

Public Comment submitted by D. Alexandra T. Profant & Peter Profant
Board of Supervisors Meeting Humboldt County, in Eureka California
December 3rd, 2024

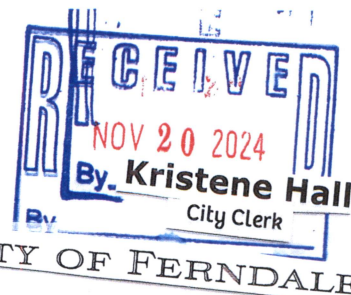
1. Good morning supervisors. Happy Holidays. I trust you got my submissions stamped received by the County Clerk on November 19 2024.
2. All government begins with self governance. It is with that conviction, I stand before you, to uphold my unenumerated, inalienable right and duty to bring to your attention issues which are impeding my ability to protect my child, born here, in this county, to self govern situations involving criminal acts, being used to damage me and my property. Private persons, such as ourselves rely on leadership you embody to assist me /us, where said criminal acts are actively affecting me, my-our financial responsibility, to myself, my family, this county, this state, other states (NV/DE) and the US Treasury. (See Penal Code §424/Civil Code §§1709 and 3333 Fraud-attached)

At present, I am being deprived of access to my property and the ability to accurately reflect the true owner status in records-data damaging my private equity. I/we require law enforcement to assist me/us, to safely access, our home and land securely, and to get assistance to remove any/all imposters from trespassing, on my-our titles, on my private forest-land, in my houses/ & homes. Said issues are affecting and impacting private and personal and business tax filings which in turn affect things like social security earnings reports, and social security benefits, tax benefits, and insurable interests.

4. I therefore will require law enforcement to assist me with access and inspecting my roads, and lands and structures at both 8750 Wilder Ridge Road in Etnahurst, and my bungalow at 367 Shaw Avenue in Ferndale, before hiring a professional surveying company to inspect and assess damages to both properties and to alert our neighbors that we have every cause to be there with the help and support of law enforcement personnel- all types.
5. Having signed a privacy waiver with federal constituent services personnel in U.S. Senate and Congressional offices I have/we have opened our book and narrative to all who are investigators and leaders, so you may all have an opportunity to learn from our situation, to help us, and others to find lasting remedies, and prevent future abuse from interfering with private home-land forestland equity, access and domestic privacy family-security.
6. Radio cellular devices are not conducive to have secured telephonic nor the TTY landline our CAPTEL phone requires, where the copper line we fully restored is lodged at our 367 Shaw Avenue home in Ferndale California.
7. In 2019 you were served with this ORDER SEC v. OPTION ONE; These orders were also posted in plain view in large format laminated poster-size sheets on each property- for weeks.
8. In 2014, I was along with my husband deemed a whistleblower with the US Securities & Exchange Commission. I have/we have furnished you with a copy of the letter we received from them acknowledging this fact.
9. In 2024, I shared the US Code which articulates Human Trafficking related to whistleblowers, deemed credible witnesses, and abuse of the legal process, which constitutes involuntary servitude-human trafficking.
10. Finally, I Alexandra, am a registered voter in this county and the address affiliated with my constituent-electorate district is 8750 Wilder Ridge Road Garberville, California. This address and our mail box has been subjected to mail fraud and recently was physically damaged.

Signed//D Alexandra Profant- Peter Profant All Rights Reserved Without Prejudice

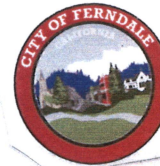
November 19th 2024 -Public Comment to Humboldt County - CA Board of Supervisors
Submitted by D Alexandra Profant



Topic:

Section 106 Right to Establish Criteria to Survey Identify and Protect Property, Culture & Histories is where planning and law enforcement intersect.

As a superior claimant whose right and duty is to possess and protect my property per the State of California Constitution I invoke my inalienable right to do so, in this public forum. Said property includes: an historic bungalow, and a private forestland, where both properties host research and a forest produce business, relative to architectural conservation, and the building arts.



