worker, but in the event of the award of a lump sum of benefits to a minor employee, the lump sum may be paid only to the legally appointed guardian of the minor. b. The term does not include: (1) Any person whose employment is both casual and not in the course of the trade, business, profession, or occupation of that person's employer. (2) Any person who is engaged in an illegal enterprise or occupation. (3) The spouse of an employer or a child under the age of twenty-two of an employer. For purposes of this paragraph and section 65-07-01, "child" means any legitimate child, stepchild, adopted child, foster child, or acknowledged illegitimate child. (4) Any real estate broker or real estate salesperson, provided the person meets the following three

requirements: (a) The salesperson or broker must be a licensed real estate agent under section 43-23-05. (b) Substantially all of the salesperson's or broker's remuneration for the services performed as a real estate agent must be directly related to sales or other efforts rather than to the number of hours worked. (c) A written agreement must exist between the salesperson or broker and the person or firm for whom the salesperson or broker works, which agreement must provide that the salesperson or broker will not be treated as an employee but rather as an independent contractor. (5) The members of the board of directors of a business corporation who are not employed in any capacity by the corporation other than as members of the board of directors. (6) Any individual delivering newspapers or shopping news, if substantially all of the individual's remuneration is directly related to sales or other efforts rather than to the number of hours worked and a written agreement exists between the individual and the publisher of the newspaper or shopping news which states that the individual is an independent contractor. (7) An employer. c. Persons employed by a subcontractor, or by an independent contractor operating under an agreement with the general contractor, for the purpose of this chapter are deemed to be employees of the general contractor who is liable and responsible for the payments of premium for the coverage of these employees until the subcontractor or independent contractor has secured the necessary coverage and paid the premium for the coverage. This subdivision does not impose any liability upon a general contractor other than liability to the organization for the payment of premiums which are not paid by a subcontractor or independent contractor.

Under WSI definitions, all points or subpoints in the definition of employee that come after the word "includes" narrow and limit the definition.

If, under the definitions of employee, the term does not include .....(7) An employer.....yet under the terms of the definition of employer.....the term employer.... includes..... (c) every person.....the definition is vague and unclear. A law that is vague, either intentionally or through negligence, cannot stand as public or private law in government.

Show me where any of the supposed employees fit into the definition after the word includes.

## NORTH DAKOTA CONSTITUTION

### ARTICLE ONE

#### **Text of Section 1:**

“ All individuals are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation; pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness; and to keep and bear arms for the defense of their person, family, property, and the state, and for lawful hunting, recreational, and other lawful purposes, which shall not be infringed

Does the right to work in North Dakota come from this section of the constitution?

Does that right to work apply to the “employee” as well as to the “employer” as to the mutual right to contract labor for compensation

**Text of Section 7:**

“ Every citizen of this state shall be free to obtain employment wherever possible, and any person, corporation, or agent thereof, maliciously interfering or hindering in any way, any citizen from obtaining or enjoying employment already obtained, from any other corporation or person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.[\[1\]](#)[\[2\]](#) ”

Does this section reinforce and further define section 1 of the North Dakota constitution?

Does this section protect the right of every citizen of North Dakota to obtain employment wherever possible.?

Would the term “wherever possible “ include K&K WELL DRILLING?

Would the term “any person, corporation, or agent thereof, maliciously interfering or hindering in any way...” apply to WSI or any other agency of state government?

**Text of Section 8:**

“ The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized. ”

If the North Dakota constitution is a common-law document, where is any authority derived from this constitution to allow state agencies to violate the privacy of a private citizen where no victim is involved?

Are bank records included in “the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects.?”

**Text of Section 18:**

“ No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed.

Does forcing payment for a right secured by this constitution take the right and turn it into a state granted privilege?

Does this “deprivation of rights” fall under title 42...section 1983 of US Code?

**Text of Section 20:**

“ To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government and shall forever remain inviolate.

What part of the text of section 20...referring to all of article one do you not understand?

Is title 65 relating to workers compensation laws one of the “general powers of government”?

What does the term “inviolate” mean?

**Text of Section 21:**

“ No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the legislative assembly; nor shall any citizen or class of citizens be granted privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not be granted to all citizens.

Are there any special privileges or immunities that have been granted by WSI to other groups of citizens in North Dakota by WSI which are not granted to all citizens?

If so. Explain in detail what they are and how Section 21 of the North Dakota constitution has not been violated

The CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

BILL OF RIGHTS

ARTICLE V

pertinent parts:

No person shall be..... deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Is an administrative hearing considered “due process of law”?

If not, what is the proper term that encompasses this procedure?

Could these sections of the North Dakota constitution be classified as a common law document?

Under common-law, is a victim a necessity to ascertain whether a crime has been committed?

Does the state of North Dakota operate generally under common law or UCC Law of Commerce?

Does UCC 1-308 allow those accused of a UCC law violation to re-enter the common law venue of the constitution?

If the officer in charge of WSI accepts his oath to the constitution, thereby affirming his contract to it, does subject matter jurisdiction therefore go to a higher court and everything done in an administrative court become void?

If the administrative judge accepts her oath to the constitution, thereby affirming her contract to it, would subject matter jurisdiction pass to the higher court to which she is contracted?

Is selling insurance in North Dakota a business of common right?

Is WSI an Employment Insurance monopoly in North Dakota?

Is WSI party to the contract of the constitution of North Dakota?

Is Terry Kemmet, TERRY KEMMET or K&K WELL DRILLING a party to the Constitution of the State of North Dakota?