ELECTRONICALLY FILED
6/28/2026 9:00 AM
Chief Maria Ali
CEO CLERK OF THE COURT
Chief Maria Ali
CHIEF MARIA ALI
CEO CLERK OF THE COURT

MASTER CONSOLIDATED EXHIBIT

NEVADA PROPERTY, FORECLOSURE-MEDIATION, IDENTITY, MEDICAL/FINANCIAL, GOVERNMENTAL NOTICE, LIEN, DEFAULT-JUDGMENT, AND DAMAGES RECORD

For attachment to the existing foreign-judgment, affidavit, notice, lien, court, agency, and preservation record

I. PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND STATUS OF THIS EXHIBIT

This Master Exhibit consolidates the Estate/Trust's previously raised allegations, filed records, recorded instruments, governmental notices, foreclosure-mediation records, title-chain disputes, property-removal evidence, identity and medical-information allegations, payroll/tax allegations, liens, default-judgment materials, and claimed damages into one chronological evidentiary framework.

This Exhibit is not a renewed request for validation. The Estate/Trust's position is that the material questions concerning the debt, Note, Deed of Trust, beneficiary, trustee, assignments, Fannie Mae authority, mediation authority, foreclosure authority, possession authority, and related private-actor authority were raised years ago. Prior responses, nonresponses, referrals, denials, and subsequent acts are preserved as part of the record.

Where this Exhibit states that fraud, discrimination, theft, identity misuse, unauthorized disclosure, unlawful entry, or other misconduct occurred, those statements identify the Estate/Trust's allegations and litigation positions except where a particular fact has already been established by a final adjudication or independently authenticated public record.

II. CORE PROPERTY AND TRUST RECORD

- Subject property: 8237 Fawn Brook Court, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149; APN 125-21-311-121.
- The Estate/Trust record identifies the property as held through the Monica Rene Hall Estate/Business Trust and related Trust structure, with governmental and public records asserted to have reflected that status.
- The Estate/Trust maintains that the relevant governmental offices had notice of the Trust structure through court filings, Recorder/Assessor records, Secretary of State records, affidavits, notices, and related submissions.
- The original June 22, 2018 financing transaction is identified by the Estate/Trust as a LeaderOne Financial Corporation transaction, with MERS appearing as nominee/beneficiary in the recorded deed-of-trust structure and PennyMac later appearing as servicer/assignee in subsequent instruments.

III. 2018-2019 NOTE, FUNDING, TENDER, AND EARLY DISPUTE

The Estate/Trust maintains that substantial original funds were supplied in connection with the acquisition and that its banking records document the source and transmission of those funds.

The Estate/Trust further maintains that the obligation was tendered/satisfied in March 2019 and that the Note, debt, MERS/LeaderOne/PennyMac authority, and related claimed interests were disputed beginning in 2019. Accordingly, the later 2022-2023 controversy is presented as conduct occurring after an already-existing debt and instrument dispute, not as the first time the Estate/Trust questioned the obligation.

A later-produced copy of the Note identifies Henderson, Nevada as the place/date location while separately identifying the Las Vegas property. The Estate/Trust preserves this as one of several document-authentication discrepancies already disputed in the historical record; it is not presented here as a new validation demand.

IV. RECORDED ASSIGNMENT / CHAIN-OF-AUTHORITY ISSUE

The recorded assignment materials identify MERS as beneficiary solely as nominee for LeaderOne Financial Corporation and purport to transfer the stated deed-of-trust interest to PennyMac Loan Services, LLC. The Estate/Trust contends that subsequent appearances of additional trustees, beneficiaries, servicers, foreclosure actors, and Fannie Mae-related parties must be read against that earlier recorded chain and the pre-existing tender/dispute record.

The Estate/Trust's position is that governmental participation in a foreclosure or mediation process could not itself manufacture a missing assignment, beneficiary interest, trustee substitution, note ownership, agency relationship, or entitlement to enforce.

V. NDSC / FORECLOSURE MEDIATION / 'GRANTOR NON-COMPLIANCE'

The Clark County-recorded Foreclosure Mediation Program material identifies National Default Servicing Corporation (NDSC) as 'Trustee' and separately refers to a beneficiary. The Estate/Trust disputes the factual and legal basis for the recorded designation of 'Grantor Non-Compliance.'

The Estate/Trust maintains that the legally relevant Trust representatives were not properly treated as the contracting/record-title party in the capacity required by the governing records and that the mediation process used inaccurate or unauthorized party designations.

The Estate/Trust further maintains that Prince Ra Hotep El and Princess Emilily Hotep El were in Jamaica on June 22, 2022 celebrating their 25th wedding anniversary, and that this absence is documented through airline/travel records and contemporaneous communications with the Federal Court contained in the broader evidentiary record.

The significance asserted by the Estate/Trust is not merely physical absence. It is that a governmental foreclosure-mediation record characterized the matter as noncompliance while the Estate/Trust contends that the correct legal party/capacity, notice, beneficiary identity, trustee authority, and participation predicate were defective or absent.

VI. NEVADA SUPREME COURT / STATE FORECLOSURE-MEDIATION MACHINERY

The Estate/Trust identifies the Nevada Supreme Court's adoption/administration of the Foreclosure Mediation Rules and the Nevada judicial system's role in the statutory mediation framework as governmental involvement distinct from merely being a lender or creditor.

The Estate/Trust therefore rejects a generalized statement that the State 'was not involved' as insufficient to address judicial, administrative, recording, mediation, supervisory, ministerial, enforcement, or police-power acts actually reflected in the governmental record.

The constitutional theories preserved include procedural due process, property deprivation, state action, contract impairment as applied to the specific facts, and Nevada constitutional search-and-seizure issues. Any immunity issue is preserved claim-by-claim and actor-by-actor under the governing Nevada and federal law.

VII. FANNIE MAE AUTHORITY AND THE ERNEST C. ALDRIDGE COMPARISON

Nevada prosecuted Ernest C. Aldridge for conduct involving false Fannie Mae identity/authority and recorded Nevada real-property instruments. The Estate/Trust relies on that case as a consistency comparison: Nevada recognized that persons can falsely assume Fannie Mae-related authority and use recorded instruments to interfere with real property.

The Estate/Trust separately alleges that, in its own property matter, Aldridge Pite Haan LLP, Jim Hastings/Hastings Brokerage, NDSC, and other actors asserted or acted through Fannie Mae-related authority that the Estate/Trust had already challenged.

The comparison is the asserted conduct and governmental treatment, not the shared surname 'Aldridge.' The Estate/Trust's position is that institutional and private actors claiming through Fannie Mae should have been subjected to the same rigorous identity-and-authority verification Nevada applied when prosecuting unauthorized Fannie Mae impersonation.

VIII. ALDRIDGE PITE HAAN LLP / JIM HASTINGS / PRIVATE-ACTOR TRACK

- The Estate/Trust alleges that Aldridge Pite Haan LLP and its attorneys participated in the disputed foreclosure/possession chain while the underlying authority, debt, and title interests had already been challenged.
- The Estate/Trust alleges that Jim Hastings/Hastings Brokerage claimed or represented Fannie Mae-related authority in connection with the property and later possession/sale activity.
- The Estate/Trust alleges that these private actors acted in concert with, relied upon, or benefited from governmental recording, mediation, judicial, constable, enforcement, or possession mechanisms.
- The Estate/Trust preserves prior licensing, authority-to-practice, debt-collection, agency, and client-authority disputes as already-raised matters rather than restarting those demands in this Exhibit.

IX. HOA SURVEILLANCE, ACCESS, AND FANNIE MAE COMMUNICATIONS

The Estate/Trust alleges that the HOA's legitimate function was limited in nature, including landscaping-related functions, yet HOA-associated persons monitored the property, possessed or used access information/keys, entered or attempted to enter the property without authorization, and communicated concerning the private mortgage/foreclosure relationship.

The Estate/Trust further alleges that HOA actors admitted discussing the private property/foreclosure matter with Fannie Mae or persons purporting to act for Fannie Mae. The Estate/Trust presents those communications as material to the information-sharing and coordination chronology.