834 Main Street
PO Box 1095
Ferndale, CA 95536

(707)786-4224 Fax (707)786-93

1. County Databases hosting Disinformation regarding superior claimants rights to establish any criteria to identify, survey and protect Histories-(property/equity/tax histories constituent/electorate histories) informing architectural histories /building arts histories/voting histories affiliated with

a. 367 Shaw Avenue US zipcode 95536 :

Document # of Notice of Lis Pendens- 2014-009306-5

b. 8750 Wilder Ridge Road US zipcode- 95542:

Document # of Notice of Lis Pendens- 2015-010667-4

is cause for The county to acknowledge and uphold Section 106, a law which requires local governments to establish criteria to survey, identify, and protect history and culture with local citizens involved in the process, when any federal dollars are spent.

I suggest the county Supervisors, pass an ordinance to embolden the County Assessor and Recorders Office under Section 106 to mitigate damages caused by title theft on real property, by adopting and requiring a process and procedure which would:

1. Require a property owner's signature under oath as permission before allowing others to survey/collect data/ or convey any of her property, where she may identify a Notice of Lis Pendens on record. Require The County Recorder and staff to flag the incident, and speak to any person attempting to convey the property, who is not the owner, to refuse request & discover if the Plaintiff /true owner is waiting for a prosecution to occur-so the recorder may remind and or alert proper law enforcement personnel of the attempted conveyance.
2. Survey the Lawsuit and discover if a foreclosure occurred/ impart/acknowledge to any prospective purchaser that a foreclosure must stand for a prosecution to occur, and alert the person attempting to convey the property that a legal conflict must be resolved before the county conveys, or re-assesses the property under a new owner, as to prevent a kleptocracy, that is a government whose funding is based on collecting revenue from thefts and frauds where property taxes fraudulently assessed/collected would cause such a type of government.
3. Protect the county tax revenue from being inaccurately assessed and collected on said properties by preventing said properties from being conveyed to others; and in so doing return title and tax revenue collected, to plaintiff named in Lis Pendens/true owner with a retroactive assessment for the proper amount owing.
This would deter imposters from conveying and paying taxes on real property subjected to alleged theft(s)/crimes.
4. Protect the property, the true owner, and county from further damages, especially where said pre-mature conveyancing is used to interfere with a persons right to protect and possess property perstate of California Declaration of Rights- State of Caslifornia Constitutinal protections, so owner-protectors may inhabit their home, use their equity, and maintain it [fixtures, bricks and mortar, conduct repairs, etc (where this is impossible when property is not in acual owner's name which often causes owners to be subjected to live in RV's parked on property, and cause false narratives about abandonment/vacancies, "blight" due to a fraudulent title preventing true owner of access/repairs /inspections by owner, not imposter owners, where imposter owners interfere with contracts/State plans, underway to conduct forest improvements, road improvements, etc. and interferes with any permit processes, already underway, and prevents owner from paying an accurate tax, and ultimately protect her property/elected officials from having her property host abuse of the legal process to end in false evictions, and host a kleptocracy.
5. In the case of property in the City of Ferndale establish some way of checking to see if a sewer lateral inspection was completed - before the county conveys any property per City of Ferndale Code/Ordinance.

Private persons such as myself and my Private attorneys may not prosecute any criminal causes of action against me, my husband, or my child, our homes, forestland, or the county, city, state(s), or these United States of America.



SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT
(707) 445-7256

Kim Bartleson
Court Executive Officer/Clerk

Peter James Profant
General Delivery
INCLINE VILLAGE, NV 89451

Re Case Number: TR1909716

04/16/20 Cap order – per judge – fine reduced to \$110
10/23/20 Payment plan \$15 per month
10/23/20 payment of \$15
No payment since the above date.
02/03/21 Civil Assessment added \$300
Balance is now \$430.
Your case has been sent to the Franchise Tax Board as of 03/06/21.

Your payment of \$300 is being returned to you.
You will be paying the Franchise Tax Board.

