

The Idaho Assembly Rules of Conduct for Public Meetings

Revision 3
October 21st, 2025

Section I. Order of electing and introducing New Business:

1. a move must be made to introduce new business, or to elect a member in good standing to the office as an elector.
 - a. 1st move must be made , name and county.
 - b. 2nd move must be made, name and county.
 - c. Nays to be taken, abstentions noted, Ayes noted, the results confirmed.
 2. Election or appointment requires 75% approval as per Anna's article 3020. Roll call Vote, 75% of attendees need to vote "Aye" (abstaining is not an "aye," and it must be 75% of attendees).
 3. Failure to meet the 75% quorum set as Public Law precedent, a cool-off period of 45 days takes place for re-run, if member chooses to do so.
 4. All members electing need to be in Honor, must meet duly agreed upon standards set by The Idaho Assembly (background check -completed,- all 928 and additional documents verified as recorded) -prior- to election. If all documents not in place on day of election, must wait 45 days to re-run, if they choose.
 5. Members seeking election to Idaho Public offices (State and County) must have the following paperwork completed: 1779 Declaration, Two witness attestations, Birth Certificate, 928 package, Attestation and Affirmation of Singular Loyalty in the Form of an Affidavit, and Bio presented for review by The General Assembly, and background checks returned to the Coordinator. All paperwork must be on file with The Idaho Assembly prior to running for election. Each Member is responsible for the cost of his or her background check as per The Idaho Assembly vote; which background check must be ordered by The Vetting Committee (to ensure authenticity).
- Background checks are valid for four years (two terms) for a Public Official in good standing — after four years, a new background check is required to stay in Office.
- Additional documents — such as Attestation of Domicile, Revocations of Election, Notice and Declaration of Retirement, Arms Attestation and Common Carry Declaration, and Attestation of Exemption and Immunities — are *not* required prior to election for Idaho Public offices; however, it is expected that all these will be completed by each Idaho Public Official.
- a. If a Public Official is appointed before completing the additional paperwork, the man or woman appointed must, acting in Good Faith, make an effort to complete the additional paperwork within 120 days of appointment to office (to be monitored by The Vetting Committee).
 - b. If the additional paperwork is not completed within the 120 day stipulation, and if Good Faith efforts have not been made to the satisfaction of The Idaho Assembly, the Public Official may be prematurely removed from office, at the behest of The General Assembly.
6. It shall be the responsibility of the 3 people on The Assembly Vetting Committee to ensure and certify a prospective candidate has met the eligibility requirements for both State Citizen, and Public Elected/Appointed Office. They shall make their certification known by both written and voice Attestation prior to any election of an Assembly Public Official, and shall each confirm their decision by placing their autographs on the appropriate confirmation document to ensure chain of review.

Section II. Disruptive Behavior:

1. Disruptive behavior is not acceptable. Disruption includes verbal abuse, profanity, disparaging or derogatory attacks on fellow members or Federation officials, behavior unbecoming of an Assemblyman or Assemblywoman, refusal to yield, hijacking of meeting for non-relevant personal agenda, inciting violence, undermining of a Coordinator or other duly elected Idaho Public Official, or excessive derailment of agenda. Our General Assembly meetings have a lot of important work to do, and disruption cannot/will not be tolerated. This applies to both General Assembly/Four Pillars Public meetings, and committees.

2. Repeated disruption by Nationals or Citizens on General Assembly meetings will result in:

- a. First occurrence, verbal warning
- b. Second occurrence, ejection from meeting, 2 meeting time out
- c. Third occurrence- ejection from meeting, 4 meeting time out
- d. Fourth occurrence- ejection from meeting, 6 meeting time out
- e. Fifth occurrence- ejection from meeting, 6 month ban from meetings
- f. Sixth occurrence- ejection from meeting, notification of Federation, Assembly review of suitability to participate in The Idaho Assembly, possibly leading to 1 year ban.

3. Disruptive behavior on Committees- Committees are critical for the smooth functioning of the various aspects of our lawful government. Since Committee members are expected to exhibit the highest standards of behavior, and since participation is by invitation/appointment (and not by right), disruptive behavior on Committees will result in:

- a. First occurrence- verbal warning
- b. Second occurrence- ejection from committee meeting, final warning
- c. Third occurrence- permanent removal from committee, confirmed by simple voice vote of committee, also with deferral to Marshal at Arms and recourse to Assembly Chairman or Co-Chairman for review and oversight, moratorium on participation in any Committees for a period of one year pending correction.

4. Recall of sitting Public Official- If malfeasance, behavior unbecoming a Public Official (to include criminal acts against living men or women), or ineligibility can be proven by three witnesses, a seated Public Official may be called by special session. A move and second is required, followed by 75% of seated Assembly electing to recall/remove.

Once a (no confidence) move to recall/remove has come forward, thirty (30) days are given to The Marshal At Arms/Seargent At Arms and/or Deputies to investigate and present evidences before The General Assembly. The General Assembly will apply those evidences when electing to remove man/woman from office. A roll-call vote is mandatory.

Those holding a Federation Office, such as The Coordinator, The Marshal At Arms, and Recording Secretaries can only be removed by The Federation. The Recall of Sitting Public Office does not apply to these and any other Federation Officers. The removal of those holding these positions would require intervention from The Federation.

