

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
Appeal in Equity

APPELLATE DIVISION
DOCKET NO. A-001133-24 TEAM 02

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

CIVIL ACTION

Plaintiff,
v.

ON APPEAL FROM SUPERIOR
COURT, BERGEN COUNTY
MUNICIPAL COURT APPEAL

CLAUDIA MARIE LEE,

Appellant.

Appellate Judge Christopher R.
Kazlau

APPELLANT BRIEF
of
Claudia Marie Lee

SUBMITTED BY:

Claudia Marie Lee
Riverside Drive
Manhattan, New York
Beneficiary

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Claudia Marie Lee, Beneficiary, a living women and New York State Citizen was travelling in her non-commercial automobile on July 27, 2022. Two Port Authority of NY & NJ Police stopped Beneficiary at the entrance of the lower level George Washington Bridge at 2:20 pm claiming Beneficiary had no Registration or Insurance, which she provided to them as they agreed to be Trustee. Beneficiary was demanded to sign a Vehicle Impound giving PA Police authority to illegally seize her private automobile without a warrant or a court order. Because Beneficiary was surrounded by six police with guns, she signed the Vehicle Impound "Under Duress" and wrote those words next to her signature. After 4:20 pm, P.A. Police Officer Roman handed Beneficiary three tickets and demanded her to hand over her keys. Beneficiary walked the highway to find a way home. None of the PA Police operated according to Port Authority of NY & NJ Law Chapter 192, Laws of 1950 jurisdiction. PA Police refused to honor New York State Law 7463--B violating Beneficiary's rights. The next day Beneficiary wrote Officer Isaac Roman requesting a copy of his Vehicle Impound document she signed "Under Duress" by mail and received no response. Beneficiary wrote and submitted three express trusts for each constructive trust that arose when the tickets were generated. Beneficiary made special appearance on the first hearing date, 8/10/22, via Zoom being held at

the Municipal Court of Fort Lee and it was cancelled 15 minutes after arrival. Next was the September 7, 2022 hearing, the judge told Beneficiary she had to have a Civil Guardianship Trial. Beneficiary submitted a Motion to Dismiss judge's Civil Guardianship Trial. Judge never asked "How do you Plea" nor did he follow the NJS Ct. R. 3:9-1 that states arraigned "no later than 14 days". Beneficiary sent a request for Discovery by Certified Mail to the Ft. Lee prosecutors. Beneficiary submitted eight Motions to Dismiss. A trial was held committing a Constructive fraud on April 6, 2023. Trial Judge violated his Fiduciary Duty and trespassed on the trust. At the April 6, 2023 trial, important trust words the Beneficiary said at trial were deleted from that recording and transcript. Under oath, PA Police Officer Isaic Roman committed perjury regarding the facts of the July 27, 2022 stop claiming he did not receive Beneficiary's registration, insurance, Disposition and ID card. After the April 6, 2023 trial, Beneficiary learned that the three minute 9/7/22 Hearing was altered by an Artificial Intelligence Voice program and G&L Transcription submitted an illegal transcript into an appellate court as true. Discovery documents arrived after the trial was over, the document used to illegally seize Beneficiary's automobile (A080) was submitted altered, her written words were deleted. The trial court violated 18 U.S.C. 2071 (b) by authorizing an illegal NJS driver license using Identity Theft of the

Beneficiary and adding court's suspensions. The Beneficiary filed an Appeal after trial. Two false transcripts were submitted into the Bergen County Appellate Court. Both NJ Attorney Generals were immediately notified in 2023 yet did nothing. Municipal Appellate Judge Kazlau violated his fiduciary duty by ignoring each express trust submitted as Annexes. Kazlau trespassed on the trust and operated his appellate court as a Constructive fraud.

According to the Law of Trusts, the Beneficiary set the law of the case, Trust Law. Both judges and prosecutors conspired to operate a Constructive fraud. Both judges neglected to acknowledge the Beneficiary's directives and failed to perform their duty as the Beneficiary had collapsed the trust on August 23, 2022. For these reasons, the Beneficiary invokes a court of equity. Beneficiary submits this second Appeal to N.J. Municipal Appellate Division.

I have written this Appellate Brief myself. Accordingly, such pleadings should be held to a less stringent standard than those drafted by licensed, practicing attorneys. Implicit in the right of self-representation is an obligation on the part of any court to make reasonable allowances to protect unrepresented litigants from inadvertent forfeiture of important Rights because of any lack of formal legal training. See *Traguth v. Zuck*, 710 F.2d 90, 95 (2nd Cir. 1983); *Hoffman v. U.S.*, 244 F.2d 378, 379 (9th Cir. 1957); *Darr v. Burford*, 339 U.S. 200 (1950). Pleadings are requested to be construed by "less stringent standards". See *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519-20, (1972). An unrepresented litigant should be given a reasonable opportunity to remedy defects in his [or her] pleadings if the factual allegations are close to stating a claim for relief. *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d 1106, 1110 (10th Cir. 1991).

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On July 27, 2022 at 2:20 pm, Beneficiary was stopped at the lower level entrance of GW Bridge. Three constructive trusts arose when P.A. Police generated three tickets (A011, A026, A041). Beneficiary expressed the trust for each constructive trust created by the Court Officers of the Municipal Court of Fort Lee. On August 23, 2022 Beneficiary submitted three express trusts into the lower court by Certified Mail 70211970000026318911 (A013, A028, A043). On August 23, 2022 Beneficiary submitted a motion to dismiss the case for violation of Fiduciary duty, failure to state a claim against NYS Law 7463B (A056-059). On December 18, 2022, Beneficiary submitted a Notice of Trespass on the Trust to the judge by Certified Mail (A068-069). On December 18, 2022, Beneficiary submitted seven additional motions to dismiss all in violation of not following Beneficiary's directives (A019-020, A034-035, A049-050). From February 20, 2023 to February 2025, Beneficiary submitted a FOIL/OPRA Request for Fort Lee judge's Certificate of Participation, Anti-Bribery Statement, Foreign Registration Statement, etc. and the clerk refused to provide those documents – violating her Fiduciary Duty (A150-151). On April 6, 2023 there was a trial and Fiduciaries trespassed on the trust. The judge filed an Order on April 6, 2023 violating his Fiduciary duty, operated the court in a Constructive fraud (A138) and breached the trust.

Beneficiary filed a Notice of Appeal on April 24, 2023 to be heard at the Bergen County Municipal Appellate Court (A084). Beneficiary submitted her Brief and Appendix on May 27, 2024. Beneficiary filed a Brief in Opposition on October 7, 2024. Municipal Appellate Judge Kazlau required oral arguments on October 28, 2024 (3T). After oral argument, Kazlau filed order dated October 28, 2024 breaching all three express trusts and violated his Fiduciary duty to the Beneficiary (A136-137). Beneficiary filed a Notice of Appeal on December 10, 2024 then an Amended Notice of Appeal on January 14, 2025 at this New Jersey State Appellate Court (A143-145).

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On July 27, 2022 at 2:20 pm, Beneficiary was stopped at the entrance of GW Bridge lower level traveling from a wellness visit. During the stop, Beneficiary proved she had current registration and insurance to PA Police and she gave them proof the suspensions were to be removed by law and showed the NY Criminal Court's Certificate of Disposition as proof, which cancelled all New York State Department of Motor Vehicle suspensions (A056-058).

Beneficiary's rights were ignored by PA Police and received three traffic tickets (Ticket No. 0129-GW-2810, Ticket No. 0129-GW-268311 and Ticket No. 0219-GW-268312) at the entrance of GW Bridge lower level (A011, A026, A041). PA Police illegally seized Beneficiary's private automobile

without a warrant or court order violating PA Law Chapter 192, forcing Beneficiary to sign their seizure document “Under Duress” (A080). PA Police coerced Beneficiary out of her automobile, opened her doors and demanded her keys. Beneficiary was told to follow PA Police Sgt. Bowel and Officer Tait on foot; Beneficiary walked with her belongs to the highway under their control then walked amid speeding cars to find her way home to New York State. PA Police took the plates off Beneficiary’s private automobile, which is not a procedure or requirement of PA Law Chapter 192 (A148-149).

On July 27, 2022, Beneficiary requested by mail a copy (A152) of the Vehicle Impound document (A080) she was forced to sign under duress by PA Police. P.A. Police Roman never answered Beneficiary’s letter request.

The constructive trust arose when the tickets were generated. On August 23, 2022, Beneficiary expressed the trust for each constructive trust created by the Court Officers of the Municipal Court of Fort Lee (A013-025, A028-040, A043-055). Beneficiary submitted three express trusts into the lower court by Certified Mail No. 70211970000026318911 received on August 30, 2022.

On August 23, 2022 Beneficiary submitted a motion to discuss the case for failure to state a claim and violation of Fiduciary duty for failure in not following the Beneficiary’s directives (A060-063).

On December 18, 2022, Beneficiary submitted six motions to dismiss all in violation of not following the Beneficiary's directives. One motion for violating Directives and Trespassing on the trust was never answered and Beneficiary filed a Motion to Dismiss the case for failing to hear a Motion to Dismiss that was submitted on December 18, 2022 (A066-067). Over eight months Beneficiary was yelled at by Prosecutor Candelmo and Judge Ferrero causing massive headaches during their trespassing hearings and trial, violating their fiduciary duty, breaching the trust and operating a Constructive fraud by not following the Directives stated in each express trust.

Prior to the April 6, 2023, trial the Beneficiary was verbally threatened by the judge in advance to attend. On April 6, 2023, PA Police Officer, Isaic Roman, committed perjury under oath at trial stating he did not receive the Registration, Insurance and Certificate of Disposition from the Beneficiary (2T¹ 12-5,6,7,8,9; 2T 31-9; 2T 32-8,9,10) as he agreed to be trustee on July 27, 2022 verbally prior to receiving the documents (A014, ¶2). The Municipal court of Fort Lee ruled against the Beneficiary operating a Constructive fraud.

The trial judge filed an Order on April 6, 2023 (A138) violating his Fiduciary duty, breaching three trusts. The State had a duty to collapse the

¹ 2T Fort Lee Transcript dated April 6, 2023

Constructive trust when the Beneficiary expressed the trust and failed. The trial court and Fiduciary's failed to follow the Beneficiary's directives.