The Estate/Trust alleges that surveillance and unauthorized-access concerns were documented before and during the foreclosure/dispossession period and were later included in federal reporting and other governmental notices.

X. FBI / DOJ / IC3 AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL NOTICE

The Estate/Trust's federal reporting record includes IC3 complaints describing alleged title theft, disputed foreclosure authority, HOA surveillance/interference, the May 10, 2023 property removal, Jim Hastings, Aldridge Pite-related actors, and Fannie Mae-related representations.

The Estate/Trust also identifies reporting to or files involving additional governmental bodies, including law-enforcement/constable channels, DOJ/FBI-related reporting, FHA/OIG, and the Nevada Attorney General. These records are relied upon principally to establish contemporaneous notice of the allegations and chronology, not as proof that every reporting agency independently substantiated every allegation.

XI. MAY 4 / MAY 10, 2023 PROPERTY REMOVAL AND DISPUTED OFFICIAL AUTHORITY

The Estate/Trust's record identifies an April 2023 temporary restitution process containing a May 4, 2023 time limitation. The physical removal is alleged to have occurred on May 10, 2023 at approximately 1:00 p.m.

The Estate/Trust further alleges that Internal Affairs or related police review stated that persons present were not police officers and that Sergeant Longo reported no information concerning the eviction/removal within the relevant jurisdiction.

The Estate/Trust characterizes the May 10 event as an unlawful taking/robbery and preserves claims concerning trespass, seizure, conversion, theft, identity misuse, deprivation of property, and participation by persons appearing to exercise constable, police, foreclosure, possession, or other official authority.

XII. JUSTICE COURT / FANNIE MAE POSSESSION RECORD

The later Justice Court record identifies Federal National Mortgage Association as plaintiff in Case No. 23C006611 and reflects filings challenging the writ/eviction, asserting title theft, and raising related property and enforcement issues.

The Estate/Trust relies on that docket history to establish that Nevada's court system had actual notice of the title and authority dispute during the possession proceedings, regardless of whether later judicial actors accepted the Estate/Trust's legal conclusions.

XIII. PRIOR DEMANDS, NONRESPONSES, AND NO RENEWED VALIDATION

The Estate/Trust does not repeat questions concerning the creditor, Note holder, beneficiary, lawful trustee, assignments, Fannie Mae interest, servicing authority, foreclosure authority, mediation authority, or possession authority merely because earlier recipients failed or declined to answer them.

The prior demands, responses, nonresponses, referrals, recorded instruments, court filings, governmental correspondence, and subsequent actions are preserved. Non-repetition shall not be construed as waiver, acquiescence, consent, ratification, abandonment, or acceptance of any disputed debt, assignment, foreclosure, mediation, transfer, eviction, sale, or ownership claim.

XIV. LIENS, CLAIMS, AND DEFAULT-JUDGMENT RECORD

The Estate/Trust states that liens and related claims were filed against individual and organizational actors based upon the alleged trespass, private-property interference, identity misuse, Trust injury, and related conduct. The record includes UCC/financing-statement materials naming Hastings Brokerage, Ltd. and Jim Hastings and identifying Monica Rene Hall Estate BT as secured party.

The Estate/Trust further states that the claimed damages and liabilities were memorialized through liens, notices, and a Default Judgment record filed approximately three years ago, with additional related filing activity approximately three months ago.

The Estate/Trust also states that certain liens involving Jim Hastings Ltd./Hastings Brokerage and related actors were later removed or released. The underlying release/cancellation instruments should be treated as part of the historical chronology and not as an erasure of the underlying allegations or prior filed claims.

XV. ROBERT McBEATH / McBETH - IDENTITY, MEDICAL INFORMATION, PRESCRIPTION, AND FEDERAL-PROGRAM ALLEGATIONS

The Estate/Trust preserves a separate but related track concerning Robert McBeath/McBeth and associated medical/business entities.

- Alleged unauthorized use or dissemination of Princess Emilily Hotep El's identifying and medical information.
- Alleged disclosure or sharing of medical/private information, including information concerning locations and activities, with persons outside the legitimate medical relationship.
- Alleged use of variations of Princess Emilily's name and Estate/Trust-related identity after corrected identity information had been supplied.
- Alleged prescription/script activity written or processed using Princess Emilily's name and/or Trust-related identity without lawful authorization.
- Alleged Medicare/Medicaid or other federal-program activity using Princess Emilily's name or Trust identity.
- The Estate/Trust's contention that these identity and information-use events form part of the broader history of alleged misuse of private identity, Trust information, and protected records.

XVI. McBEATH / McBETH - PAYROLL AND FEDERAL TAX ALLEGATIONS

The Estate/Trust further alleges that, during Princess Emilily Hotep El's employment with McBeath/McBeth-related operations, amounts were taken or represented as federal tax withholding even though the Estate/Trust maintains that her asserted federal tax-exempt status had existed for more than five years during the relevant employment period.

The Estate/Trust alleges that amounts represented as federal withholding did not reach or were not credited to the IRS as represented. This allegation is preserved for comparison against payroll statements, withholding records, W-2/W-4 or other tax forms, employer payroll ledgers, IRS wage-and-income/account transcripts, Forms 941 or other employer filings, and actual federal-account credits.

This section does not collapse distinct federal tax categories into one category. The Estate/Trust's asserted exemption documentation and the exact category of each deduction/withholding should control the evidentiary comparison.

XVII. ALLEGED INFORMATION SHARING / COMMON-ACTOR AND COORDINATION THEORY

The Estate/Trust alleges that the property, HOA, foreclosure, identity, medical-information, prescription, payroll/tax, and governmental-notice tracks are relevant together because private information and governmental/private records allegedly moved among actors who later participated in or benefited from challenged actions against the family, Trusts, businesses, and property.

This Master Exhibit preserves that coordination theory while requiring the underlying communications, dates, recipients, records, and acts to establish any particular connection. The chronology is intended to show what was known, when it was known, who possessed the information, and what actions followed.

XVIII. DISCRIMINATORY TARGETING / HUMAN-RIGHTS POSITION

The Estate/Trust alleges that the challenged conduct included racial and discriminatory targeting of the family, its Estate/Business Trusts, Foundation, property, businesses, and assets. The Estate/Trust states that this position has been raised through domestic and international human-rights submissions, including United Nations-related filings.

The Estate/Trust relies upon the total evidentiary record - including asserted disparate treatment, property interference, identity misuse, governmental notice, later enforcement, and the handling of purported creditor/foreclosure authority - to support investigation and adjudication of discriminatory motive and resulting injury.

XIX. GOVERNMENTAL INVOLVEMENT / STATE AND MUNICIPAL ACTS

The Estate/Trust's position is that the State of Nevada and its political subdivisions cannot resolve the matter merely by stating that they were not the lender or were 'not involved.' The alleged injuries are tied to governmental acts and systems including judicial filings, foreclosure-mediation administration, recording, court orders, possession proceedings, constable/law-enforcement functions, and other ministerial or enforcement mechanisms.

The Estate/Trust alleges that governmental and private actors used institutional enforcement power after years of notice concerning the disputed debt, title, tender, Trust ownership, identity of the parties, and authority to proceed, and thereafter denied responsibility for the resulting injuries.

XX. CLAIMED DAMAGES

The Estate/Trust attributes $400,000,000.00 in claimed damages to the cumulative injuries alleged in the existing record, including dispossession, loss or deprivation of real and personal property, business interruption, displacement, alleged loss of valuable business and creative property, identity-related injury, medical/privacy injury, financial injury, and related consequential damages.

The Estate/Trust states that these amounts are connected to previously filed liens, notices, default-judgment materials, and subsequent filings and are not presented here as a newly invented damages figure. The precise legal effect, enforceability, and recoverability of each instrument or amount remains governed by the jurisdiction, status, and applicable law relating to that instrument.

XXI. RECORD-PRESERVATION NOTICE

All recipients and custodians are placed on notice to preserve potentially relevant paper and electronic records, including title and Recorder records, court and e-filing audit logs, foreclosure and mediation files, trustee/beneficiary records, servicing records, law-firm files, HOA communications, law-enforcement/constable records, medical and prescription records, payroll/tax records, federal-program records, identity records, emails, texts, photographs, video, access records, metadata, audit trails, backups, and communications among governmental and private actors.