Contact Franchise tax Board
Tel 916-845-4064
Webpage www.ftb.ca.gov

Dated: March 9, 2021

Rose J., Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE		POSTAL MONEY ORDER	
Serial Number	20210301 894501	Office	U.S. Dollars and Cents
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Superior Court of Calif. County of Humboldt		Clerk	30
5 5 th St.		Front	Peter Profant
Eureka, Calif. 95501		Address	Gen Deliv. Incline Village
TR1909716		N.V. 89451	
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SEE REVERSE WARNING • NEGOTIABLE ONLY IN THE U.S. AND POSSESSIONS			
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Linebarger Goggan Blair & Sampson, LLP

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
P.O. Box 910128
San Diego CA 92191
1(844) 566-6558 Toll Free

AUGUST 17, 2024

Account No.: 54895870

PETER JAMES PROFANT
440 MARSH AVE
RENO NV 89509-1515

Case #: TR1909716
1 Case(s) Totaling \$92.69

NOTICE OF INTENT TO INTERCEPT FILING

Dear PETER JAMES PROFANT:

Our law firm has been hired to assist the **Humboldt County Superior Court** ("Court") in the collection of past due cost(s), fee(s), and/or fine(s). Court records indicate that you have unpaid obligations as itemized below. You have 30 days to voluntarily pay this amount before we submit your account to the California Franchise Tax Board ("FTB") for interagency intercept collection.

The FTB operates an intercept program in conjunction with the State Controller's Office, collecting delinquent liabilities individuals owe to CA state, local agencies, and schools. The FTB intercepts tax refunds, unclaimed property claims and lottery winnings owed to individuals. The FTB redirects these funds to pay the individual's debts to the agencies/schools (Cal. Gov. Code. §12419.2; §12419.10; §12419.11).

If you have questions or do not believe you owe this debt, please contact us at 1(844) 566-6558 within 30 days from the date of this letter. A representative will review your questions/objections. If you do not contact us within that time, or if you do not provide sufficient objections, we will proceed with intercept collections.

Case Number	Amount Due	Description
TR1909716	\$92.69	MANDATORY USE OF SEAT BELTS REQUIRED

Please return the coupon below, along with a check, cashier's check or money order in the amount of \$92.69, made payable to "**Humboldt County Superior Court**." To pay by credit card, please call **1(844) 566-6558** or log on to <http://www.lgbswebpayments.com> and use **Client Code CACOHUMFTP** and **Online Payment Number 54895870**. You may disregard this notice if you have made payment within the last 10 days.

For Traffic or Infraction cases, if you have an inability to pay due to financial hardship, you may be eligible for a fine reduction. To request an ability to pay determination go to: <https://my citations.courts.ca.gov>.

If you are now a debtor in bankruptcy, or if you have been discharged from the above debts through a bankruptcy proceeding, then within 30 days of receipt of this letter, please provide us at the address at the top of this letter, in writing, the case number and the name of the court in which your bankruptcy case was filed. If you are experiencing financial hardship, please contact our office(s) at **1(844) 566-6558** to determine if you qualify for an installment payment plan to resolve this obligation.

If for any reason you disagree with our client's records, you should notify our office immediately. Please do not call the Court directly, as we have been retained to resolve this matter on its behalf. **If you have questions regarding the outstanding balance, please contact our offices at 1(844) 566-6558.**

Office Phone-in Hours: Monday through Thursday, 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.; Friday, 5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Saturday 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. (All times Pacific).

PLEASE COMPLETE AND DETACH THE REPLY FORM BELOW AND RETURN IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED

Linebarger Goggan Blair & Sampson, LLP
PO BOX 659443
SAN ANTONIO TX 78265-9443



PETER JAMES PROFANT
440 MARSH AVE
RENO NV 89509-1515



Case #: TR1909716
1 Case(s) Totaling \$92.69
Amount Due: \$92.69 as of AUGUST 17, 2024
Amount Enclosed: _____

Payment should be in the form of a check, cashier's check, or money order made payable to: **Humboldt County Superior Court**

To pay by credit card, call **1(844) 566-6558** or scan the QR code to access the payment website.

When you provide a check as payment, you authorize us to either use information from your check to make a one-time electronic fund transfer from your account or to process the payment as a check.

LGBS, LLP
CLIENT CODE: CACOHUMFTP
PO BOX 708900
SAN ANTONIO TX 78270-8900



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chauffeurs and operators of motor vehicles: Veh C
§§ 12500, 12813, 12950 et seq., 40000.1 et seq.
Offenses under statute governing registration of
motor vehicles: Veh C §§ 40000.1 et seq.

Collateral References:

Cal Jur 3d (Rev) Criminal Law §§ 1864-1867.