On April 24, 2023, Beneficiary filed a Notice of Appeal (A084) and repeatedly requested a copy of each Fiduciary's Oath of Office (A150). Upon filing an appeal, Beneficiary requested two transcripts and learned they both were falsified (1T, 2T)². Beneficiary requested G&L Transcription Company to correct the September 7, 2022 transcript and they refused (A082-083). Beneficiary composed both transcripts from her notes and voice recordings and submitted the correct conversations into the Municipal Appellate Court under Affidavit, which Kazlau ignored (A089-132). Regarding the trusts that were expressed and submitted for Kazlau to honor, he violated his Fiduciary duty.

Municipal Appellate Judge Kazlau heard oral arguments on October 28, 2024 under case No. BER MA [REDACTED]. Kazlau would not honor the U.S. Constitution Article 4, Section 1 as Beneficiary repeatedly informed Kazlau of NYS Law 7463 --B, which cancels the suspensions, but Kazlau repeatedly said he only honors New Jersey law (3T 11-10,11; 12-1,2,3,4)³ and failed to honor all facts and evidence (3T 33-1,2) submitted in the Brief and Annexes.

Because the Beneficiary could not get remedy at law, Beneficiary invokes a court of equity. Beneficiary files this Appeal in the SUPERIOR

² 1T – Fort Lee Transcript dated September 7, 2022; 2T Fort Lee Transcript dated April 6, 2023.

³ 3T – Bergen County Corrected Transcript dated October 28, 2024.

COURT OF NEW JERSEY Appellate Division and invokes equity as a proper proceeding for redress based on the facts that three trusts are expressed (A013-025, A028-040, A043-055) and directives are now given to the Fiduciaries acting as Judge(s) of this New Jersey State Appellate Court.

ARGUMENT

I. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING THAT BENEFICIARY DID NOT ENTER A GUILTY PLEA

(3T 5-4,5; 3T 19-21,22,23,24,25; 3T 24-3,4; A089-090; 3T 24-8,9)

The appellate judge incorrectly stated, “You went to trial. I know you didn’t enter a guilty plea.” The judge never asked the Beneficiary, How do you plea? (See the true Sept. 7, 2022 Transcript submitted under Affidavit as A089.) The Beneficiary expressed the trust. Kazlau said a judge can plea for the Beneficiary; no a judge cannot. Kazlau made plea errors multiple times.

There was no arraignment held and Beneficiary was never presented with any charges by the trial judge at the first hearing. At an arraignment hearing, one is formally informed of the charges against them and their rights. The trial judge never did any of this on September 7, 2022. Kazlau made a false statement that Beneficiary did not want to accept the plea agreement or plead guilty. The Beneficiary gave directives to Kazlau and they were not followed. By Kazlau violating his Fiduciary duty, he has violated his duty to

the Beneficiary, and has breached the trust (A019-020; A034-035; A049-050). None of the correct procedures were done or said on October 28, 2024 by Kazlau according to the law of the case.

Beneficiary submitted Questions in her Appeal Brief on page i asking, “Does the court have authority to proceed in a trial without a plea being entered into..?” Kazlau never answered that question.

**II. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING
THAT “THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW
EVIDENCE ... IS NOT PERMISSIBLE.”
(3T 5-22,23,24,25)**

In Lopez Ventura v. Sessions, --- F.3d ----, 2018 WL 5093238 (5th Cir. Oct. 19, 2018), the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals granted relief to Manuel Lopez Ventura, based on a specific argument that was raised for the first time on appeal. Beneficiary’s argument is evidence and jurisdiction. Jurisdiction can be raised at any time on appeal. Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. (1886) “... And the court held that the gentlemen who acted as judges of the legislative tribunal were not incumbents of de jure or de facto offices, nor were the de facto officers of de jure offices,” Beneficiary stated under Affidavit in each express trust a trust was expressed and her Directives were to be followed. Kazlau acted as if the express trusts were new evidence and did not

want the Beneficiary to discuss the facts of the express trusts nor the violation of his Fiduciary duty during his de novo trial (3T 1-4;5-20;27-12;32-25).

**III. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING
“I’M OBLIGATED TO APPLY NEW JERSEY
LAW...”.**

(3T 11-9,10; A153) (3T 12-1,2)

Kazlau was obligated to apply the law of the case, trust law. According to Kazlau’s Oath of Office (A153) dated February 11, 2015, where he “solemnly swears to support the Constitution of the U.S. and the Governments established in the United States”, he has refused to do such regarding the law of the case. Three express trusts were submitted into the Bergen County Appellate court with the Directives of the Beneficiary as evidence for his de novo. Kazlau ignored evidence in the Annexes and did not honor the U.S. Constitution Article 4, Section 1, regarding NYS Law 7463B (A056-058). Kazlau made this error multiple times throughout his de novo on 10/28/24.

**IV. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING
“WHAT YOU PURPORT TO BE A CONSTRUCT-
IVE TRUST IS IN NO WAY A DEFENSE ...”**

(3T 16-18,19,20)

The Constructive trust arose when the tickets were generated. The Fort Lee court created the three constructive trusts. Once the trusts were expressed, the Beneficiary set the law of the case, Trust law. Expressing the trust is a

defense as an operation of law when traffic tickets are assigned to a Trustee. On August 23, 2022, the Beneficiary filed an express trust for each Constructive Trust created by the lower court: 0219 GW 268310, 268311 and 268312 (A011-012; A026-027; A041-042). In *Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64 (1938), “U.S. Supreme Court decision proved courts moved from common law to law and equity due to the 14th Amendment.” Kazlau had an obligation and a Fiduciary duty to the Beneficiary to follow her directives. Kazlau breached his Fiduciary Duty by not following Beneficiary’s directives to settle all the accounting and dismiss and close this matter on 10/28/24. That expression of trust was made according to The Law of Trusts, an exclusive book used to teach trust law at Oxford University; page 768 (A007), specifically explains when the court creates a Constructive Trusts without notice to the Beneficiary. As an operation of law, when traffic tickets were assigned to a Trustee, the Claudia Marie had a right to express the trust becoming Beneficiary of the submitted expressed trusts. Therefore, Kazlau operated a Constructive fraud by violating his Fiduciary duty to the Beneficiary by breaching the trusts. The living woman, Claudia Marie Lee, was then and is still now the Beneficiary. The Beneficiary has come forward with authority to express the trusts (A013-025; A028-040; A043-055) in this New Jersey Appellate court and requires her directives to be followed.

V. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING THAT A CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST "... IS A BASELESS, NON-SENSICAL ARGUMENT."

(3T 17-10; A005-007; A013-025; A028-040; A043-055; 3T 28-15,16; A008; 3T 33-7,8; 3T 33-10,11; A056-058; 3T 33-9,10,11; A056-058; 3T 33-18,19)

The law of trusts was the law of the case "A constructive trust may arise from breach of fiduciary duty." Greenspan v Osheroff, 232 Va 388, 351 SE2d 28. Each judge had a Fiduciary duty to the Beneficiary. The constructive trust arose when the ticket was generated by PA Police and the Officers of the Fort Lee Municipal Court. "A constructive trust is a remedial device to prevent the wrongful taking of or unlawful holding of property." Wootton v Melton (Okla App) 631 P2d 1337, 71 OGR 88. Kazlau ignored the fact that the previous judge violated his Fiduciary duty and breached the trust. Then Kazlau's court operated in a Constructive fraud, ignoring the directives in each express trust. "The trust will take effect when the Cestui que trust is ascertained, or comes into being". 2 Washb. Real Prop. 205; Bryant v. Russell, 23 Pick, 520; Miller v. Chittenden, 2 Iowa, 315. "No particular expressions are necessary to create a trust; any language clearly showing the settlor's intention is sufficient if the objects, property, and the disposition of it are definitely stated;" Lewin on Trusts, 55. "The Cestui que trust can declare the terms of the trust only when there is no dispute, or when the trust arises by operation of law;" Lee v. Huntoon, 1 Hoff. Ch. 447; Bellasis v. Compton, 2 Vern. 204. "Express or

direct trusts are usually created by instruments which expressly indicate the persons...purposes of the trusts, so that their sentence and nature are certain”. Lewin on Trusts, 180; Perry on Trust §27.

When three Trusts were expressed and submitted into Judge Kazlau’s de novo court as Annexes, he became Fiduciary. Kazlau violated his Fiduciary duty and breached the trust on October 28, 2024 (A136-137). Kazlau violated his oath of office and has failed to operate as New Jersey State Judge according to the U.S. Constitution, Article IV “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.”

The Beneficiary clearly stated that NYS Law 7463B was to be honored according to The United States Constitution Article 4 Section 1 “Full Faith and credit of every other state”. Even the Constitution of September 17, 1787 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.” Again, Kazlau violated the Law the law of the land and the law of the case — breaching the trust on October 28, 2024.

Having no basis in law is incorrect. The Law of Trust does have basis in New Jersey State law because the Municipal Court of Fort Lee created the Constructive Trusts that arose when the traffic tickets were generated. Kazlau refused to acknowledge the law of the case and the rights of the Beneficiary. Kazlau made this error multiple times throughout his de novo trial on October 28, 2024.

**VI. APPELLATE PROSECUTOR ERRED IN
STATING THAT THE BENEFICIARY DID NOT
OBJECT TO THE ILLEGAL SUBMISSION OF
CJIS 2000 REPORT
(3T 20-24,25; A078-079)**

On February 23, 2023, Beneficiary made full Discovery Request objecting to all violations of discovery in her request to the Fort Lee Prosecutors, which was ignored by Kazlau. Beneficiary’s discovery request clearly stated that any documents submitted at trial and not in discovery a Motion to Dismiss would be submitted. The court violated Brady v. Maryland, State v. Polasky, State v. Cantor and N.J. Ct. R. 4:23-5. Kazlau ignored those facts. Beneficiary submitted eight motions to dismiss and all were ignored by Kazlau. During trial Beneficiary could not read a one page document being

held up over a Zoom camera and at the Appeal Prosecutor Deutsch expected such reading ability as the act was in violation of Beneficiary's Discovery request. Prosecutors never submitted any information in writing as requested in discovery as to exactly which officer was testifying. Again, Prosecutors violated the rules of discovery made by the Beneficiary. All rules of Beneficiary's discovery were ignored by Kazlau on appeal. The fact that the Beneficiary did not receive discovery until the trial was over, is a violation of law that Kazlau ignored. The fact that CJIS 2000 was not one page as held up over the Zoom camera is misrepresentation. The Beneficiary would have never seen or read CJIS 2000 (A134-135) had she not filed an Appeal; because that document was not in the discovery envelope received after the trial was over, another court rule that Kazlau ignored, which causes dismissal.

