

INTRODUCTION To Assistance of Counsel

An Assistance of Counsel is a Counsellor-at-law that is Learned in the Law. This right is secured in the Sixth Amendment because NO ONE can represent your constitutionally secured rights. A Counsellor-at-law can assist you, help you formulate questions to ask, and speak for you with you totally in control. This can be seen in the Giles Jacob English Law dictionary corrected and enlarged by T.E. Tomlins in 1811 publication. See Attorneys, Barrister, Counsellor, and Trials.

An Attorney at Law will only “represent” you, which means to stand in your place for your business interests and contracts, and act on your behalf while being totally in control of the case with very minor exceptions. An attorney at law operates in the statutory non-constitutional courts that evidence demonstrates are merely the Roman Civil Law courts with praetors being in equity using commerce [hybrid courts with Admiralty] and minus our Constitution as a rule of law. In the Roman Civil Law the State is the source of all rights with a minimum of a dual system of law being composed of jus civile [leges] [our legislature] and trumpeted by the jus honorarium [praetor edicts (judge made law), lex praetoria (equity rules and court orders that are used as law and abolishing the common law writ of quo warranto, etc.) and jus gentium [jus gentium privatum or jus gentium publicum]. This was accomplished by the process called codification. See the Institutes. See also the Annotated Compiled Laws of Alaska of 1949 in Title 69. In this civil law system as a corporate defendant, the judge will enter a plea of NON GUILTY before you have Assistance of Counsel. See Title 66 for the stark difference in preliminary examinations [not used today in Alaska] on Assistance of Counsel and also see the arraignment in Title 66 versus the Title 69.

In our Constitutional Republic, only a limited delegation of Power is given to the several States and a grant of Power to the United States. A citizen of the United States of America is the sovereign capacity coming into existence with the Articles of Confederation, with an American citizen being the same as the citizens in the “original States” before the Articles of Confederation. The Articles of Confederation was the beginning of the “several States.”

The other extremely important issue is that Assistance of Counsel, being a Counsellor-at-law learned in the law, is required BEFORE the arraignment process begins and he will assist you understand the nature and cause of the action, can challenge the judge’s qualification as we have no public officers today, can challenge the court’s jurisdiction, will validate of the charging documents are constitutionally correct, determine if there was a judicial probable cause determination based upon evidence, and other important functions to assist you with your constitutionally secured rights.

There is no longer any judicial determination of probable cause based upon evidence as the true judiciary is non existence today. The beginning of the criminal charges, whether a complaint, information or some combination thereof up and through a grand jury is all Executive.

The copy of the complaint [commercial document] is used to gain jurisdiction, being that the complaint, information, or indictment itself is the actual probable cause and this is usually found in criminal rule 5 or 5.1 of the court rules [lex praetoria]

What is the difference between an Attorney at law and a Counsellor-at-law?

Giles Jacobs corrected and enlarged by T.E. Tomlins definitions of Attorney, Barrister, Counsellor, and Trial of the year of 1811.

Annotated Compile Laws of Alaska of 1949 with the differences demonstrated between the Civil Law in Title 69 and the Common Law side in Titles 66. In Title 69 there is no Assistance of Counsel used at the arraignment, but in Title 66 the Assistance of Counsel is mandatory in the preliminary examination and the arraignment.

Here is the document to be filed with an Attorney at Law noticing him that he is not a Counselor at Law and of the possible criminal and civil liabilities. [Click Here](#)

Brief to file with prosecutor: Accused Is Without Assistance of Counsel

Refusal to Contract with the Accused as an Attorney and Counsellor-at-law

I, _____, being an Attorney and
Counsellor-at-law, do hereby sign this Notice confirming that I will be unable to provide Assistance of Counsel as
secured in the Sixth Amendment and the Judiciary Act of 1789 Section 35 to the Accused.

And further, I will / will not disclose the reasons for *being unable / refusing* to provide Assistance of
Counsel to the Accused as secured in the Sixth Amendment and the Judiciary Act of 1789 Section 35.

I have *attached / have not attached* to this Refusal the reasons why I am unable to provide Assistance of
Counsel as secured in the Sixth Amendment to the Accused.