§ 424. Embezzlement and falsification of accounts

(a) Each officer of this state, or of any county, city, town, or district of this state, and every other person charged with the receipt, safekeeping, transfer, or disbursement of public moneys, who either:

1. Without authority of law, appropriates the same, or any portion thereof, to his or her own use, or to the use of another; or,
2. Loans the same or any portion thereof; makes any profit out of, or uses the same for any purpose not authorized by law; or,
3. Knowingly keeps any false account, or makes any false entry or erasure in any account of or relating to the same; or,
4. Fraudulently alters, falsifies, conceals, destroys, or obliterates any account; or,
5. Willfully refuses or omits to pay over, on demand, any public moneys in his or her hands, upon the presentation of a draft, order, or warrant drawn upon these moneys by competent authority; or,
6. Willfully omits to transfer the same, when transfer is required by law; or,
7. Willfully omits or refuses to pay over to any officer or person authorized by law to receive the same, any money received by him or her under any duty imposed by law so to pay over the same;—

Is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and is disqualified from holding any office in this state.

(b) As used in this section, "public moneys" includes the proceeds derived from the sale of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness authorized by the legislative body of any city, county, district, or public agency.

(c) This section does not apply to the incidental and minimal use of public resources authorized by Section 8314 of the Government Code.

Enacted 1872. Amended Code Amdts 1880 ch 88 § 1; Stats 1905 ch 59 § 1; Stats 1963 ch 344 § 1; Stats 1965 ch 107 § 9; Stats 1976 ch 1139 § 197, operative July 1, 1977; Stats 2002 ch 154 § 2 (AB 1714). Amended Stats 2003 ch 62 § 227 (SB 600).

Amendments:

1880 Amendment: Prior to 1880 the section read: "Every officer of this State, or any county, city, town, or district of this State, and every other person charged with the receipt, safe keeping, transfer, or disbursement of public moneys, who either:

- "1. Without authority of law, appropriates the same or any portion thereof to his own use, or to the use of another; or,
- "2. Loans the same or any portion thereof; or,
- "3. Fails to keep the same in his possession until disbursed or paid out by authority of law; or,
- "4. Unlawfully deposits the same or any portion thereof in any bank, or with any banker or other person; or,
- "5. Changes or converts any portion thereof from coin into currency, or from currency into coin or other currency, without authority of law; or,
- "6. Knowingly keeps any false account, or makes any false entry or erasure in any account of or relating to the same; or,
- "7. Fraudulently alters, falsifies, conceals, destroys, or obliterates any such account; or,
- "8. Willfully refuses or omits to pay over, on demand, any public moneys in his hands, upon the presentation of a draft, order, or warrant drawn upon such moneys by competent authority; or,

"9. Willfully omits to transfer the same, when such transfer is required by law; or,

"10. Willfully omits or refuses to pay over to any officer or person authorized by law to receive the same, any money received by him under any duty imposed by law so to pay over the same;

—Is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than ten years, and is disqualified from holding any office in this State."

1880 Amendment (1) substituted "Each" for "Every" at the beginning of the section; and (2) amended subd 2 to read: "2. Loans the same, or any portion thereof, or having the possession or control of any public money, makes a profit out of, or uses the same for any purpose not authorized by law; or."

1905 Amendment: Amended the section to read as at present, except for the following Amendments.

1963 Amendment: Added the last paragraph.

1965 Amendment: Deleted "of funds" after "proceeds" in the last paragraph.

1976 Amendment: Amended subd 7 by (1) adding the comma after "same"; and (2) substituting "two, three or four years" for "not less than one nor more than 10 years".

2002 Amendment: (1) Added subdivision des-

[4] Damages

If a fiduciary breaches a duty, and is guilty of fraud, damages for the fraud are governed by Civ. Code §§ 1709 and 3333, rather than by Civ. Code § 3343, even if a sale or exchange of property is involved [Simone v. McKee (1956) 142 Cal. App. 2d 307, 315, 298 P.2d 667; see § 269.27[4]].

[5] Text References

Witkin, California Procedure (2d ed.), Vol. 3, *Pleading*, § 577

Witkin, Summary of Cal. Law (9th ed. 1988), Vol. 5,6 *Torts*, §§ 698, 699

23 Cal. Jur. 2d, *Fraud and Decett*, §§ 5-7, 45, 56

[6] Cross References

For similar forms, see §§ 269.91 and 269.93.