**VII. THE APPELLATE PROSECUTOR ERRED
IN STATING THAT THE BENEFICIARY SENT
DISCOVERY TO PA POLICE WHEN REQUEST
WAS RECEIVED AT FORT LEE TRIAL COURT
(3T 21-20,21,22; A078-079)**

Beneficiary submitted Discovery Request by Certified Mail on February 23, 2023 stating full request for documents, names, etc. under NJSA 47:1A-1 and Shuttelworth v. City of Camden. Discovery was not received until after the trial was over, which is a violation of law and according to Rule 4:23-5 - Failure to Make Discovery (a) Dismissal. Deutsch falsely stated during the

first appeal the Beneficiary's Request for Complete Discovery was sent to PA Police and it was not. Beneficiary wrote a letter to P.A. Police (A152). Both Kazlau and Deutsch violated the rules of Discovery, which is illegal.

VIII. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING THAT "... THE CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST IS COMPLETELY IRRELEVANT HERE"

(T3 23-1,2; A013-025;A028-040; A043-055)

When each traffic ticket entered the court as an operation of law (A011, A026, A041) the Fort Lee court created three Constructive Trusts. The constructive trust created by the court officers was collapsed when the Beneficiary expressed three trusts on August 23, 2022. The express trusts are relevant because the court created three Constructive trusts. Kazlau breached the trusts on October 28, 2024 (A136). Kazlau violated the United States Constitution and his Oath of Office (A153) on October 28, 2024.

IX. APPELLATE PROSECUTOR ERRED IN STATING FACTS REGARDING BENEFICIARY'S NUMBER OF EXHIBITS THAT WERE SUBMITTED WITH EACH EXPRESS TRUST

(3T 23-13,14,15; A025,A040,A055)

Beneficiary submitted three express trust documents into evidence prior to the trial. Each contained a total of five listed Exhibits and two volumes of authorities named. On 2T page 2-24,25 list two Exhibits that the court submitted. Prosecutor Deutsch misread the Index to Exhibits that were held by

the court not submitted by the Beneficiary. Kazlau agreed with Deutsch and continued to trespass on the Beneficiary's express trusts not listed in evidence at 2T. Kazlau ignored the law of the case, trust law, on October 28, 2024.

X. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING THAT "OFFICER ROMAN WAS WEARING A STANDARD UNIFORM ..."

(3T 26-3,4; A133)

None of the P.A. Police was wearing their hats; therefore, Roman was not in full uniform.

XI. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING THAT BENEFICIARY DID NOT SHOW ANY DOCUMENTATION TO P.A. POLICE

(3T 26-18,19,20,21; A147,A044¶2,A014¶2,A029¶2)

The express trust Verified Declaration clearly stated all the facts of which documents P.A. Police viewed and received in their hands as three verbally agreed to be trustee. P.A. Police received Beneficiary's current Registration, current auto insurance, the Certificate of Disposition (A059) and her New York State Citizen ID under Affidavit.

XII. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING THAT "THERE WAS NO OBJECTION TO THE ADMISSION OF THAT REPORT IN EVIDENCE."

(3T 27-2,3; A078-079; 3T 30-19)

All rules and laws stated in Beneficiary's Discovery Request (A078-079) were ignored by Kazlau on appeal. When Beneficiary spoke to make an

objection at trial, she was told she had no authority to speak. The trial court judge said he will tell Beneficiary when she can speak. The same happened with Kazlau's de novo trial. Kazlau interrupted the Beneficiary throughout her statements but when Beneficiary verbally tried to correct the errors being said by Kazlau saying, "But that's not true", (3T 30-18; 3T 31-20,21,22) Kazlau dismissed the objection of the Beneficiary just like the trial court judge did violating the Beneficiary's rights of speech and violating his Fiduciary duty to the Beneficiary, trespassing on the three express trusts submitted as Annexes in his court and submitted here on appeal (A013-025,A028-040,A043-055).

**XIII. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING
THAT "THE TESTIMONY OF OFFICER
ROMAN" WAS CREDITABLE
(3T 27-7,8; A044¶2; 3T 15-20,21; A147)**

Beneficiary handed PA Officer Roman three documents he requested at the stop on July 27, 2022. Yet at trial on April 6, 2023, Roman committed perjury stating he did not receive Beneficiary's documents. Those main three documents were submitted in the Municipal Appeal answer and at Kazlau's de novo trial; Kazlau refused to see the documents when Beneficiary offered to prove she had those documents current on July 27, 2022. Kazlau ignored the fact that P.A. Police Officer Roman committed perjury as if doing such was

not a violation of a New Jersey court. The perjury was proved with the Beneficiary's submitted documents (A147, A014¶2, A029¶2, A044¶2).

**XIV. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING
“A FAUX LEGALISTIC TYPE OF SOVEREIGN
CITIZEN TYPE ARGUMENT --”.**

(T3 27-22,23; A005-007; A008-010)

American Jurisprudence, Second Edition, Volume 76 discusses the Constructive Trust in Sections 200 to 239. On page 227, “Constructive trusts may also be imposed based on other conduct not circumstances, including bad faith, duress, ... violation of fiduciary relationship, ... that originates the problem.” The Beneficiary was under duress when her automobile was illegally being seized with a PA Police Impound document (A080) at the lower level entrance of GW Bridge crossing. “VEHICULAR CROSSINGS – Shall include the bridges and tunnels, and the plazas, approaches and highway connections thereto, within the jurisdiction of the Port Authority.” (A148-149) P.A. Rules and Regulations. Kazlau falsely defined each express trust as a sovereign citizen act and a fake law having no actual basis in law. Kazlau has failed to honor the law of the case when a trust is expressed. There is no case law that states an appellate judge can violate the directives of the Beneficiary when a trust has been expressed. Trust law is honored in State and Federal law. Kazlau also falsified Claudia Marie Lee's New York State Citizenship (A001-

004, 3T 35-8,9). “State Citizenship is a vested substantial property right, and the State has no power to divest or impair these rights.” *Favot v. Kingsbury*, (1929) 98 Cal. App. 284, 276 P. 1083. *US v. GAYLE*, No. 02-1095 (2d Cir. January 07, 2005) In *Twining v. New Jersey*, 211 US 78, 98-99 (1908), Mr. Goebel said, “It is quite clear, then,' he proceeds to say (p. 74), 'that there is a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of a state, which are distinct from each other and which depend upon different characteristics or circumstances in the individual.” Kazlau makes claims about the express trusts that are invalid and Kazlau’s statements and actions were in breach of trusts.

**XV. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING
“BENEFICIARY IS SOME TYPE OF TRUST ...”
(3T 28-1,2; A019; A034; A049; A069,¶4)**

Claudia Marie Lee, a living woman, made a special appearance in Kazlau’s court strictly as Beneficiary of the Cesti que trust. As Beneficiary three trusts were expressed and directives given to settle all the accounting and dismiss and close the matter. Kazlau and the prosecutors took an oath to perform their duties for the State and did not.

**XVI. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING
THAT THE SOUND RECORDING TRANSCRIPTS
ARE “COMPLETELY LACKING IN
CREDIBILITY ...”
(3T 28-7,8,9; A082-083; A086-088; A089-090)**

Beneficiary is the witness as to what was said at the first hearing, trial and de novo appeal trial. Beneficiary, a living woman, made special appearance in Kazlau's court strictly as Beneficiary of the Cesti que trust and knows the truth as to what was said because she took notes of the three minute, six short sentences conversation of September 7, 2022. During the 4/6/23 trial, Beneficiary was not allowed to speak trust words regarding the Directives that were given to the Fiduciaries. Beneficiary was cut off in the beginning, middle or end of a sentence (A091-132) by the judge. Beneficiary Motioned the Cesti que trust. The trial transcript has deleted words missing what Beneficiary said regarding the trust being expressed. Kazlau ignored the facts of that typed transcripts under Affidavit submitted as evidence by the Beneficiary proving the false conversations and missing words said at trial.

**XVII. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN
STATING THAT "ROMAN'S TESTIMONY
EFFECTIVELY WAS UNREBUTTED AT TRIAL."
(3T 29-20,21; A114-117)**

The Fort Lee Judge and Prosecutor would not allow Beneficiary to get any answers from the PA Police at trial and stopped the true facts from being answered. Beneficiary was controlled by both of them and Kazlau thought that Roman was credible when he was not able to answer the Beneficiary's questions. Beneficiary proved Roman committed perjury regarding the receipt

of documents at the stop (A147). Beneficiary rebutted at trial and Kazlau ignored that evidence.

**XVIII. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN
STATING “I FIND NO REASON TO DEPART
FROM” THOSE FINDING
(3T 29-25; 3T 30-1,2; A019-020)**

By Kazlau not honoring the express trust documents that were submitted, he not only violated his Fiduciary duty to follow the directives of the Beneficiary and the law of the case, but he breached the trusts on October 28, 2024. Kazlau operated his de novo trial court in a Constructive fraud by ignoring the directives stated in the three submitted express trusts.

**XIX. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING
THAT “THE TRANSCRIPT OF THE TESTIMONY
AND THE TRIAL PROCEEDINGS COMPLETELY
CONTRACDICT ...”.
(3T 30-10,11; 2T 4-2; 2T 28-22; 2T 31-19; 2T 36-
13,14; 2T 41-15,16; 2T 42-1,2)**

The Beneficiary had to endure all kinds of verbal disrespect from the trial judge during hearings and at trial regarding the trusts being expressed. At trial the judge ridiculed and disrespected the beneficiary as well as breached the trust on April 6, 2023. Kazlau failed to honor the laws and duties that apply to a New Jersey State Judge according to the United States Constitution.

Kazlau operated his de novo appellate trial in a Constructive fraud by breaching the trust on October 28, 2024.

**XX. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING
“... MISS LEE WAS PROVIDED A COPY OF THE
CJIS 200 REPORT DURING THE TRIAL”
(3T 30-15-16; A134-135)**

That is a false statement. The Trial was held by Zoom and Beneficiary never received CJIS 2000 report until it was submitted on Appeal in a Prosecutor’s Rebuttal Answer as Exhibit Pa003,004. The trial prosecutor violated the rules of Discovery that were clearly stated in Beneficiary’s Discovery request and Kazlau ignored that fact and the laws of discovery. Kazlau made false statements regarding the receipt of the illegal document, CJIS 2000, not submitted in discovery.