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XXII. EXHIBIT / SOURCE SCHEDULE

Record / Exhibit	Approx. Date / Period	Purpose in Master Chronology
LeaderOne / MERS / PennyMac loan and assignment records	2018-2021	Original transaction, nominee/beneficiary structure, assignment and chain-of-authority record.
Tender / satisfaction / Note dispute materials	2019 forward	Establishes Estate/Trust position that debt and instrument were disputed years before later foreclosure activity.
Clark County Recorder / title / Trust records	2018 forward	Property, recording, Trust ownership and governmental notice chronology.
Eighth Judicial District Court Case A-22-849976-C materials	2022-2023	Prior judicial notice of title, tender, lien and authority disputes.
Foreclosure Mediation Program / NDSC certificate	2022	NDSC trustee designation, beneficiary reference and disputed 'Grantor Non-Compliance' disposition.
Jamaica travel / airline / federal-court communications	June 2022	Documents absence and contemporaneous communications during the relevant period.
HOA surveillance / access / communication evidence	2022-2023	Alleged monitoring, unauthorized access and information-sharing chronology.
Temporary Writ / May 4-May 10 removal evidence	2023	Timing, execution authority and disputed official/private participation.
Fannie Mae v. Monica R. Hall, Case 23C006611	2023	Possession proceedings and court notice of title-theft / authority challenges.
FBI/IC3 / DOJ / FHA OIG / Nevada AG-related reports	2022-2023 and later	Contemporaneous governmental notice of alleged title theft, surveillance, identity and property interference.
Jim Hastings / Hastings Brokerage / Aldridge Pite Haan LLP UCC and related records	2023 and later	Private-actor claims, liens, alleged Fannie Mae authority and claimed injuries.
Lien releases / removals and related court filings	2021-2022 and later	Historical lien/removal chronology and claimed interference with secured/recorded interests.
Ernest C. Aldridge / Fannie Mae impersonation cases	2019-2026	Comparative Nevada enforcement record concerning unauthorized Fannie Mae identity/ authority.
Robert McBeath/McBeth medical, identity, prescription and federal-program records	Relevant employment/medical period	Separate alleged identity, privacy, prescription and Medicare/Medicaid track.
McBeath/McBeth payroll and federal-tax records	Relevant employment period	Alleged withholding, exemption and IRS-credit discrepancy track.
Liens, Default Judgment and subsequent filings	Approx. three years ago; additional activity approx. three months ago	Existing liability/damages claim record and preservation of asserted $400 million damages.
UN / human-rights submissions	2025-2026 and related	Discriminatory-targeting and international notice/remedy record.

XXIII. RESERVATION

Nothing in this Master Exhibit waives any claim, defense, objection, jurisdictional position, Trust or property interest, constitutional claim, human-rights claim, lien, judgment position, evidentiary objection, damages claim, or remedy previously asserted. The Estate/Trust reserves the right to supplement this Master Exhibit with certified records, court dockets, recorded instruments, agency responses, investigator materials, banking records, travel records, medical/payroll/tax records, and other competent evidence.

The documentary record and prior nonresponses are preserved without further repetitive demand.

Submitted by / for: Monica Rene Hall Estate/Business Trust and related Estate/Trust interests

Authorized Representative / Executor / Trustee: Envoy Prince Ra Hotep El Sultan

Date: June 28, 2026

SEAL CERTIFICATION

Fannie Mae Know Your Options

Search

Search

Translate Translation Disclaimer

Facing financial impacts from COVID-19? We're here to help homeowners and renters.

Home › Loan LookUp › Results

Fannie Mae Loan Lookup Results: No Match Found

Please try your search again.

April 27, 2021

Here's the information you provided:

Please re-enter your information and search again.

Name

Monica Hall

Address

8237 Fawn Brook Ct

City/State/Zip

Las Vegas , NV [89149]

Here are some helpful tips:

Re-enter your information in the Loan Lookup Tool or, if there is a co-borrower information.

- Do NOT enter symbols or special characters (#, ', -, etc.) or generational tit
- If you own a condo or townhome and received a "No Match", try a New Se
  - Be sure to enter your unit number in the designated unit field.
  - If entering your information into the proper fields still yields "No Ma (and this time, leave the unit field blank).
- You can also see if Freddie Mac owns your loan.

Note
Information that does not match our records exactly may return inaccurate result verify these results.

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Ask a question...

Here are some options available for you.

Ask a question...

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Confirm these results and obtain additional information regarding your mortgage by contacting your mortgage servicer.

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Search

Search

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April 1, 20[illegible]

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City/State/Zip

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Learn more

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Please try your search again.

June 1, 2024

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Name

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Jan 1 20[illegible]

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FORMAL NOTICE AND DEMAND FOR PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

DISPUTED MAY 10, 2023 PROPERTY REMOVAL / EVICTION AUTHORITY

TO:	State of Nevada; Clark County; Las Vegas Township; Office of the Ex-Officio Constable; Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department; and other agencies possessing responsive records
RE:	Request to identify legal authority, executing personnel, agency records, and preserve evidence concerning the May 10, 2023 property removal
PROPERTY:	8237 Fawn Brook Court, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149
APN:	125-21-311-121
RELATED CASE:	Las Vegas Justice Court Case No. 23C006611
NOTICE STATUS:	Supplemental notice based on consolidated court, governmental, photographic, video, and private-investigator findings

I. PURPOSE OF THIS NOTICE

This Notice places the receiving governmental entities on formal notice of a material conflict in the record concerning the authority, timing, personnel, and agency responsibility for the physical removal conducted at the above property on May 10, 2023 at approximately 1:00 p.m. It also demands preservation of the complete governmental record so that the event can be evaluated from primary evidence rather than assumptions.

The Estate/Trust does not ask a receiving agency to accept a criminal characterization merely because one is alleged. The immediate questions are factual: Who was present? Who employed or authorized them? What court process was in force on May 10? Which agency received and executed that process? What return, log, dispatch record, personnel record, body-camera record, service record, lockout record, or other official record documents the event?

II. TEMPORARY WRIT / TIME-LIMIT ISSUE

The records supplied by the Estate/Trust reflect a temporary writ entered in the underlying April 2023 proceeding with a handwritten May 4, 2023 time limitation ending at approximately 5:00 p.m. The Estate/Trust's position is that the physical removal did not occur during that stated period; instead, individuals arrived at the property on May 10, 2023 at approximately 1:00 p.m.

The Estate/Trust therefore disputes that the May 10 event can simply be presumed to have been a lawful execution of the earlier temporary writ. The issuing court, Constable, LVMPD, Clark County, and any participating private party should identify the precise process allegedly authorizing entry and removal on May 10, including any later order, extension, reissuance, posting, service, instruction to the Constable, return of service, or other document.

III. NEVADA'S OFFICIAL EVICTION PROCEDURE MAKES THE IDENTITY OF THE EXECUTING AGENCY MATERIAL

Nevada law directs writs of restitution to the sheriff or constable, and NRS 40.420 provides that the sheriff or constable executes such a writ. Nevada's statutory framework also requires proof of service before specified removal orders or writs issue. Clark County's own Las Vegas Township Constable materials state that the office performs evictions and that, after an eviction order is received, the Constable posts the order and performs the lockout according to the statutory timetable.

Accordingly, if the Las Vegas Township Constable states that it has no record of executing the May 10 removal, and the supervising sergeant responsible for that jurisdiction reports no information concerning such an eviction, those facts create a significant evidentiary question requiring reconciliation with the Justice Court record and with the identities of the persons physically present.

IV. INTERNAL-AFFAIRS / LAW-ENFORCEMENT DISCREPANCY

The Estate/Trust reports that an Internal Affairs or internal police inquiry advised that none of the men depicted or identified as being present during the May 10 event were police officers. The Estate/Trust further reports that Sergeant Longo stated that he had no information concerning the eviction despite the location falling within the relevant Constable jurisdiction.