Date _____

Signature of Counsellor



THE 2007 HHS POVERTY GUIDELINES

One Version of the [U.S.] Federal Poverty Measure

[[Federal Register Notice with 2007 Guidelines – Full Text](#)]

[[Prior Poverty Guidelines and Federal Register References Since 1982](#)]

[[Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\)](#)]

[[Further Resources on Poverty Measurement, Poverty Lines, and Their History](#)]

[[Computations for the 2007 Poverty Guidelines](#)]

There are two slightly different versions of the federal poverty measure:

- The poverty thresholds, and
- The poverty guidelines.

The **poverty thresholds** are the original version of the federal poverty measure. They are updated each year by the **Census Bureau** (although they were originally developed by Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration). The thresholds are used mainly for **statistical** purposes — for instance, preparing estimates of the number of Americans in poverty each year. (In other words, all official poverty population figures are calculated using the poverty thresholds, not the guidelines.) Poverty thresholds since 1980 and weighted average poverty thresholds since 1959 are available on the Census Bureau's Web site. For an example of how the Census Bureau applies the thresholds to a family's income to determine its poverty status, see "[How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty](#)" on the Census Bureau's web site.

The **poverty guidelines** are the other version of the federal poverty measure. They are issued each year in the *Federal Register* by the **Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)**. The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for **administrative** purposes — for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs. (The full text of the Federal Register notice with the 2007 poverty guidelines is available.)

The poverty guidelines are sometimes loosely referred to as the "federal poverty level" (FPL), but that phrase is ambiguous and should be avoided, especially in situations (e.g., legislative or administrative) where precision is important.

Key differences between poverty thresholds and poverty guidelines are outlined in a table under [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\)](#). See also the [discussion of this topic](#) on the Institute for Research on Poverty's web site.

2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines

| Persons in Family or Household | 48 Contiguous States and D.C. | Alaska | Hawaii |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | \$10,210 | \$12,770 | \$11,750 |
| 2 | 13,690 | 17,120 | 15,750 |
| 3 | 17,170 | 21,470 | 19,750 |
| 4 | 20,650 | 25,820 | 23,750 |
| 5 | 24,130 | 30,170 | 27,750 |
| 6 | 27,610 | 34,520 | 31,750 |
| 7 | 31,090 | 38,870 | 35,750 |
| 8 | 34,570 | 43,220 | 39,750 |
| For each additional person, add | 3,480 | 4,350 | 4,000 |

SOURCE: *Federal Register*, Vol. 72, No. 15, January 24, 2007, pp. 3147–3148

The separate poverty guidelines for Alaska and Hawaii reflect Office of Economic Opportunity administrative practice beginning in the 1966-1970 period. Note that the poverty thresholds — the original version of the poverty measure — have never had separate figures for Alaska and Hawaii. The poverty guidelines are not defined for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau. In cases in which a Federal program using the poverty guidelines serves any of those jurisdictions, the Federal office which administers the program is responsible for deciding whether to use the contiguous-states-and-D.C. guidelines for those jurisdictions or to follow some other procedure.

The poverty guidelines apply to both aged and non-aged units. The guidelines have never had an aged/non-aged distinction; only the Census Bureau (statistical) poverty thresholds have separate figures for aged and non-aged one-person and two-person units.

Programs using the guidelines (or percentage multiples of the guidelines — for instance, 125 percent or 185 percent of the guidelines) in determining eligibility include Head Start, the Food Stamp Program, the National School Lunch Program, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and the Children's Health Insurance Program. Note that in general, cash public assistance programs (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Supplemental Security Income) do NOT use the poverty guidelines in determining eligibility. The Earned Income Tax Credit program also does NOT use the poverty guidelines to determine eligibility. For a more detailed list of programs that do and don't use the guidelines, see the [Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\)](#).

The poverty guidelines (unlike the poverty thresholds) are designated by the year in which they are issued. For instance, the guidelines issued in January 2007 are designated the 2007 poverty guidelines. However, the 2007 HHS poverty guidelines only reflect price changes through calendar year 2006; accordingly, they are approximately equal to the Census Bureau poverty thresholds for calendar year 2006. (The 2006 thresholds are expected to be issued in final form in August 2007; a preliminary version of the 2006 thresholds is now available from the Census Bureau.)

The [computations for the 2007 poverty guidelines](#) are available.

The poverty guidelines may be formally referenced as "the poverty guidelines updated periodically in the Federal Register by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2)."

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Defendant _____, appearing specially and without prejudice while reserving all rights and waving no rights in the above entitled action enters the following plea:

Defendant Does Not Plead

DATED: _____ /s/ _____