**XXI. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING
THAT BENEFICIARY FAILED TO QUESTION
P.A. OFFICER ROMAN AT TRIAL
(3T 31-1,2; A014,¶2; A029,¶2; A044,¶2; A080)**

Beneficiary was not allowed to complete her questioning and was repeatedly interrupted by the judge. The trial judge yelled at the Beneficiary saying she cannot say the word “demanding”, which is what the P.A. Officers did when they illegally seized her noncommercial automobile (2T 37-8,9,10,11,14-15; 2T 40-20,21). Each express trust clearly stated under affidavit

Roman received all the Beneficiary's documents she carried for identification and under oath Roman said he did not receive them. Beneficiary did not fail to question Roman. Beneficiary was not allowed to question Roman as an untruthful witness. P.A. Police removed the blue ink words "Under Duress" near Beneficiary's signature that was written on their Vehicle Impound seizer document (A080). PA Police submitted an illegal altered copy into the court as true. Beneficiary did not learn the document was altered until she received discovery documents after the trial was over. Judges know that any documents submitted regarding Traffic Tickets are considered legal and/or court documents and cannot use "Concealment, removal, or mutilation". Roman committing perjury, which was allowed by Kazlau. What happen at the stop was under affidavit and submitted into the trial court eight months before the Constructive fraud trial and over a year before Kazlau's de novo trial hearing. Kazlau never read the express trusts or any of the evidence in the Annexes.

**XXII. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN
STATING THAT "THERE WAS NEVER ANY
OBJECTION OR MOTION .." REGARDING THE
COURT'S DELAY
(3T 31-12,13; 3T 32-15,16,17)**

Beneficiary submitted a Motion to Dismiss based on a four month delay in not acknowledging her directives in each express trust for the fiduciary to follow. At trial, the judge ridiculed Beneficiary at every

hearing. On December 18, 2022, six Motions to Dismiss were submitted and one was for “Failure to Prosecute”. Again Kazlau ignored the facts stated and the evidence submitted in the Appendix (A064-067). Eight Motions to Dismiss were submitted and one was regarding “Failure to hear a motion to dismiss” as the court was stalled repeatedly since August 2022 failing to follow the Beneficiary’s directives, the law of the case. Kazlau never read or honored the Motions to Dismiss.

The Municipal Appeal division told Beneficiary the appeal would happen one year or more from the date of her submission. Beneficiary had no need to complain about the Appeal trial date; she was informed a year in advance by the court. The issue was a trust was expressed. Beneficiary had informed the trial court on August 23, 2022. That violation of Fiduciary duty was the reason for the motion to dismiss failure to hear a motion to dismiss (A066-067). Kazlau ignored the directives of each express trust and operated his de novo trial in Constructive fraud knowing all those facts. Kazlau violated his Fiduciary duty by refusing to acknowledge the law of the case, Trust Law.

**XXIII. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN
STATING THAT THE TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS “...
ARE COMPLETELY SUPPORTED BY THE
RECORD”.**

(3T 32-18,19,20; A089-090;A091-132)

Proof of missing words were proved with the true voice recording transcript submitted by the Beneficiary under Affidavit, the evidence was ignored by Kazlau. Beneficiary proved the trial Judge lowered the volume to delete the trust words the Beneficiary said, Kazlau ignored all evidence submitted and stated there was none and allowed the false submitted transcripts on Municipal Appeal. Beneficiary was not allowed to have the 9/7/22 transcript reviewed by an A.I. expert and her affidavits and true statements in her submitted transcripts were ignored by Kazlau. Beneficiary was in that lower court and knows the truth. The September 7, 2022 transcript is A.I. created. Beneficiary never thought of or mentioned the words “guardianship trial” in her life. Those words came out of the mouth of the trial judge (1T 4-9,10,11). In the A.I. transcript, it states for the “Miss Lee”, who never mentioned to the judge she wanted such trial, that type trial was a verbal scheme of the trial judge. The Judge made that false statement on his A.I. recording, which is proof the conversation was A.I. generated. The trial judge made a mistake creating his false A.I. transcript. The Beneficiary only said one three-letter-word, “Bye”, on 9/7/22. The Beneficiary proved that fact under Affidavit, which was ignored by Kazlau. Kazlau operated on appeal a Constructive fraud by ignoring the evidence presented to him and ignoring the directives of the express trusts, which he was Fiduciary for.

On October 28, 2024, Kazlau breached the trust, operated his appellate court in a Constructive fraud as he had his de novo trial violating his Fiduciary duty. Kazlau's appeal transcript (3T; A141) contains two short sentences, which were not on the voice recording the Beneficiary received from the court. Beneficiary's Transcript has no Clerk of Court in attendance, announced or stated for the record. No Clerk of court was a party of the appeal hearing. Yet their transcript (3T) stated such. Kazlau's hearing was supposed to be an Appeal, but it was a hearing in between criminal proceedings and all kinds of noise, conversations of criminal issues all going on during the appeal in the background. Kazlau also stopped the appeal twice to talk to all the criminal attorneys who were standing and walking around during the appeal. The recording the Beneficiary received of the appeal proves all the noise and conversations during Kazlau's de novo trial.

**XXIV. APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN
STATING THAT "MISS LEE WAS OPERATING A
MOTOR VEHICLE IN THE STATE OF NEW
JERSEY ...".**

(3T 33-24-25; A133; A148-149; 3T 34-7,8,9)

Beneficiary was traveling and is not a commercial driver. She was stopped under the jurisdiction of Port Authority Law 192. Port Authority Law, Chapter 192 is the jurisdiction location on the GW Bridge lower level entrance. The Port Authority has jurisdiction over that area of GW Bridge. The

photo proves the Beneficiary was in the jurisdiction of Port Authority Law, Chapter 192. Kazlau never acknowledged the true correct jurisdiction of the location of the stop on July 27, 2022.

On July 27, 2022, the jurisdiction of the Beneficiary's automobile was located at the entrance of G.W. Bridge lower level, which is under the jurisdiction of Port Authority of New York New Jersey Law, Chapter 192, Laws of 1950. Kazlau made this error multiple times throughout his de novo trial on 10/28/24. Kazlau failed to honor or the photo evidence (A133) submitted as Annexes to his de novo trial. Beneficiary's auto was past the toll booths.

**XXV.APPELLATE JUDGE ERRED IN STATING
HIS STATEMENTS DURING ORAL ARGUMENT
WERE "OKAY?" NO THEY WERE NOT
(3T 35-22; A019,¶3; 18 U.S.C. 2071)**

The Beneficiary filed this second appeal because Kazlau violated the laws of the State of New Jersey, the law of the case, Trust Law, his oath of office and the rules of a court. The Bill of Rights definition states:

The Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution, adopted in 1791, which guarantee specific individual freedoms and rights while limiting the government's power. It includes essential protections such as freedom of speech, religion, and the right to a fair trial.

Kazlau violated the New Jersey Rules of the Court by not honoring the rules of Discovery, the rules of answering a Motion, the rules and laws of entering a Plea and allowed false transcripts to enter his appellate court.

Most importantly, Kazlau violated his Fiduciary duty when a trust is expressed. Kazlau operated his appellate court in a Constructive fraud and trespassed on three trusts. No; that was not okay. On February 11, 2015, Kazlau solemnly swore to support state and federal laws under oath (A153) and Kazlau did not honor the three express trusts submitted into his municipal appellate court in the State of New Jersey as law of the case. Kazlau violated his fiduciary duty to the beneficiary and breached the trust on October 28, 2024. There is no case law that states a New Jersey Appellate Judge in a state court can violate the directives of the beneficiary when a trust has been expressed. Kazlau further allowed an illegal driver license to be created by the trial court and that act was done without the Beneficiary's authority, knowledge or signature. On 10/28/24, Kazlau further confirmed the allowance of a falsified N.J. State document be created violating 18 U.S.C. 2071 (b) "Whoever, having the custody of any such record, proceeding, map, book, document, ... falsifies, or destroys the same, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified from holding any office under the United States." It is illegal to

use personal identifying information of a New York State Citizen to file an application to create a New Jersey State Driver License or suspend a license in the State of New Jersey violating the law of the case, Trust Law. These actions are covered under New Jersey, Identity Theft statute. The “Wrongful Impersonation statute (N.J.S.A. 2C:21-17), which makes it an offense to impersonate another, assume a false identity, or obtain personally identifying information pertaining to another person and use that information or assist another in using that information to obtain a benefit, services or by using the name of the other person”. This is another reason why Kazlau’s de novo appellate trial decision was not Okay (A139-140). Kazlau breached the trust, violated his Fiduciary duty and Oath of Office throughout his de novo trial.

The Beneficiary stands by her submitted brief and appendix and will answer any questions the appellate court judge(s) have. Beneficiary is not a lawyer and Beneficiary does not want oral argument. Beneficiary would prefer to have a Zoom appellate hearing.

CONCLUSION

Beneficiary respectfully directs that the New Jersey State Appellate court Judge(s) follow her directives to settle all the accounting and dismiss and close this matter. The judge(s) of this appellate court took an oath to perform

their duties to abide by the directives stated in the express trusts. Beneficiary directs this appellate court to not operate in Constructive fraud.

The Beneficiary committed no crime as the New York State Law 7463--B was to be honored by every Department of Motor Vehicles Traffic Court and office nationwide as stated in the December 30, 2020 law. The trial judge and Kazlau failed to honor their oath and the United States Constitution Article 4, Section 1, "Full Faith and Credit should be given to each law of every other State" violating New York State Law 7463--B.