These statements should be verified from the agencies' own recordings, emails, notes, complaint files, personnel rosters, dispatch records, CAD entries, body-camera indexes, duty assignments, and internal-affairs records. This Notice deliberately requests those records rather than treating an investigator's summary as a substitute for the original governmental evidence.

V. JUSTICE COURT RECORD CREATES A SECOND DISCREPANCY

The later Justice Court record in Case No. 23C006611 identifies filings made on April 2023 for a writ of restitution to be held on and by May 4, 2023 and no other update to such or writ nor a warrant exist as of May 17, 2023 titled 'Notice of Order and Bond Claim' concerning persons identified as Constable Officers Brown, S. Edwards P#15524, T. Simmons P#5523, and Sergeant Longo. The court record also identifies a Motion to Rescind Writ of Restitution Order and Eviction and a Motion to Set Aside/Cancel the Summary Eviction.

The existence of those filings does not, standing alone, establish who actually employed or authorized the individuals present on May 10. It does, however, make the absence of corresponding agency execution records a material issue that should be answered through the underlying records.

It appears hearings were set but failed to commence, please explain why!

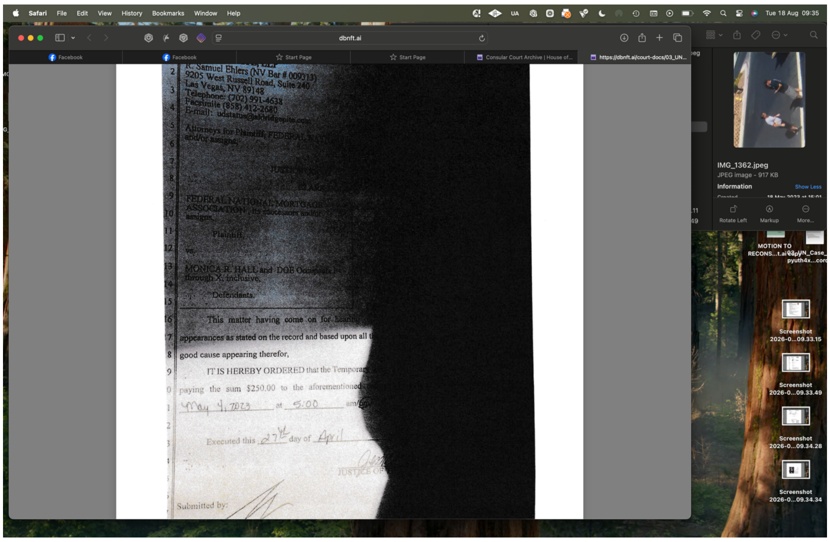
VI. PHOTOGRAPHIC / VIDEO EVIDENCE

The Estate/Trust possesses photographic and video evidence depicting individuals at or around the property during the disputed events. Two representative images are attached to this Notice as Exhibit A and Exhibit B. The images are offered to document appearance, presence, clothing, timing/context, and the existence of visual evidence; they are not offered here as facial-identification conclusions.

Nevada's courts and recording offices possessed records showing an existing title/instrument dispute before the 2023 dispossession. If Nevada nevertheless permitted or facilitated later foreclosure, mediation, recording, restitution, or possession proceedings based upon different purported creditors, beneficiaries, trustees, or owners, identify every instrument and governmental determination establishing the lawful transition from the previously recorded interests to the parties ultimately asserting possession.

EXHIBIT A - Representative image from property evidence

EXHIBIT B - Screenshot showing disputed court document and source image



VII. REPORTED NEIGHBOR / HOA HISTORY - PRESERVE, INVESTIGATE, DO NOT ASSUME

The Estate/Trust further reports a history of unauthorized entries or attempted entries involving persons associated with the neighborhood/HOA, including an allegation that an HOA-associated person possessed or used a master key and was captured on camera. The Estate/Trust states that the HOA's authorized role was limited and did not include taking possession of the home or its contents.

The Estate/Trust also reports that a nearby residence was associated with drug activity and was later raided, and that a neighboring individual represented himself as former law enforcement although the Estate/Trust's investigators located public information indicating that the former-law-enforcement connection instead belonged to that individual's father-in-law residing in Hawaii.

These matters are included as investigative leads and reported facts requiring verification. They should not be treated as established proof that any neighbor, HOA member, or other identified person planned or committed a robbery unless competent evidence establishes that conclusion.

VIII. FOUR PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS / AI-ASSISTED RESEARCH

Four private investigators have reportedly located records and developed additional findings using conventional investigative methods together with AI-assisted research. Their work should be preserved with source URLs, certified/public records, screenshots, dates of access, metadata, investigator notes, and the original underlying records. AI-generated conclusions alone are not requested to be accepted as evidence; the purpose is to identify and preserve the primary records to which the investigative work points.

IX. WHAT WAS THE MAY 10 EVENT?

Because the Estate/Trust disputes the continuing validity of the earlier temporary writ on May 10, reports that the Constable has no execution record, reports that the responsible sergeant had no information concerning the

FALSE OR UNEXPLAINED "GRANTOR NON-COMPLIANCE" DESIGNATION

The State of Nevada Foreclosure Mediation Program Certificate recorded against APN 125-21-311-121 marked the disposition "Grantor Non-Compliance." Yet the certificate identifies National Default Servicing Corporation as "Trustee" and Monica Rene Hall as the property owner without identifying, on the face of the certificate, the supposed "Grantor" whose non-compliance allegedly authorized the foreclosure process to continue.

The Estate disputes that the persons later characterized by foreclosure actors were the lawful grantor or contracting party in the capacity asserted. The Estate's records identified the property and Estate Trust and provided notice concerning its trustee and beneficiary structure. Accordingly, the State and participating actors must identify the instrument upon which they relied to determine (1) who was the grantor, (2) who was the beneficiary, (3) how NDSC became trustee, (4) who possessed authority to invoke foreclosure mediation, and (5) why the Estate/Trustee's existing recorded and filed interests were not controlling or addressed.

Of additional significance, the Estate asserts that the Prince and Princess were outside the United States in Jamaica on June 22, 2022, celebrating their 25th anniversary. If the governmental or foreclosure records establish that Nevada and the participating actors knew of that absence, those records should be identified and attached. The question then becomes not merely whether the owners failed to participate, but what notice was actually provided, to whom it was provided, in what legal capacity, and whether Nevada knowingly proceeded in the absence of the actual Estate/Trust representatives.

DOCUMENTED ABSENCE AND KNOWLEDGE OF NONPARTICIPATION

On June 22, 2022, Prince Ra Hotep El and Princess Emilily Hotep El were in Jamaica celebrating their 25th wedding anniversary, as established by the travel records, airline documentation, and contemporaneous communications with the Federal Court already contained within the evidentiary record. Their physical absence was therefore independently documented and was not merely asserted after the foreclosure proceedings.

Nevertheless, the Nevada Foreclosure Mediation Program record subsequently characterized the matter as "Grantor Non-Compliance." The Estate/Trust disputes both the identity and legal capacity attributed to the supposed "grantor" and the factual premise of noncompliance. The recorded certificate identifies NDSC as "Trustee" while separately referring to a "Beneficiary," without the certificate itself identifying that beneficiary or demonstrating the complete authority by which NDSC purportedly became trustee.

The Estate/Trust therefore demands production of the actual notice allegedly provided, the identity and legal capacity of the person designated as "Grantor," proof of service, the address used, the person who received service, the beneficiary for whom NDSC purportedly acted, the recorded Substitution of Trustee, and every document upon which Nevada relied before characterizing the matter as "Grantor Non-Compliance."

Where the governmental record allegedly attributes noncompliance to persons who were demonstrably outside the United States, while the property interests were held through an Estate/Business Trust whose existence and representative capacity were already reflected in governmental records, the issue is not simply failure to attend mediation. The issue is whether the correct legal party was ever placed before the proceeding and afforded legally sufficient notice and an opportunity to participate at all.

PRIOR SURVEILLANCE, HOA CONDUCT, AND FEDERAL NOTICE

The challenged foreclosure and dispossession did not arise in isolation. Before the later foreclosure and removal activity, the Estate/Trust had already documented alleged surveillance of the property, unauthorized HOA access and entry into the residence, and related conduct involving persons associated with the surrounding property environment. Those matters were reported to federal authorities, including through FBI/DOJ reporting during 2022 and 2023, and supporting evidence was preserved in the existing record.