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Board of Supervisors

Addressing Problem Properties

THE MOST RECENT MORTGAGE CRISIS might officially be over, but its effects still linger in communities across the U.S. Hundreds of thousands of foreclosed properties fell vacant due to the Great Recession, causing problems for communities of all sizes as property values declined and illegal squatting and other criminal activities increased.

The Great Recession officially ended in 2009, but municipalities have continued to grapple with the issue of abandoned and vacant properties. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, the number of vacant units increased from 3.7 million in 2005, two years before the recession began, to 5.8 million in 2016.

To combat these problem properties, municipalities are using their local police powers and other state authorizing legislation to adopt policies and enact regulations, including targeted code enforcement, land banks, demolition, and greening options for vacant lots.

But for hundreds of municipalities nationwide, vacant property registration ordinances, also known as VPROs, are proving an effective way to track and respond to vacant residential, commercial, and industrial properties within their jurisdictions.

Why VPROs?

At its most basic, a VPRO is a law enacted by a local government that requires landowners to register vacant properties and provide contact information for responsible parties, secure and maintain the property, and often pay a registration fee. Municipalities then use this registration data to track the number and location of problem properties within their jurisdictions. They can help cities ensure that properties are maintained to certain standards and incentivize the productive reuse of the properties.

Planners, in particular, can use the data to visualize and identify geographic areas ripe for policy reform and administrative actions, from site-specific interventions to address individual vacant properties scattered throughout a community to broader-scale needs for holistic revitalization in areas with a high concentration of abandoned and vacant buildings. According to a 2018 investigation of the effectiveness of VPROs by Larisa Ortiz Associates on behalf of Cambridge, Massachusetts, these ordinances can also improve the dialogue between municipalities and property owners—especially important when local governments must respond to emergency conditions at a property.

VPROs are proving an effective way to track and respond to vacant properties.

Public Comment

(63)

on Nov 19 agenda item
LEGAL LESSONS

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Basic framework

Though VPROs can be customized according to an individual municipality's needs, each ordinance typically includes some common elements.

According to the Center for Community Progress's Building American Cities Toolkit, VPROs should clearly define which properties and parties need to register, as well as specify registration requirements and procedures, a fee structure, maintenance requirements for securing properties and maintaining building exteriors and grounds, and penalties for failing to comply.

A VPRO's fee schedule should reflect the municipal costs associated with addressing the vacant properties they regulate. Many communities use a structure that increases the fee over time.

Additionally, municipalities should consider including provisions for appealing certain requirements and providing exceptions, such as a waiver for nonprofit organizations.

Many VPROs also require rehabilitation plans that municipal planners are charged with reviewing to ensure consistency with planning efforts.

In practice

Municipalities interested in adopting a VPRO can look to existing ordinances nationwide for helpful examples.

Newburgh, New York's VPRO requires property owners to file a registration statement within 30 days after a building becomes vacant or after assuming ownership, or within 10 days of receipt of the municipality's notice. The registration statement must include contact information for the property owner, a local party responsible for property maintenance, and a designated agent.

A description of the premises, the date of vacancy and period of time the building will remain vacant, the status of utilities, and a description of how the structure will be secured are also mandatory. Additionally, owners of vacant buildings must pay a fee and provide an insurance certificate.

More recently, Urbana, Ohio, adopted a vacant building registration law that requires registration within 90 days after a structure becomes vacant or within 30 days of municipal notice. Along with contact information for responsible parties—including a local property manager or caretaker if the owner is absentee and all known lien holders—a proof of insurance and a vacant building plan are required. This plan must contain a combination of the following: a demolition plan, a security and maintenance plan, a statement of the reasons for vacancy, and/or rehabilitation plans.

An online database of examples of existing VPROs is available at safeguardproperties.com and regularly updated. ■

—Jessica Bacher and Meg Byerly Williams
Bacher is executive director of and adjunct professor at the Land Use Law Center at Pace Law and a clinic lecturer at the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Byerly Williams is in-house counsel at Skeo Solutions, Inc., in Charlottesville, Virginia, where she frequently works with the Land Use Law Center on technical assistance projects for municipalities, including those related to problem properties. They coedited the book *Vacant and Problem Properties* (bit.ly/ProblemProp).