Beneficiary respectfully directs that this appellate court reverse the trial court's Order dated April 6, 2023 and all fines and court costs stated in their Certification of Disposition (A142). Beneficiary directs this appellate court to remove the New Jersey State license (A139-140) created by the court order and the State of New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission located at 225 East State Street, Trenton, NJ 08666 as null and void and all New Jersey Motor vehicle charges removed, which was confirmed by Kazlau. Beneficiary further directs this appellate court to reverse the Bergen County Municipal Appellate Court's Order reversing Kazlau's order (A136-137) dated October 28, 2024 and removing all fines and fees. The State had a duty to collapse three Constructive trusts as the Beneficiary has made special appearance and expressed the trusts for each Constructive Trust created by the court (A013-

025, A028-040, A043-055). The Beneficiary directs this New Jersey State Appellate Court to have all charges dismissed as Kazlau was in breach of his fiduciary duty to the Beneficiary, Claudia Marie Lee, the living woman.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: March 25, 2025

By: Claudia Marie Lee, Beneficiary
Claudia Marie Lee, Beneficiary
New York State Citizen



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LETTER IN LIEU OF BRIEF ON BEHALF OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Honorable Judges of the Appellate Division
Superior Court of New Jersey, Appellate Division
Richard J. Hughes Justice Complex
25 Market Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08611

Re: STATE OF NEW JERSEY v. CLAUDIA MARIE LEE
Docket No. A-001133-24

Quasi-Criminal Action: On Appeal from a Final Judgment of
Conviction Entered in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Law
Division

Sat Below: Honorable Christopher R. Kazlau, J.S.C.

Your Honors:

Pursuant to Rule 2:6-2(b) and Rule 2:6-4, this letter in lieu of a formal
brief is submitted on behalf of the State.

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COUNTER-STATEMENT OF PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On July 27, 2022, motor vehicle summonses 0219-GW-268310 through - 268312 were issued to defendant Claudia Marie Lee, charging her with: driving while her license was suspended, in violation of N.J.S.A. 39:3-40; failure to exhibit a driver's license, in violation of N.J.S.A. 39:3-29(a); and driving with a suspended vehicle registration, also in violation of N.J.S.A. 39:3-40.

According to the New Jersey Courts' Municipal Court Case Search, defendant entered pleas of not guilty to each summons. During a hearing on September 7, 2022, the Honorable Matthew Fierro, J.M.C., informed defendant that, because no plea agreement had been reached with the municipal prosecutor, the matter would be scheduled for trial. (1T3-9 to -15).¹

On April 6, 2023, a trial was held in municipal court. (2T). The State called one witness, Port Authority Police Officer Isaic Roman. (2T6-17 to 41-12). The defendant presented no witnesses and instead identified herself as "not a person" (2T42-11) but as "the beneficiary of the trust" (2T3-3 to 4) and

¹ "1T" refers to the transcript of the Municipal Court trial, dated September 7, 2022.

"2T" refers to the transcript of the Municipal Court trial, dated April 6, 2023.

"3T" refers to the transcript of the Law Division trial, dated October 28, 2024.

"Db" refers to defendant's brief.

"A" refers to defendant's appendix.

“a traveler in a private automobile” with “rights to travel in [her] private automobile under the United States Constitution.” (2T45-3 to -7).

At the conclusion of trial, the municipal judge found defendant guilty on all charges. For driving with a suspended license, the court imposed a \$500 fine, a \$7 assessment, \$33 in court costs, and a six-month license suspension. For failure to exhibit a driver’s license, the court imposed a \$157 fine and \$33 in court costs. For operating a vehicle with a suspended registration, the court imposed a \$500 fine, a \$7 assessment, \$33 in court costs, and a six-month license suspension. (2T47-17 to 48-10).

Defendant appealed to the Law Division, where a trial de novo was conducted on October 28, 2024, before the Honorable Christopher Kazlau, J.S.C. The court affirmed the convictions and imposed identical penalties. (3T35-21 to 22; A136–137).

On April 14, 2025, defendant filed a notice of appeal with this Court.

COUNTER-STATEMENT OF FACTS

On July 27, 2022, Officer Isaic Roman of the Port Authority Police Department was assigned to patrol the George Washington Bridge during the 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. shift. (2T7-17 to 8-11). Officer Roman was wearing a standard uniform and he was positioned in a marked vehicle “near the lower tolls . . . eastbound on the New Jersey side . . . [t]o the right of the marked

lanes.” (2T8-12 to 8-23). At 2:35 p.m., Officer Roman observed defendant’s vehicle, a blue Honda Accord, “approaching the lower tolls” and observed defendant inside the vehicle. (2T8-24 to 9-9; 10-15 to 18).

The license plate reader in Officer Roman’s vehicle generated an “alert” or “hit” on defendant’s vehicle, indicating that her New York motor vehicle registration was suspended. (2T10-19 to 11-5). Officer Roman effected a motor vehicle stop, approached defendant’s vehicle, and requested her driver’s license. (2T11-9 to 24). Defendant did not provide her driver’s license. (2T11-25 to 12-9).

Officer Roman explained to defendant that he stopped her because of her suspended motor vehicle registration. Defendant “tried to explain . . . that she [had] already been to court . . . for this,” but she was unable to provide any proof or documentation that her registration was active. (2T12-10 to 24). Officer Roman called the Port Authority’s “central police desk,” which confirmed the registration suspension. (2T13-1 to 4). Officer Roman also relied on a CJIS 2000 report (admitted into evidence as S-1), which indicated that defendant’s driver’s license and motor vehicle registration were suspended. (2T19-3 to 20-1; 23-15 to 28-19).

Due to the suspended registration, the vehicle was towed. (2T12-24 to 13-4). Officer Roman issued three summonses: for driving on a suspended

license, failure to exhibit a driver's license, and driving a vehicle with a suspended registration. (2T13-5 to 12).

LEGAL ARGUMENT

POINT I

THE LAW DIVISION PROPERLY FOUND DEFENDANT GUILTY ON DE NOVO REVIEW

Defendant argues her convictions for three motor vehicle offenses should be reversed. The State submits that the Law Division's convictions should be affirmed. The State begins its brief with a general response and will attempt to address all of the defendant's arguments in subsequent points.²

This Court performs an "exceedingly narrow" review of the trial court's factual findings. State v. Barrow, 408 N.J. Super. 509, 516-17 (App. Div. 2009). This Court should not engage in an independent assessment of the evidence as if it were the court of first instance. State v. Locurto, 157 N.J. 463, 471 (1999). Instead, it is restricted to the question of "whether the findings made could reasonably have been reached on sufficient credible evidence present in the record." State v. Johnson, 42 N.J. 161, 162 (1964).

² The State has attempted to reply to each of defendant's points in her brief in the most logical way possible – grouping some arguments together based upon defendant's general theme starting in the State's brief at Point II.

When reviewing de novo trials, this Court decides only whether such evidence is sufficient to uphold the Law Division's findings, not those of the municipal court. State v. Clarksburg Inn, 375 N.J. Super. 624, 639 (App. Div. 2005) (citing Johnson, 42 N.J. at 161-62).

However, the "rule of deference is more compelling" when both the municipal court and the Law Division "have entered concurrent judgments on purely factual issues." Locurto, 157 N.J. at 474. "Under the two-court rule, appellate courts ordinarily should not undertake to alter concurrent findings of facts and credibility determinations made by two lower courts absent a very obvious and exceptional showing of error." Ibid.

That said, to the extent the trial court's decision constitutes a legal determination, this Court's standard of review is de novo. D'Agostino v. Maldonado, 216 N.J. 168, 182 (2013). "[F]or mixed questions of law and fact, [a reviewing court] give[s] deference . . . to the supported factual findings of the trial court, but review[s] de novo the lower court's application of any legal rules to such factual findings." State v. Pierre, 223 N.J. 560, 577 (2015).

Here, in municipal court the State presented one witness, Officer Roman, who testified that his police vehicle's license plate reader generated a "hit" on defendant's vehicle indicating the registration was suspended. He further testified that he utilized a CJIS 2000 report, as is standard practice for Port

Authority Police, to verify the license plate reader's "hit." The CJIS 2000 report showed that defendant's driver's license and motor vehicle registration were suspended. Additionally, Officer Roman testified that defendant failed to exhibit her driver's license when asked. Officer Roman's testimony was un rebutted at trial. On appeal to the Law Division, Judge Kazlau found Officer Roman to be credible about the facts and circumstances (3T27-7 to 8) and gave a detailed recitation of the facts during his opinion. (3T25-25 to 34-17). Defendant's convictions should be upheld.

POINT II³

DEFENDANT IS SUBJECT TO NEW JERSEY LAW AND SHE IS NOT A TRUST

Defendant makes various illogical arguments regarding her trust and that she is not subject to New Jersey law. Defendant contends that the lower courts violated their fiduciary duties to her trust, trespassed on the trust, and committed constructive fraud on her trust. (Db3-4). These arguments lack all merit.

Contrary to defendant's repeated protestations that her constitutional rights have been violated and that she is not subject to the jurisdiction and

³ Point II responds to Db Points I, III, IV, V, VIII, XIV, XV, XVIII, XIX, XXIV, and XXV.

authority of the State of New Jersey, such arguments have been uniformly rejected by the federal courts. See United States v. Brown, 669 F. 3d 10, 19 n. 12 (1st Cir.) (2012)(rejecting defendant’s argument akin to those advanced by proponents of the sovereign citizen movement who believe they are not subject to state statutes or proceedings); see also United States v. Jagim, 978 F. 2d 1032, 1036 (8th Cir. 1992); United States v. Sloan, 939 F. 2d 499, 501 (7th Cir. 1991).

In the absence of federal legislation, New Jersey may prescribe its own legislation regarding the operation of automobiles on its roadways and may require the registration of such vehicles and the licensing of their drivers. Hendrick v. State of Maryland, 235 U.S. 610, 622 (1915) (holding that legislation over a State’s roadways “is but an exercise of the police power uniformly recognized as belonging to the States and essential to the preservation of the health, safety and comfort of their citizens”); see Kane v. New Jersey, 242 U.S. 160, 168, 37 S. Ct. 30, 32, 61 L. Ed. 222 (1916); Kane v. Titus, 81 N.J.L. 594, 594 (1911), aff’d sub nom. Kane v. New Jersey, 242 U.S. 160 (1916).

The majority of New Jersey’s motor vehicle and traffic laws are contained in Title 39 of the New Jersey statutes. Included in Title 39 are the offenses for which defendant was charged.

A municipal court is a court of limited jurisdiction established by statute. N.J. Const. art. VI, § I, ¶ 1; N.J.S.A. 2B:12-17. A municipal court may hear a case involving a violation of the motor vehicle or traffic laws “within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.” N.J.S.A. 2B:12–17; State v. Sylvia, 424 N.J. Super. 151, 156 (App. Div. 2012) (citing Kagan v. Caroselli, 30 N.J. 371, 377 (1959)).

Here, the State submits that defendant is a living person who committed these motor vehicle infractions in the State of New Jersey and is subject to New Jersey jurisdiction.