The significance of those reports is chronological and evidentiary. They demonstrate that allegations concerning unauthorized entry, surveillance, interference with the property, and related conduct had been raised before or during the period in which the disputed foreclosure machinery was operating. The Estate/Trust therefore demands preservation and production of communications, reports, referrals, photographs, video, access records, HOA communications, law-enforcement communications, and information exchanged between governmental and private actors concerning the property and its occupants.

When considered together with the later designation of "Grantor Non-Compliance," the documented absence of the Trust representatives in Jamaica, the disputed identity of the beneficiary, NDSC's claimed trustee capacity, subsequent Fannie Mae-related authority, and the later physical dispossession, these earlier reports become material to determining who possessed information about the property, when they possessed it, how that information was obtained, and whether it was communicated to foreclosure, HOA, municipal, county, judicial, law-enforcement, or private actors.

The Estate/Trust specifically requests disclosure of any information supplied by the HOA or its agents to NDSC, PennyMac, Fannie Mae, Aldridge Pite Haan LLP, Jim Hastings LTD, Clark County personnel, the Nevada Foreclosure Mediation Program, law enforcement, the Constable, or any person participating in the subsequent possession or removal process.

event, and reports that Internal Affairs found that the men present were not police officers, the receiving agencies are requested to determine and state what legal authority, if any, supported the May 10 entry and removal.

If no valid May 10 court process, authorized sheriff/constable execution, agency assignment, or lawful private authority can be produced, the event should not simply be labeled an 'eviction' by assumption. Whether the conduct legally constituted burglary, robbery, trespass, conversion, theft, civil-rights violations, or another offense or civil wrong depends on facts such as entry authority, intent, force or threat, property taken, participation, and knowledge. Those determinations should be made from preserved evidence and applicable law.

X. FORMAL RECORD-PRESERVATION DEMAND

Preserve from January 1, 2018 through the present all records relating to the property, the Trust/Estate, the foreclosure/mediation proceedings, Case No. 23C006611, the May 4 and May 10 events, and all persons or entities involved. This includes:

- Every writ, eviction order, temporary writ, extension, reissuance, stay, rescission, posting, notice, instruction to the Constable, proof of service, return, execution report, lockout sheet, fee receipt, and case-management entry.
- Constable and LVMPD CAD/dispatch records, radio traffic, duty rosters, personnel assignments, body-camera indexes and recordings, vehicle/GPS logs, internal-affairs records, emails, text messages, photographs, reports, and supervisor notes.
- Records sufficient to identify Officers/individuals Brown, S. Edwards P#15524, T. Simmons P#5523, Sergeant Longo, and every person physically present in an official or purportedly official capacity.
- All communications among the Justice Court, Constable, LVMPD, attorneys, process servers, locksmiths, property managers, HOA representatives, foreclosure actors, lenders/servicers, and persons claiming possession.
- All HOA access-control records, key records, gate records, security footage, complaints, work orders, emails, board communications, and records relating to entry into the home.
- All records concerning removal, inventory, transport, storage, release, destruction, sale, or disposition of real or personal property taken from the premises.
- Original electronic metadata, audit logs, access logs, e-filing logs, document histories, timestamps, hashes, and backups sufficient to establish when records were created, changed, viewed, transmitted, or deleted.

XI. REQUEST FOR WRITTEN RESPONSE

Please identify in writing: (1) the exact court process authorizing physical removal on May 10, 2023; (2) the agency charged with execution; (3) the names and employment status of the persons who attended; (4) the date and time the executing agency received the process; (5) the date and time of posting/service; (6) the return or completion record; (7) the authority for any private persons participating; and (8) the location of all records responsive to this Notice.

If an agency maintains that no responsive record exists, the Estate/Trust requests a written statement identifying the record systems searched, date ranges searched, search terms or identifiers used, applicable retention schedules, whether responsive records were destroyed or transferred, and the person responsible for the search.

XII. RESERVATION

Nothing in this Notice waives any claim, defense, objection, property interest, trust interest, constitutional right, evidentiary position, or remedy. The Estate/Trust expressly reserves the right to supplement this Notice as additional certified records, investigator materials, video, photographs, public records, and agency responses are obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

Prince Ra Hotep El
Executor / Trustee / Authorized Representative
Monica Rene Hall Estate/Business Trust

Date: June 28, 2026

Signature:

Envoy Prince Ra Hotep El Sultan
All Rights Reserved UCC 1-308

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that a true and correct copy of this Notice, together with the identified exhibits, was transmitted or served upon the receiving governmental entities by the method(s) indicated below.

X Certified Mail **X** Electronic Mail ☐ Personal/Process Service ☐ Other: __________________

Date of Service: September 4, 2026

By: Chief Justice Ali

Chief Justice Ali
UCC 1–308

AUTHORITIES CONSULTED

Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 40, including NRS 40.280, NRS 40.420 and NRS 40.425; Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 258; and Clark County's published Las Vegas Township Constable eviction-process materials. These authorities are cited for the procedural questions presented and do not, by themselves, determine the disputed facts.

SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS REQUIRING A RECORD-SUPPORTED RESPONSE

A response stating only that the State, Court, County, municipality, Constable, or other governmental entity "was not involved" will not resolve the documentary questions presented by this Notice. Each recipient is requested to answer the following from its actual records and to identify the supporting document, custodian, case entry, recording number, or statutory authority relied upon.

1. If the June 22, 2018 transaction identified LeaderOne Financial as the original lender, identify the complete instrument chain by which any enforceable interest was later transferred or assigned to Fannie Mae, PennyMac, or another entity.
2. If the Estate/Trust records reflect tender and satisfaction of the obligation before the later foreclosure activity, identify the specific unpaid obligation that allegedly remained, the amount claimed due, the creditor legally entitled to enforce it, and the evidence relied upon.
3. Identify the precise deed of trust, note, assignment, endorsement, beneficiary designation, servicing authority, or other instrument that allegedly supplied the legal predicate for foreclosure at the time the Nevada foreclosure machinery was invoked.
4. Identify who initiated or requested foreclosure mediation concerning 8237 Fawn Brook Court, the date it was initiated, the statutory pathway used, all fees paid, and every notice allegedly served upon the Trust, Trustee, Executor, or registered agent.
5. If the Trust, Trustee, and Executor did not contractually agree to mediation with LeaderOne, identify the statute, rule, filing, notice, and jurisdictional facts relied upon to place the property into the Nevada Foreclosure Mediation Program.
6. Identify the governmental office, court, Administrative Office of the Courts unit, district court, mediator, advisory-panel participant, or other official who authorized, assigned, processed, certified, supervised, or reviewed the property-specific mediation.
7. Explain how the foreclosure-mediation process was applied to the property in light of the earlier court and public records that the Estate/Trust contends reflected tender, satisfaction, releases, title interests, and foreign-judgment filings concerning the property and parties.
8. If the underlying transaction was treated as a private creditor-debtor matter, identify exactly what act invoked Nevada governmental or judicial machinery and what evidence demonstrated that the party invoking that machinery possessed an enforceable interest.
9. Identify whether the foreign-judgment filings were ever vacated, stayed, set aside, rejected, or otherwise deprived of legal effect. If so, provide the order, docket entry, date, issuing judicial officer, notice of hearing, and proof of service. If not, explain how later governmental action accounted for the existing filed and sealed record.
10. Identify the precise legal process allegedly authorizing physical removal from the property on May 10, 2023 at approximately 1:00 p.m., including any extension, reissuance, new writ, posting, return, or order effective after the stated May 4, 2023 time limitation.
11. If the Constable did not execute the May 10 event and law-enforcement/internal-affairs records do not identify the persons present as police officers, identify who those persons were, who authorized them, and the lawful authority under which they entered or participated.
12. For every assertion that a governmental entity 'was not involved,' identify the scope of that statement: whether it means the entity was not the lender, creditor, foreclosing beneficiary, plaintiff, executing agency, mediator, supervising body, court, recorder, or other governmental participant. A generalized denial should specify which form of involvement is being denied.