5. Publication of contact information- All those that seek or hold public office must consent/agree that their contact information (minimum of email address) shall be made publicly available. Anna has said that Notice must be published for all Public Offices. In The Idaho Assembly, this shall be facilitated by posting on The Idaho Assembly website, and through Contact Cards. For receiving mail, forwarding to the post box of The Idaho Assembly is acceptable. Anyone that does not consent to this should be aware that they are not eligible to hold public office. This only applies to State Citizens, and does not apply to those ASNs functioning on committees or as jury members.

****End of Document****

Statement of Clarification Regarding Status, Loyalty, Public Office, and Appropriate Behavior on The
Idaho Assembly

To be read into the record of The Idaho Assembly, January 13th, 2026

To all that come,

There has recently been a great deal of confusion, consternation, and emotion connected with questions that have arisen regarding the difference between “single vs. dual **Status**,” and those connected to the Attesting of one’s “singular and unconflicted **loyalty**.”

To make this very clear and straightforward, in making the determination whether one is a “single or a dual status American State National,” Anna has made this abundantly clear: one who holds a Federally-connected job (in the Federal, State of, or County of contract branch governments) with a “GS or equivalent State of or County of number,” is a license-holder in a very limited group of “federally-connected occupations,” or is a current-serving member of the U.S. military, or a recorded “dependent” of any of the above, is considered ineligible (for the duration of their tenure) to hold “singular status.”

Anyone that is not ineligible, is by definition eligible, unless there are extenuating circumstances that would otherwise place them in conflict with such (foreign diplomats or military service, or other unusual circumstances).

Nothing and no-one can bar an American from coming home, who, holding no conflicting “governmental employment or service obligations,” wishes to do so and makes the effort to correct their status.

To do otherwise is to commit the same crimes that have come to light regarding our erstwhile “hired help,” and to fall into the same “great fraud” that we all labor so tirelessly to expose and ameliorate.

An American State National generally has no “obligations of service” to any County or State Land and soil government. Some may hold obligations to The Federation, and for that, The Federation has requirements that must be fulfilled before said obligations may be executed lawfully.

Confusion has arisen regarding the requirements of holding elected or appointed Public office here on Idaho. In order to be eligible to become a “State Citizen” (defined as one who has made the voluntary sacrifice and taken the extra steps required to hold Public elected or appointed office), they must make two Publicly-recorded Attestations, that affirm their willingness to do so, and that to the best of their knowledge and belief, they have no other obligations/conflicts (be they temporal or spiritual) that would explicitly or implicitly forbid them from doing so. As Anna has said, the 928 documents may be filled out in their entirety, or people can select those that they would like. This includes the Attestation of Singular loyalty: one can choose to complete it (and thus become eligible to hold public elected and/or appointed office), or, if they have demonstrable spiritual or temporal conflicts that prevent them from Attesting/Affirming in good faith, they can abstain.

There are organizations, temporal and spiritual, that explicitly forbid their members from making such Attestations and Affirmations, and as such, it would be harmful (for all involved) to not take this into consideration. As such, if any man or woman has such conflicts, it is up to them to weigh these matters, and to choose the course that best ensures they remain consistent in their heart and soul, and in-honor within our system.

We, The People of The Idaho Assembly, have no business in demanding any Man or Woman make choices that would adversely affect their deeply held beliefs, and as such, our Attestation of Singular Loyalty and Attestation of Office stand as a checks to ensure that all is disclosed, in honor and good faith, lest mistakes be made. They are not intended to exclude, only to provide vital protection to both Americans to whom service is owed, and those Americans who would make the solemn sacrifice of Public office to serve.

Again, religion **cannot** be used to bar or prevent someone from correcting their status (fully, if they hold no disqualifying statuses) as an ASN. Let this stand unequivocally.

Finally, there have been questions raised about whether participation in meetings (either General Assembly, Four Pillars, or Committee) is mandatory, and whether “disciplinary measures” or “involuntary removal from office” is appropriate for those who, for whatever reason, cannot or do not participate.

Let this be very clear: we do not operate on coercion. Our government is voluntary, and we are all volunteers. We **all** have lives outside The Assembly, and in many cases, very full plates. Family, work, and just trying to find time to decompress from all that the world throws at us means we cannot all devote ourselves full time, all the time, to the vast and vital work ahead of us.

This also applies to any attempts at “involuntary removal from office.” The Rules of Order for The Idaho Assembly are quite clear regarding what behaviors may lead to disciplinary measures (up to and including a “vote of no confidence”). Malfeasance, fraud, criminal activity, or extreme dereliction of duty. Nothing else. If someone is repeatedly disruptive, there are contingencies in place for “time-outs.” If an office holder has not indicated they wish to resign, and they have not committed any of the serious trespasses outlined in our Idaho Assembly Rules of Order, then there is no logical reason to attempt to ouster them.

We all come from different experiences, but we must all try to comport ourselves with peace and love. We are not “professional politicians,” but we should still try to be “professional” with regard to our fellow Assemblymen and Assemblywomen. As Anna has said many times, gossip, backbiting, and jockeying for perceived position are all hallmarks of the “corporate government” that has caused us all so much grief.

And so, with the New Year approaching, a gentle but firm encouragement to all, whether or not you hold Public office on The Idaho Assembly: strive to be excellent to each other, for we are all we have right now. We stand as a bulwark against the screaming chaos that threatens to envelop us, the teeth of the storm that rages outside.

Remember who you are, and who your brothers and sisters on The Idaho Assembly are, and reflect with gratitude that we all found our way here. To do this work together.

Sincerely,
By: Dustin Ray Bergman
Justice of The Peace, Idaho