Defendant also argues that Judge Kazlau incorrectly stated that she went to trial and did not enter a guilty plea. (Db9). Defendant made a similar argument before the Law Division, stating that she was forced to go to trial. (3T5-6 to 7). Defendant’s contentions belie the record and, again, stem from her argument that she is a trust or entity and not subject to New Jersey law. The municipal court judge appropriately addressed these issues at the outset of trial denying she be found an entity and a trust. In such findings, the court found the following: “You are a living person. You are here.” (2T3-13 to 14).

Furthermore, defendant was clearly aware her matter may proceed to trial. On September 7, 2022, the following exchange occurred between the municipal court judge and defendant:

MS. LEE: Oh so, there's no trial here? I have to say something.

THE COURT: No. You have nothing to say right now, ma'am. This is being sent -- you couldn't work it out with the Prosecutor so, it's being set up for a trial. We'll have the officer here, and you can have your trial. Okay? It's not a problem. We'll send you the date. Have a goodnight, ma'am. You're excused.

[1T3-7 to 3-15].

On the date of the trial, it is clear from the record that the defendant wished to go to trial and not accept any plea offer:

THE COURT: ma'am -- ma'am, don't interrupt me during the trial. We're starting this trial right now. I'll ask you one final time, has the Prosecutor offered you a plea agreement on this matter?

MS. LEE: No, he has not. He offered something to the entity.

THE COURT: Okay, has the entity accepted the -- the agreement?

MS. LEE: I am I am the beneficiary for the entity and I will not accept that because the trust has been expressed. (2T5-1 to 5-11).

The record clearly shows that defendant was given a plea offer, however she believed that she was a trust and not subject to the plea offer. Defendant is subject to the laws of New Jersey and chose to proceed to trial despite her nonsensical belief that she was a trust.

POINT III⁴

**NEW EVIDENCE SHOULD NOT BE
PRESENTED AT A DE NOVO TRIAL**

Defendant argues that Judge Kazlau erred when he stated that the introduction of new evidence is not permissible on appeal from municipal court. (Db10). Defendant's argument lacks merit. Municipal appeals before the Law Division are conducted on a de novo review and new evidence should not be introduced; instead the matter is considered anew based upon the record below. See State v. Kashi, 180 N.J. 45, 48 (2004).

POINT IV⁵

**THE PROSECUTOR'S ARGUMENT
DURING THE DE NOVO TRIAL IS
IRRELEVANT TO THE COURT'S
DECISION**

Defendant argues that the prosecutor at the Law Division erred in his statements. (Db15-16). The prosecutor's legal arguments on a de novo review are irrelevant to the courts decision and defendant's arguments are without merit.

⁴ Point III responds to Db Point II.

⁵ Point IV responds to Db Points IV, VII, and IX.

POINT V⁶

**DEFENDANT IS INCORRECT IN
HER RECITATION OF THE FACTS**

Defendant argues that Judge Kazlau erred in stating that Officer Roman was wearing a standard uniform. This argument is irrelevant to the court's decision, however the trial transcript indicates the following:

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTOR: Were you in uniform?

OFFICER ROMAN: Yes, sir.

[2T8-12 to 13].

POINT VI⁷

**DEFENDANT IS INCORRECT IN
HER RECITATION OF THE FACTS**

Defendant argues that Judge Kazlau erred in stating that she did not show any documents to police. (Db18). The record clearly displays she did not provide any documents to the police:

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTOR: Did the driver -- did you ask the driver upon the motor vehicle stop to produce any documentation?

OFFICER ROMAN: I did.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTOR: What documentation did you ask for?

⁶ Point V responds to Db Point X.

⁷ Point VI responds to Db Point XI.

OFFICER ROMAN: I asked for her driver's license, her proof of insurance, and registration.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTOR: Was the driver of that vehicle, the defendant, able to provide those documents?

OFFICER ROMAN: She was not.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTOR: Did she provide an insurance card? Did she provide a Registration for the vehicle she was operating?

OFFICER ROMAN: She did not.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTOR: Did she provide a driver's license?

OFFICER ROMAN: She did not . . . She was unable to give me any of her documents.

[2T11-19 to 12-13].

Judge Kazlau properly found "defendant did not provide her driver's license" (3T26-15 to 16) and that "she was unable to provide any proof or documentation that the registration was active." (3T26-20 to 21).

POINT VII⁸

**DEFENDANT DID NOT OBJECT TO
THE ADMISSION OF ANY REPORT
AND THE LAW DIVISION FINDING
THAT THE CJIS REPORT WAS
PROPERLY ADMITTED INTO
EVIDENCE SHOULD BE UPHELD**

Defendant argues that Judge Kazlau erred in stating that “there was no objection to the admission of that report in evidence.” (Db18-19). It is unclear what report the defendant is referring to in her brief. However, “the failure to object to otherwise inadmissible . . . evidence cannot be cured by taking an appeal to be heard ‘de novo on the record.’” State v. Allen, 236 N.J. Super. 57, 59 (Law Div. 1989). Furthermore, failure to object during a trial de novo and raise the issue for the first time on appeal is reviewed on the plain error standard. R. 2:10-2. “The mere possibility of error is insufficient for reversal. We must determine whether, in the interests of justice, the cited error had the ‘clear capacity for producing an unjust result.’” N.J. Div. of Youth & Family Servs. v. N.S., 412 N.J. Super. 593, 622 (App. Div. 2010). Here, it is unclear what error is being referenced. However, if defendant is referring to the CJIS report, Judge Kazlau found that even if the court barred the admission of the report it still would have not changed the outcome of the de novo

⁸ Point VII responds to Db Points XII and XX.

review. (3T27-4 to 12). Additionally, as noted by Judge Kazlau, “[t]here was no objection to the admission of that report in evidence.”

Similarly, defendant argues that Judge Kazlau erred in stating that she was provided a copy of the CJIS 200 report during the trial. The State submits that as noted above, the CJIS report was admitted into evidence at trial without objection, nevertheless, Judge Kazlau stated its admission into evidence would not have changed the result of the trial – clearly not resulting in plain error that would have changed the results of the trial.⁹

POINT VIII¹⁰

DEFENDANT’S CHARACTERIZATION OF JUDGE KAZLAU’S FINDINGS ON OFFICER ROMAN ARE BELIED BY THE RECORD

Defendant argues that Judge Kazlau erred in stating that “the testimony of Officer Roman was creditable [sic]” (Db19), “effectively was unrebutted at trial” (Db22), and that she “failed to question P.A. Officer Roman at trial”

⁹ Although defendant appeared pro se, defendant was “in no way relieve[d] of her obligation to comply with the court rules.” Venner v. Allstate, 306 N.J. Super. 106, 110 (App. Div. 1997). This includes her obligation to object in order to preserve evidentiary issues for appeal. Before the trial began, the judge explained to defendant that while she could not interrupt Officer Roman’s testimony to give her own narrative about their encounter, she could nevertheless raise objections. (2T6-18 to 7-11).

¹⁰ Point VIII responds to Db Points XIII, XVII and XXI.

(Db24). The court did not err. Judge Kazlau adopted the municipal court judges implied credibility findings as he found “Officer Roman to be credible about the facts and circumstances in this matter.” (3T27-7 to 8). Officer Roman was the only witness at trial.

Defendant argues and cites 3T:31-1 to 2 for the proposition that Judge Kazlau stated that she “failed to question P.A. Officer Roman at trial.” Defendant’s argument is immaterial to the court’s decision. Nevertheless, Judge Kazlau stated that defendant failed to raise objections during the trial even though she was instructed by the municipal court judge on the proper procedures – not that she failed to question the officer. (3T30-20 to 31-3).

POINT IX¹¹

DEFENDANT’S ARGUMENTS REGARDING FALSIFICATION OF TRANSCRIPTS ARE UNSUPPORTED BY THE RECORD

Defendant argues the trial transcripts were falsified or otherwise inaccurate. (Db27). Defendant raised similar arguments in the Law Division stating that artificial intelligence software was used to imitate her voice. (2T28-3 to 13). Defendant provides no legitimate exhibits to support her claims. The State submits that defendant’s claims should not be taken seriously

¹¹ Point IX responds to Db Points XVI and XXIII

by this Court. Regardless, these claims are better suited for post-conviction proceedings where defendant may rely on evidence and documentation outside of the trial record. For example, defendant may obtain a report from an expert in artificial intelligence voice generation which could support her claim. On appeal, by contrast, this Court is limited to the record created below.

POINT X¹²

**DEFENDANT RECEIVED A SPEEDY
TRIAL AND JUDGE KAZLAU'S
RULING ON THE ISSUE SHOULD BE
AFFIRMED**

Defendant argues the four month delay and various motions that she had filed were ignored by the courts below. (Db25). Defendant's argument seems more centered around her displeasure with the court's failure to address her "directives," "trusts," and other irrational arguments. Despite defendant's arguments being hard to follow, the State submits that she waived any issue of delay by not raising it in municipal court. Alternatively, the State submits that any delay was minimal, that the delay may be imputed to defendant, that defendant failed to assert her speedy trial right in municipal court, that defendant has not articulated any prejudice from the delay and that Judge Kazlau's ruling on her speedy trial claim be affirmed.

¹² Point X responds to Db Point XXII.

Issues not raised before the trial court are generally deemed waived on appeal unless it is a matter of jurisdiction or great public interest. Nieder v. Royal Indem. Ins. Co., 62 N.J. 229, 234 (1973).

Here, Judge Kazlau found this issue was not raised in municipal court (3T31-4 to 5) and therefore defendant cannot raise this issue on appeal. Nevertheless, Judge Kazlau made a ruling on the ultimate issue of a speedy trial claim. The Court's decision should be upheld.

"The right to a speedy trial is guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution and imposed on the states by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment." State v. Tsetsekas, 411 N.J. Super. 1, 8 (App. Div. 2009) (citing Klopper v. North Carolina, 386 U.S. 213, 222-23 (1967)). The New Jersey Supreme Court in State v. Cahill adopted the governing standard for evaluating speedy trial claims. 213 N.J. 253 (2013). Courts are to consider the following four factors: the length of the delay, the reason for the delay, whether the defendant asserted his right to a speedy trial, and prejudice suffered by the defendant. Id. at 272.