REQUEST CONCERNING ANY 'NO INVOLVEMENT' RESPONSE. If any recipient again responds that it was not involved, the Estate/Trust requests that the recipient identify the records searched, custodians contacted, date range, case/property identifiers used, retention schedules reviewed, and the factual basis for that conclusion. The response should also distinguish direct participation from judicial, administrative, recording, supervisory, enforcement, or ministerial involvement.

EXHIBIT

DOCUMENTED NEVADA RECORD CONTRADICTIONS, CHAIN-OF-TITLE QUESTIONS, AND REQUEST FOR EXPLANATION

To Be Attached to Previously Filed Foreign-Judgment and Supporting Records

I. PURPOSE OF EXHIBIT

This Exhibit is submitted as a supplemental record and set of questions arising from documents already filed, recorded, certified, or otherwise preserved concerning the subject Nevada property. It is intended to identify apparent contradictions in the public and judicial record and to request identification of the specific instruments, parties, authority, and governmental acts relied upon in any later foreclosure, mediation, restitution, transfer, sale, or dispossession.

II. PRIOR RECORDED AND JUDICIAL NOTICE

1. The Clark County Recorder certified a recorded document as a true and correct copy of the original on record and supplied an official Titan Seal and blockchain identifier. The certified record reflects Instrument No. 201806260001916.

2. Before the 2023 dispossession, Case No. A-22-849976-C was electronically filed in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada, on April 28, 2022, under Clerk of the Court Steven D. Grierson. That filing sought removal of instruments affecting the property and placed the title/instrument dispute into Nevada's judicial record.

3. The prior filing asserted, among other things, that tender had been made in March 2019 and challenged later-recorded instruments. The later affidavit record likewise identifies MERS in connection with LeaderOne Financial Corporation and disputes subsequent assignments, conveyances, and enforcement.

III. MATERIAL CHAIN-OF-TITLE AND AUTHORITY QUESTIONS

1. Identify every person or entity that claimed to be lender, beneficiary, servicer, trustee, substituted trustee, owner, purchaser, or successor in interest from the original transaction through the eventual dispossession and any later purported sale.

2. For every change in lender, beneficiary, trustee, servicer, or ownership, identify the recorded instrument number, execution date, recording date, signatory, notary, consideration, and legal authority supporting that change.

3. If MERS was nominee or beneficiary in the original transaction, identify the instrument by which MERS lawfully conveyed or assigned the relevant interest and identify the party receiving it.

4. Identify the instrument and evidentiary basis by which NDSC, PennyMac, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), or any other subsequently appearing entity obtained enforceable authority over the property.

5. Explain how enforcement could proceed if the obligation and title had already been formally disputed and tender documentation had previously been placed into the judicial and public record.

6. Identify the original note, original deed-of-trust authority, complete payment history, wire history, proof of funds, payoff accounting, and reconciliation relied upon by the party claiming a remaining debt.

7. If a mediation occurred, identify the statute, contract clause, court order, written consent, or other authority authorizing that mediation, and identify every legal party who received notice and participated.

8. If the original contract with LeaderOne contained no mediation provision applicable to the later proceeding, identify the independent legal authority relied upon to impose or conduct mediation.

9. Identify the governmental agency, court, mediator, trustee, or other actor that verified the identity and authority of the purported creditor or owner before any foreclosure or dispossession action was permitted to proceed.

10. If a later purchaser or seller claimed ownership, identify the complete chain of title establishing how title reached that party and identify the disposition of any sale proceeds.

IV. GOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPATION AND DISPOSSESSION QUESTIONS

1. Identify each Nevada governmental officer, court, constable, law-enforcement agency, recorder, mediator, or other public actor who participated in, authorized, recorded, enforced, or facilitated the challenged proceedings.

2. Identify the precise writ, order, warrant, return, execution record, service record, incident report, body-camera record, dispatch record, or other governmental record authorizing the physical removal from the property.

3. Explain the legal effect and duration of the Temporary Writ of Restitution dated April 27, 2023, including the handwritten effective date and time of May 4, 2023 at 5:00 p.m., and identify the authority relied upon for any execution occurring on May 10, 2023.

4. Identify the governmental or private status of every person physically present and participating in the May 10, 2023 removal, including the agency or employer under whose authority each person acted.

5. If the relevant constable or law-enforcement personnel had no record of the eviction or removal, identify who directed the persons appearing at the property and what lawful authority they possessed.

6. Identify all records showing who took custody or control of the premises, keys, personal property, or access to the property after the removal.

V. RECORDING, FRAUD-WARNING, AND VERIFICATION QUESTIONS

Nevada's own public fraud warnings, as described in the supporting affidavit, addressed seller impersonation, falsified documents, unauthorized transfers, suspicious notarization, identity-verification failures, and rapid wiring of proceeds. The existence of such warnings does not itself establish that fraud occurred in this matter. It does, however, make verification of the underlying authority and identity of the persons asserting ownership or enforcement rights a material factual question.

1. What identity-verification procedures were performed before later instruments, transfers, assignments, foreclosure documents, or sale documents were accepted or relied upon?

2. Were the original signatures, electronic signatures, notarizations, assignments, and authority of each signing party independently verified? If so, identify the verification records.

3. Did any Nevada agency compare the later asserted ownership or creditor interests against the previously filed judicial challenge, tender records, and recorded title dispute? If not, explain why.

4. If the Recorder's certification establishes that an instrument is a true and correct copy of what is on record but does not adjudicate the substantive validity of the underlying transaction, identify who actually determined that the underlying instrument was legally enforceable.

VI. REQUEST FOR RECONCILIATION OF THE STATE'S POSITION

The State's prior position denying liability should be reconciled with the governmental records and acts described above. The central inquiry is not whether the Recorder merely accepted a document for recording, but whether identifiable Nevada judicial, recording, mediation, constable, enforcement, or other governmental acts materially participated in a chain of events culminating in dispossession while the underlying title, party identity, tender, assignment, and enforcement authority were already disputed.

Accordingly, the receiving parties are requested to answer the following central question:

> *How can the State or municipality maintain that it was not involved if governmental offices, courts, recording systems, mediation processes, writs, or enforcement mechanisms were used in the sequence*

that produced the challenged dispossession? If the State maintains that no governmental actor was involved, identify the private actors responsible and the lawful authority under which they acted.

VII. EVIDENTIARY DISTINCTION AND RESERVATION

This Exhibit does not treat the mere recording of an instrument as proof that the underlying transaction was valid. Nor does a general governmental fraud warning, standing alone, prove discriminatory intent or fraud in this specific matter. Rather, the cited records are presented to require a document-based reconciliation of the chain of title, authority to enforce, notice, timing, governmental participation, and disposition of property and proceeds.

All allegations of fraud, discriminatory treatment, wrongful foreclosure, unlawful dispossession, title irregularity, and related injury remain allegations or claims except to the extent independently established by certified records, admissible evidence, or final adjudication. All rights, claims, objections, remedies, and previously asserted positions are expressly reserved.

VIII. SUPPORTING RECORDS REFERENCED

Clark County Recorder certified copy / Official Titan Seal, Instrument No. 201806260001916, certification dated September 20, 2022.

Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada, Case No. A-22-849976-C, electronically filed April 28, 2022.

Affidavit of Fraud, Prior Notice, Title Irregularities, and Failure to Prevent Wrongful Foreclosure.

Temporary Writ of Restitution dated April 27, 2023, reflecting an effective date/time written as May 4, 2023 at 5:00 p.m.

Apostille Declaration and Certification of Foreign Judgment and accompanying chain-of-title materials.

Previously filed foreign-judgment, public-record, agency, police, title, tender, and supporting exhibits.

Submitted as an Exhibit and incorporated by reference into the previously filed record.