In Cahill, the Court found that a sixteen-month delay was unreasonable and violated defendant's right to a speedy trial. Id. at 275. Though the defendant did not expressly assert the right, this factor was heavily outweighed by the fact that the State offered no justification for the delay. Ibid. Further,

the defendant suffered prejudice because he made employment choices in recognition of the impending suspension of his license. Ibid.

Here, at least three of the Cahill factors weigh against defendant's belated speedy trial claim. Defendant's trial was held only eight months after she received her motor vehicle summons. Typically, delays that are merely months-long are insufficient for speedy trial claims. See Tsteseikas, 411 N.J. Super. at 9 (discussing delays of five and six months as insufficient). Although the record is unclear, the reason for the delay in defendant's trial is likely that she filed numerous motions which tied up the municipal judge. (See 2T3-8 to 4-7). Indeed, defendant stated she filed eight Motions to Dismiss. (Db26). The reason for the delay, therefore, should be imputed to defendant. Defendant also failed to assert her right to a speedy trial in municipal court, so this factor should also weigh against her claim. And finally, defendant identifies no prejudice from the delay, so this factor should further weigh against defendant's claim. In all, defendant has failed to demonstrate that she was denied her right to a speedy trial. Jude Kazlau's ruling on this very issue should be upheld. (2T32-15 to 17).

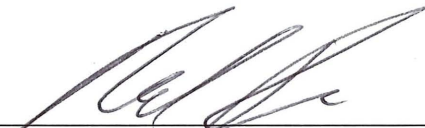
CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Judge Kazlau found that “Miss Lee’s arguments are completely baseless with no foundation in law.” (3T28-15 to 17). The State submits that this court should reject defendant’s baseless claims on appeal and affirm her conviction.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorney for the Plaintiff-Respondent

By: _____


Michael R. Philips
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Of Counsel and On the Letter Brief

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
Appeal in Equity

APPELLATE DIVISION
DOCKET NO. A-001133-24 TEAM 03

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

CIVIL ACTION

Plaintiff,
v.

ON APPEAL FROM SUPERIOR
COURT, BERGEN COUNTY
MUNICIPAL COURT APPEAL

CLAUDIA MARIE LEE,

Appellant.

Appellate Judge Christopher R.
Kazlau

APPELLANT REPLY BRIEF
of
Claudia Marie Lee

SUBMITTED BY:

Claudia Marie Lee
Riverside Drive
Manhattan, New York
Non Decedent and Beneficiary
for the Trust known as CLAUDIA MARIE LEE

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Claudia Marie Lee, Non Decedent, Beneficiary and New York State Citizen is asking for an Appeal in a Court of Equity because no state, federal or constitutional laws could be honored under Judge Christopher R. Kazlau. The Prosecutor(s) are falsely and improperly asserting that the Beneficiary is someone or other than the actual designated Beneficiary. This assertion is factually incorrect and legally unfounded, and their untrue statements have not been cited with any official source (See A009, §201, ¶#3 -A010, ¶#10/4, 5).

This is a civil appeal because a traffic citation is not a criminal issue especially when traffic suspensions were dismissed by New York State Senators on December 30, 2020 with NYS Law 7463--B. This appeal could also be considered quasi-judicial.

Most importantly, a Trust was expressed and received by the court on August 30, 2022 for each traffic ticket written by the Port Authority Police ("P.A. Police"), who submitted the tickets into the Municipal Court, which created three Constructive Trusts (See A007). Trust law is very credible. When a trust is expressed the law of the case is Trust Law. Ignorance of the law is no excuse and certainly not for a public officer sworn to uphold it.

I have written this Appellate Reply Brief myself. Accordingly, such pleadings should be held to a less stringent standard than those drafted by licensed, practicing attorneys. Implicit in the right

of self-representation is an obligation on the part of any court to make reasonable allowances to protect unrepresented litigants from inadvertent forfeiture of important Rights because of any lack of formal legal training. See Traguth v. Zuck, 710 F.2d 90, 95 (2nd Cir. 1983); Hoffman v. U.S., 244 F.2d 378, 379 (9th Cir. 1957); Darr v. Burford, 339 U.S. 200 (1950). Pleadings are requested to be construed by “less stringent standards”. See Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519-20, (1972). An unrepresented litigant should be given a reasonable opportunity to remedy defects in his [or her] pleadings if the factual allegations are close to stating a claim for relief. Hall v. Bellmon, 935 F.2d 1106, 1110 (10th Cir. 1991).

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

All history stated in my Brief dated March 25, 2025 is the same and each Judge represented their N.J. State Court as Trustee (A018, A033, A048).

STATEMENT OF FACTS

All statements made in my Brief dated March 25, 2025 are the same. I now turn to the specific facts that form the basis of this Appeal: Kazlau breached the Trusts and trespassed on the rights of the Beneficiary.

ARGUMENT

The Appellant relies on the procedural history and statement of facts set forth in the initial brief, and responds to specific arguments raised in respondent’s brief as follows.

I. COUNTER STATEMENT OF PROSECUTOR PHILIP’S PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The Appellate submitted three express trust received by the court on August 30, 2022. Prosecutor Philip removed the express trusts submissions and evidence from his procedural history violating the law of trust because the law of the case was Trust Law. Ignorance of the law is no excuse and certainly not for a public officer sworn to uphold it.

No plea was ever entered by the Appellant. This fact was discussed with Kazlau as the traffic ticket's state "4. Online plea options" (A012) and the Appellant did not plea because trusts were expressed under affidavit on August 23, 2022 (A025, 040, 055). Kazlau did not honor the court rule of a Plea. A trial cannot be heard if a plea has not been entered to a judge. Kazlau said the lower court could enter a plea for the Appellant, which is not true. Prosecutor Philips says in his reply brief on page 1, ¶2, a plea was entered on 9/7/22, which is false and any that stated text is A.I. created. A.I. is used in daily procedures and that is a known fact that the Big Beautiful Bill Act confirms it may be further used. The true conversation has been submitted under Affidavit (A089-090); the natural flesh and blood woman was appearing strictly as Beneficiary of the express trusts because trusts were expressed on 8/23/22.

Appellant is not a commercial driver with paying passengers. Appellant travels in her private automobile from Point A to Point B for personal trips. *Berberian v. Lussier* (1958) 139 A2d 869, 872, "The right to operate a motor

vehicle [an automobile] upon the public streets and highways is not a mere privilege. It is a right of liberty, the enjoyment of which is protected by the guarantees of the federal and state constitutions.”

II. COUNTER STATEMENT OF PROSECUTOR PHILLP’S FACTS

Port Authority Police received all Appellant’s travel documents and they were not in full uniform at G.W. Bridge. On July 27, 2022 P.A. Police Officer Isaac Roman and two other P.A. Police, who received my travel documents when asked for them, all three agreed to be Trustee as I handed them current Auto Registration, current Auto Insurance card (A147), New York State Citizen ID and the Criminal Court of New York Certificate of Disposition (Annex A059). Look at the ticket (A026) Isaac Roman wrote. It does not state he did not receive all documents yet he committed perjury several times under oath at trial. Roman also lied about the time of the stop; it was for over two hours and in court he said it was 20 minutes! Kazlau received all evidence including three un-rebutted express trusts, which clearly stated what happened under affidavit and Kazlau trespassed on all three trusts.

All six P.A. Police were not in full uniform. It is hereby stated for the record that Sergeant Brian Boel, Isaac Roman, Christian Gallardo, Angela Tait, Kelly Passarotti and Andrew Chartoff was not wearing any form of

“official headwear”, which is required when they approached me, questioned me and received documents from me. The evidence of P.A. Police being out of uniform was shown in the submitted photo #1 (A133) and #2A (A133). Zoom in. An officer’s decision to forgo wearing headwear while executing an enforcement action may raise questions regarding adherence to protocol, the perception of authority, and the legal sufficiency of the interaction. They unlawfully seized my auto in violation of Port Authority of New York & New Jersey Law (“Port Authority Law”) at the entrance of GW Bridge.

New York State DMV Commissioner has failed to follow New York State Law 7463--B, which is to cancel the suspensions (A056-058) for License and Registration; that issue is currently in Federal Court with Judge Broderick. For the record, Judge Schumacher (A059) contacted all NYS DMV offices and courts twice to cancel all suspensions in 2021 and 2022.

At court when I was allowed to question Roman, he said he did not know, remember or never answered my question and the Judge or Prosecutor answered for him. (A117, line 1 through 9 and A118 lines 3 through 9)

Appellant did not receive Discovery until after the trial and the document (A080) Roman used to illegally seize Appellant’s auto was criminally altered. After trial, I learned Roman submitted an altered document erasing and concealing my written words, “under duress”, near my signature,

which made that document void. I received a Photoshop document submitted in discovery envelope by P.A. Police after the trial. [Photoshop is a computer program that deletes text from a page.] To delete my signed written words from a state or corporate document used as evidence is illegal. The trial was full of violations of New Jersey State Rules of Court. Numerous Motions to Dismiss (A060-075) were submitted and that evidence was ignored by Kazlau.

On Prosecutor Philip's brief letter, Page 3 ¶3, he leaves out the fact that the Certificate of Disposition (A059) was regarding the Commissioner of the DMV not removing the suspensions. That document proved that Law 7463--B was to be honored. I submitted to Kazlau NYS Law 7463--B (A056-058) as evidence of the law that cancelled suspensions and Kazlau ignored it.

No Bergen County Prosecutor or Judge knew the jurisdiction of Port Authority Law as my auto was at the lower level entrance of G.W. Bridge when stopped by Roman. P.A. Police illegally towed my non-commercial automobile because Port Authority Law does not state an automobile is to be towed at or on G.W. Bridge. Appellate was in walking distance to the underground entrance, which is Port Authority federal Jurisdiction.

That jurisdiction is only superseded by Trust Law as three trusts were expressed on August 23, 2022 into both lower courts as the law of the case.

RESPONSE TO PROSECUTOR'S LEGAL ARGUMENT

III. JUDGE KAZLAU AS TRUSTEE SET A GUILTY VERDICT BREACHING THE TRUSTS SUBMITTED INTO THE COURT

Appellant gave notice on August 23, 2022 by Certified Mail that trust law is the law of the case, and all Judges and Prosecutors are bound to act within its fiduciary parameters once notified as each court was Trustee (A018, A033, A048). As of August 30, 2022, both previous Judges and all prosecutors had access to three express trusts documents in writing confirming that three trusts had been expressed (Annex A013-025, A028-040, A043-055).

Judge Kazlau for the Superior Court of New Jersey, Trustee, and the Fort Lee Municipal Court, Trustee, was operating a Constructive fraud and breached the trusts. The BOROUGH OF FORT LEE had a duty to collapse the Constructive trusts. The constructive trusts arose when the three tickets were generated. Three constructive trust created by the court officers was collapsed when Appellate expressed the trusts. The lower courts had no say in the matter because no one can stop the Appellate from expressing a trust.

There was no independent assessment of evidence. Several N.J.S. Rules of the court were violated and Kazlau ignored those facts. Judge Kazlau as Fiduciary for the court, Trustee, breached the trust and violated his Fiduciary duty to the Beneficiary/settlor. See Law of Trusts, ¶2, Sentence 1 (A007).

IV. THE APPELLATE IS NOT A DEFENDANT BECAUSE TRUSTS WERE EXPRESSED

Appellate submitted three express trusts, gave directives to settle all the accounting and dismiss and close this matter. New Jersey State judges and prosecutors took an oath to perform their duties and have not. A trust is created by operation of Law. Phillips is incorrect. Only the Beneficiary of each express trust submitted trusts into each N.J. Court (A013-025, A028-040, A043-055).

Prosecutor Phillips is wrong regarding federal law and the jurisdiction of Port Authority Law. The Port Authority was created by an Act of Congress, which is Federal Jurisdiction. A State corporation/court does not have Federal Authority to overrule federal laws. I repeat Roman committed perjury under Oath regarding Traffic Ticket GW 286311 and when Roman committed perjury that is a violation not only of my rights but Roman exhibited police corruption and misbehavior in the name of the Municipal Court of Fort Lee. Municipal court judges frequently operate as de facto revenue agents, giving disproportionate weight to the testimony of law enforcement officers while discounting or disregarding the testimony and rights of the accused.

Philips made false statements about the disrespect, yelling and harassment I had to endure over eight months attending the Municipal Court of Fort Lee's pre trial hearings. Philips was not there; he received altered transcripts and holds those A.I. texts as true. He did not see the verbal abuse

by the court claiming an unacknowledged plea deal supersedes the three trusts that were expressed by the Beneficiary.

V. JURISDICTION CAN BE RAISED AT ANY TIME

Jurisdiction can be submitted at any time, Prosecutor Philips is incorrect. In *Lopez Ventura v. Sessions*, (5th Cir. Oct. 19, 2018), “the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals granted relief to Manuel Lopez Ventura, based on a specific argument that was raised for the first time on appeal.” Appellant’s argument of the jurisdiction of the case, Trust Law, and the stop location is correct.

VI. JUDGE KAZLAU VIOLATED APPELLATE’S RIGHTS UNDER THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION NOT HONORING NEW YORK STATE LAW 7463--B

Kazlau violated his Oath of Office by not honoring the U.S. Constitution, Article 4 Section 1, which states each state or court must honor the laws in every other state. N.Y. State Law 7463--B that cancels the suspensions (A056-058), was to be honored. Kazlau violated the United States Constitution. 16 Am Jur 2d, Sec 177 late 2d, Sec 256: “The general misconception is that any statute passed by legislators bearing the appearance of law constitutes the law of the land. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and any statute, to be valid, must be in agreement. It is

impossible for both the Constitution and a law violating it to be valid; one must prevail.”

Prosecutor Philips failed to notice Kazlau did not honor the Rules of Discovery, which states if that law is violated the case is dismissed. Discovery request received after the trial was over made the Fort Lee trial illegal.

**VII. APPELLATE IS CORRECT - P.A. POLICE
WERE NOT IN OFFICIAL HEADWEAR**

See Section II above, ¶2 (A133). Zoom in.

**VIII. ROMAN COMMITTED PURGERY UNDER
OATH REPEATEDLY**

Appellate was traveling in her automobile alone going home and six P.A. Police with guns not wearing hats surround my automobile. Roman demanded a license, registration and insurance. I gave three P.A. Officers all documents submitted as evidence (A059, A147). Each document was active and current for that time period. Phillips is falsifying the evidence. I spent 45 minutes on the phone with NY Criminal Court telling them Roman ignored the Certificate of Disposition and P.A. Police was informed of the call. Trusts were expressed on August 23, 2023 because Roman failed to answer my letters requesting a copy of the document I signed “under duress”. All false statements made after August 30, 2022, by police, judges or Phillips regarding ticketing and location of the stop is baseless.

At the trial I saw perjury being repeatedly committed by Roman and at Kazlau's appeal I watched the express trusts being trespassed upon by Kazlau.

**IX. NO WRITTEN DOCUMENTS CAN BE HELD
UP OVER A ZOOM TRIAL CAMERA AND
BE CONSIDERED SERVED TO THE
APPELLANT**

Appellate could not read one word on a piece of paper held up over a Zoom Camera during the Fort Lee trial. Appellate was abruptly asked can she see a piece of paper. I saw the Prosecutor holding up a piece of paper, but I could not read it. The Fort Lee Municipal Court did whatever they wanted before and during trial. All evidence is supposed to be submitted before trial. At each pre-trial hearing I told them a trust was expressed and I did not agree to what was going on, but they both repeatedly yelled at me stating there is no trust. Those conversations Phillips did not hear. The Appellant never received that document that was held up over the Zoom camera in Discovery documents, which were received after the trial was over. Appellant received the documents in the Prosecutors reply at Kazlau's de novo Appeal, which was over a year later! Appellant would have never seen or read that document had she not filed an Appeal. A trial was held without a plea to a Judge because Trusts were expressed and received by the court on 8/30/22.

**X. APPELLATE WAS NOT ALLOWED TO
OBJECT OR QUESTION ROMAN WHEN**

SHE HEARD ROMAN COMMITTING PURJURY

The evidence proves Roman committed perjury (A147) and the NJ Court ticket (A026) only stated the DL was missing. The Appellate was told she can only ask questions when the court says so. I was not allowed to object to the false statements being made by Roman. When I did object, I was called names and Kazlau complained when I objected in his court (3T 31-21). The entire time of the 2T Fort Lee trial I was under harassment, disrespect and torment.

XI. EACH TRANSCRIPT SUBMITTED INTO THIS APPELLATE COURT WAS ALTERED

It is a federal crime to falsify a court transcript from an N.J. State Court that has been altered with false facts and statements, created by A.I. voice recordings. They produced a trial transcript that had deletions of words the Appellate said during trial or added text that was not said during an appeal. All three false transcripts were submitted into this New Jersey Appellate Court. The Appellant submitted Affidavits under Notary proving the false statements created with artificial intelligence sentences, the deleted words stated by the Appellate at trial in the Fort Lee Municipal Court transcripts to rebut the false transcripts. The United States New Jersey State Attorney General was notified of the A.I. Transcript and the fact that the September 7, 2022 transcript (1T) was produced with parties from three (3) states. Prosecutor Philips used the

A.I. Transcript of September 7, 2022 as fact when the only true word I said to the Judge on that date was “Bye.” It's a known fact that bar attorneys and courts are using A.I. to create legal documents. If Big Beautiful Bill Act is approved, such A.I. usage will continue in courts by bar attorneys.

Appellate attended the teleconference hearing on September 7, 2022 and trusts were expressed prior to that hearing into the New Jersey court. That transcript does not state also in attendance was the court administrator, Dana Reilly, and Prosecutor, Raffi Khorozian (1T). Prosecutor Philips did not and cannot submit any proof the September 7, 2022 transcript was not created by A.I. and I believe that no contrary evidence exists. No plea was given or plea arrangements made on September 7, 2022. All statements of such are false.

XII. APPELLANT DID NOT RECEIVE A SPEEDY TRIAL FOR TRUSTS EXPRESSED

Appellant's first Hearing was scheduled on the traffic tickets for August 10, 2022 (A011) and was cancelled the morning of. What followed was a series of hearings where I was yelled at and ridiculed. From August 10, 2022 to April 6, 2023, I received eight months of humiliation as the Judge and Prosecutors trespassed on the trusts, violated their Fiduciary duty and breached the trusts because trusts were expressed on August 23, 2022, mailed to their offices, and the law of the case was Trust Law. One year and about six months

later I went to an appeal hearing with Kazlau on October 28, 2024. If the Fort Lee judge and prosecutor had honored their Oaths of Office, the case would have been settled on September 7, 2022.

XIII. APPELLATE JUDGE KAZLAU VIOLATED HIS OATH OF OFFICE

Bergen County Prosecutor Philips failed to acknowledge Kazlau violated his Oath of Office by not honoring State rules and Federal laws. The rules of a Plea, the rules of Discovery, the laws of the United States Constitution and the Law of the case, Trust Law (A007), were ignored. Numerous Motions to Dismiss were submitted and ignored by Judge Kazlau (A060-077). Judge Kazlau did not act in good faith when hearing the Appellant's appeal.

CONCLUSION

All previous Judges and Prosecutors breached the three express trusts received on August 30, 2022. They not only violated their fiduciary duty but there were additional violations that should have dismissed the case on appeal with Kazlau. (See Section I above, ¶2, Page 3), (See Section II above, Page 5, ¶4) and (See Section XI above, Pages 12-13).

The Appellate respectfully directs that the New Jersey State Appellate court Judge(s) /Chancellor(s) follow her directives stated in her Brief Page 32, ¶3, Page 33 ¶1.

The Appellate committed no crime as the New York State Law 7463--B was to be honored by the United States Constitution, Article 4 Section 1. Every Department of Motor Vehicles Traffic Court and office nationwide was to follow the supreme law of the land. P.A. Police do not write traffic tickets in the name of the Port Authority but as Municipal Court of Fort Lee making the Borough as the corporation on the tickets (A011). The trial judge and Kazlau failed to honor their oaths as Kazlau did not do a proper de novo review. The New Jersey courts had a duty to collapse three Constructive trusts as the Beneficiary made special appearances and expressed the trusts for each Constructive Trust created by the Municipal Court of Fort Lee (A013-025, A028-040, A043-055). Judge Kazlau and Prosecutor Deutsch breached the trusts on October 28, 2024 violating their Fiduciary Duties.

Thank you Judge/Chancellor, for the time I had at your court.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: June 9, 2025 By:/s/Claudia Marie Lee, Non Decedent/Beneficiary
of LEE, CLAUDIA MARIE TRUST and
LEE, CLAUDIA MARIE EXPRESS TRUST
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