IX. NEVADA SUPREME COURT / FORECLOSURE MEDIATION PROGRAM — TRUSTEE AUTHORITY, NOTICE, AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS

A. Supreme Court institutional involvement. Nevada's foreclosure-mediation framework is not purely private. NRS 107.086 authorizes a statutory foreclosure-mediation process, and the Nevada Supreme Court adopted Foreclosure Mediation Rules through Administrative Docket ADKT 0435. Nevada Judiciary materials also identify the Supreme Court's Administrative Office of the Courts as responsible for appointing foreclosure mediators, with Nevada District Courts assigning mediators to individual matters. Accordingly, where that governmental framework is invoked against a particular property, the record should identify the lawful statutory predicate, the qualified trustee/beneficiary, the notice provided, the mediator assignment, and the parties whose interests were being mediated.

B. Trustee qualification under NRS 107.028. NRS 107.028 limits who may serve as trustee under a Nevada deed of trust and provides that a trustee may not be the beneficiary for purposes of exercising the power of sale under NRS 107.080. The statute further prohibits a qualified trustee from lending its name or corporate capacity to an unqualified person or acting to circumvent the statutory qualifications. These requirements make the identity and qualification of the person purporting to exercise trustee powers a threshold evidentiary issue.

C. Substitution of trustee must be recorded. NRS 107.028(5) provides that appointment of a new trustee is not effective until the substitution of trustee is recorded in the county recorder's office where the real property is located. Covenant No. 9 in NRS 107.030 likewise provides for appointment of another trustee by an instrument executed and acknowledged by the beneficiary and describes the vesting of the substituted trustee's powers upon recording. Thus, if a person or entity that was not the original trustee purported to exercise trustee powers, the record should contain the operative recorded substitution and evidence that the appointing beneficiary possessed authority to make that appointment.

D. Mediation does not cure a defective foreclosure predicate. NRS 107.086 can supply a statutory mediation mechanism even when the original private contract contains no mediation clause. But the existence of the mediation statute does not itself establish that every person invoking foreclosure authority is a qualified trustee, lawful beneficiary, note holder, servicer, or otherwise authorized party. The property-specific record must establish the legal capacity in which each participant acted.

E. Notice and participation. A central issue is whether the record title holder, Trustee, Executor, or other legally authorized representative received the notices required by the applicable foreclosure-mediation procedure. If the Trust did not request mediation, did not receive required notice, did not pay or authorize mediation fees, and did not appear through an authorized representative, the State and participating entities should identify the exact statutory pathway and documentary record by which the property was nevertheless placed into mediation.

F. Due Process question. If governmental foreclosure machinery was used while the purported foreclosing participant lacked the authority required by Nevada law, or if required notice and an opportunity to be heard were absent, the resulting deprivation raises a serious procedural due-process question under the Fourteenth Amendment. This Exhibit does not declare that constitutional liability has already been adjudicated; it demands identification of the process actually afforded and the authority of the parties against whom the Trust was required to proceed.

G. Contracts Clause theory — preserved but not overstated. The Estate/Trust further preserves a Contracts Clause theory to the extent governmental action materially altered or impaired enforceable contractual rights. Because generally applicable foreclosure statutes may regulate contractual remedies without necessarily violating the Contracts Clause, the constitutional question should be tied to the specific governmental action alleged here: whether Nevada governmental machinery treated an unauthorized person as possessing rights under the deed of trust or otherwise imposed a legal relationship unsupported by the original contract and lawful chain of authority.

H. Standing / entitlement to enforce. The Estate/Trust requests production of the original or otherwise legally sufficient note evidence, deed of trust, endorsements, assignments, beneficiary records, servicing authority, and recorded substitution of trustee. Nevada precedent, including Edelstein v. Bank of New York Mellon, addresses the relationship between the note and deed of trust and the authority necessary to foreclose. The precise legal issue should therefore be framed as entitlement and statutory authority to enforce, rather than assuming that the mere appearance of a later entity in the record established foreclosure rights.

I. Sanctions and coercive consequences. To the extent the applicable mediation framework imposed fees, attendance obligations, good-faith requirements, sanctions, loss of mediation protections, or other consequences, the State should identify the safeguards ensuring that those coercive consequences were not imposed in favor of an entity lacking the legally required authority. The existence of governmental consequences makes proof of party identity, notice, and authority especially important.

J. Separation-of-powers / state-action question. The Nevada Supreme Court's adoption and administration of foreclosure-mediation rules is governmental action undertaken pursuant to statutory authority. That fact does not, standing alone, establish an Article III separation-of-powers violation. The question preserved here is narrower: whether judicial or administrative machinery was used to advance a private foreclosure without first satisfying the statutory prerequisites governing trustee qualification, substitution, notice, and authority to exercise the power of sale.

DOCUMENTS AND ANSWERS DEMANDED FROM THE STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL, JUDICIAL, AND PRIVATE ACTORS

1. Identify the original trustee named in the deed of trust and every later purported substituted trustee.
2. Produce every recorded Substitution of Trustee and identify its Clark County instrument number, execution date, recording date, beneficiary executing it, and authority of that beneficiary.
3. Identify the NRS 107.028 qualification relied upon for each trustee or substituted trustee.
4. Identify who recorded or transmitted the Notice of Default and Election to Sell and the legal capacity in which that person acted.

5. Produce the complete chain establishing the beneficiary or other party entitled to enforce the note and deed of trust at the time mediation and foreclosure were initiated.
6. Produce the property-specific mediation petition/election, fee records, assignment notice, scheduling notice, proof of service, attendance record, mediator statement, certificate, and any sanctions or recommendations.
7. Identify every Nevada Supreme Court/AOC, District Court, Home Means Nevada, mediator-program, Clark County, Recorder, District Attorney, Constable, law-enforcement, or other governmental actor who processed, assigned, recorded, reviewed, enforced, or relied upon the mediation or foreclosure documents.
8. Identify the legal and employment status of every person who appeared at the property claiming or appearing to exercise police, constable, eviction, foreclosure, possession, locksmith, property-management, or governmental authority.
9. If any recipient maintains that Nevada or its subdivisions were 'not involved,' distinguish direct creditor status from judicial, administrative, recording, mediation, supervisory, enforcement, ministerial, or police-power involvement and identify the records supporting that denial.

CORE QUESTION PRESENTED. If the original private transaction identified LeaderOne Financial and the Trust's records reflect subsequent tender/satisfaction, while later entities and substituted trustees appeared without a documented, legally sufficient chain of authority, what precise statutory, recorded, contractual, and jurisdictional facts authorized Nevada's foreclosure-mediation and enforcement machinery to proceed against the Trust property, and what notice and opportunity to be heard were actually afforded to the lawful Trust representatives?

IMPORTANT LEGAL QUALIFICATION. This Exhibit does not assume that absence of a contractual mediation clause alone invalidates statutory mediation, nor that every defect in an assignment automatically voids a foreclosure. It requires the participating actors to identify the actual statutory prerequisites, recorded substitutions, entitlement to enforce, notice, and governmental process relied upon in this specific matter.

EXHIBIT

NEVADA FANNIE MAE IMPERSONATION / TITLE-FRAUD CASES AND ALDRIDGE PITE LLP'S DOCUMENTED FANNIE MAE REPRESENTATION

Submitted for comparison, notice, preservation, and demand for equal identity-and-authority scrutiny

I. PURPOSE AND LIMITATION

This Exhibit identifies separate Nevada and federal cases that are relevant to the Estate/Trust's demand that every person or entity claiming authority through the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) be required to prove that authority. The cases are not offered as proof that the actors in those cases participated in the Estate/Trust's property matter. In particular, Ernest C. Aldridge is an individual and is not shown by these records to be affiliated with Aldridge Pite LLP merely because they share the name 'Aldridge.' The relevance is the documented subject matter: Fannie Mae identity/authority, Nevada real-property instruments, Clark County recording, and Aldridge Pite LLP's documented representation of Fannie Mae in Nevada litigation.

II. ERNEST C. ALDRIDGE v. STATE OF NEVADA — NEVADA SUPREME COURT NO. 88853 (OCT. 23, 2025)

In Ernest C. Aldridge v. State of Nevada, No. 88853, the Supreme Court of Nevada affirmed Aldridge's judgment of conviction. The Court described the underlying conduct as impersonating Fannie Mae and recording fraudulent deeds to gain ownership of and access to multiple Las Vegas-area properties. The Court further explained that a Nevada grand jury had indicted Aldridge in 2019 on burglary, theft, and fraud charges, and that a prior federal judgment had quieted title in Fannie Mae's favor.

Relevance to this Exhibit: Nevada's highest court has expressly confronted a scheme involving false use of Fannie Mae identity/authority and recorded real-property instruments. The Estate/Trust therefore requests equivalent scrutiny of the actual authority of every party that purported to act for, through, or on behalf of Fannie Mae in the subject property matter.

III. FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION v. WILLIS / ALDRIDGE — DISTRICT OF NEVADA AND NINTH CIRCUIT

In earlier federal litigation, Federal National Mortgage Association brought claims concerning Nevada properties against Clarence Moses Willis, Ernest C. Aldridge, and others. In the Ninth Circuit's June 9, 2020 memorandum in Federal National Mortgage Association v. Willis, Nos. 18-15848 and 18-16637, the court identified Laurel I. Handley and Anthony R. Sassi of Aldridge Pite LLP as counsel for Fannie Mae.

This establishes a documented attorney-client representation relationship in Nevada litigation between Aldridge Pite LLP attorneys and Fannie Mae. It does not, by itself, establish Aldridge Pite LLP's authority in any different property or transaction. Property-specific authority must still be shown from the actual retainer, servicing/foreclosure authority, deed-of-trust chain, and applicable recorded instruments.

IV. WILLIS AND ALDRIDGE v. FANNIE MAE, ALDRIDGE PITE LLP, ET AL. — D. NEV. NO. 3:23-CV-00379

On August 2, 2023, Clarence M. Willis and Ernest C. Aldridge filed a civil action in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, Case No. 3:23-cv-00379-MMD-EJY. The docket identifies the defendants as Federal National Mortgage Association, Aldridge Pite LLP, Laurel I. Handley, Krista J. Nielson, and Anthony R. Sassi. The docket further records appearances and filings by Aldridge Pite LLP attorneys and identifies the action as a civil-rights matter under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

The fact that Fannie Mae and Aldridge Pite LLP were co-defendants in that later lawsuit does not establish wrongdoing by either defendant. It does, however, independently confirm that the law firm and named attorneys were intertwined with the prior Fannie Mae Nevada property litigation that Willis and Aldridge later challenged.

V. NINTH CIRCUIT NO. 23-3104 — ALDRIDGE v. FANNIE MAE, ALDRIDGE PITE LLP, ET AL. (JAN. 28, 2026)

The 2023 district-court action proceeded to the Ninth Circuit as No. 23-3104. The Ninth Circuit's January 28, 2026 memorandum expressly lists Fannie Mae, Aldridge Pite LLP, Krista J. Nielson, Anthony R. Sassi, and Laurel I. Handley as appellees. The memorandum dismissed Ernest Aldridge's appeal because he did not sign or separately file the required opening brief; it did not adjudicate that Aldridge Pite LLP committed Fannie Mae impersonation or title fraud.

This limitation is important: the case caption documents the parties and litigation relationship, but it is not a finding that Aldridge Pite LLP engaged in the criminal conduct attributed to Ernest Aldridge in the separate Nevada Supreme Court case.

VI. ADDITIONAL NEVADA RECORDS SHOW ALDRIDGE PITE LLP REPRESENTING FANNIE MAE

Other District of Nevada records likewise identify Aldridge Pite LLP attorneys as counsel for Fannie Mae. For example, filings in 1597 Ashfield Valley Trust v. Federal National Mortgage Association System, No. 2:14-cv-02123, identify Laurel I. Handley and Jory C. Garabedian of Aldridge Pite LLP as attorneys for Fannie Mae. A 2016 order in Federal National Mortgage Association v. Willis, No. 2:15-cv-02366, states that Aldridge Pite LLP would continue to represent Fannie Mae after attorney Krista J. Nielson was removed from the electronic service list.

VII. COMPARATIVE ISSUE PRESENTED BY THE ESTATE/TRUST

The Estate/Trust's position is not that the shared word 'Aldridge' establishes a connection between Ernest Aldridge and Aldridge Pite LLP. Rather, the Estate/Trust presents the following consistency issue:

> *Nevada prosecuted and its Supreme Court affirmed consequences against an individual for falsely assuming Fannie Mae identity/authority and using recorded instruments to interfere with Nevada real property. At the same time, Aldridge Pite LLP is independently documented as having represented Fannie Mae in Nevada real-property litigation. Therefore, in the Estate/Trust's separate property matter, Nevada and every private actor claiming through Fannie Mae should be required to produce property-specific proof that Fannie Mae actually possessed an enforceable interest and that each law firm, trustee, servicer, mediator participant, and foreclosure actor possessed lawful authority derived from that interest.*

VIII. DOCUMENTS DEMANDED FOR THE SUBJECT PROPERTY

1. Every instrument establishing how Fannie Mae acquired any interest in the specific LeaderOne-originated obligation.

2. The original note or legally sufficient evidence of the note, together with every endorsement, allonge, transfer, and custodial record relied upon.

3. The original deed of trust and every recorded assignment affecting the beneficiary interest.

4. Every recorded Substitution of Trustee, including the authority of the beneficiary that executed the substitution.

5. Every servicing agreement, power of attorney, limited power of attorney, referral, retention, or other instrument authorizing PennyMac, NDSC, Aldridge Pite LLP, or another actor to proceed concerning the property.

6. Every property-specific communication by which Fannie Mae retained, instructed, authorized, or ratified the conduct of Aldridge Pite LLP or another law firm.

7. Every mediation document identifying the beneficiary, trustee, servicer, attorney, mediator, notice recipient, and asserted amount due.

8. Every governmental record showing what verification Nevada, Clark County, the Recorder, the courts, the Foreclosure Mediation Program, the Constable, or other participating governmental body performed concerning the identity and authority of the purported creditor and foreclosure actors.

IX. NO INFERENCE FROM SHARED NAME

For avoidance of doubt, this Exhibit does not allege that Ernest C. Aldridge and Aldridge Pite LLP are related, affiliated, or part of the same enterprise based solely on the shared surname. No source reviewed for this Exhibit establishes such a relationship. Any such connection would require independent competent evidence.

X. AUTHORITIES / PUBLIC CASE RECORDS

• Ernest C. Aldridge v. State of Nevada, Supreme Court of Nevada, No. 88853, Order of Affirmance, Oct. 23, 2025.

• Federal National Mortgage Association v. Willis, Ninth Circuit Nos. 18-15848 & 18-16637, memorandum disposition, June 9, 2020.

• Willis et al. v. Federal National Mortgage Association et al., U.S. District Court, District of Nevada, No. 3:23-cv-00379-MMD-EJY, filed Aug. 2, 2023.

• Aldridge et al. v. Federal National Mortgage Association et al., Ninth Circuit No. 23-3104, memorandum disposition, Jan. 28, 2026.

• 1597 Ashfield Valley Trust et al. v. Federal National Mortgage Association System et al., D. Nev. No. 2:14-cv-02123-JCM-GWF.

• Federal National Mortgage Association v. Willis et al., D. Nev. No. 2:15-cv-02366-JCM-GWF, Order dated Nov. 15, 2016.

RESERVATION: This Exhibit is offered for notice, comparison, preservation, and a demand for documentary verification. It does not convert allegations in unrelated cases into findings concerning the Estate/Trust's property. The Estate/Trust reserves all claims and the right to supplement this Exhibit with certified dockets, recorded instruments, investigator reports, licensing records, and property-specific evidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HOME | FILE A COMPLAINT | CONSUMER ALERTS | INDUSTRY ALERTS | BEC | RANSOMWARE | ELDER FRAUD | COMMON SCAMS

Victim Information

Name:	prince ra hotep el
Are you reporting on behalf of a business?	Yes
Business Name:	Melchizedeck Priesthood El LLC
Is the incident currently impacting business operations?	Yes
Age:	50 - 59
Address:	8237 Fawn Brook Ct
Address (continued):	
Suite/Apt./Mail Stop:	
City:	Las Vegas
County:	Clark
Country:	United States of America
State:	Nevada
Zip Code/Route:	89149
Phone Number:	7028594949
Email Address:	princerakingel@gmail.com
Business IT POC, if applicable:	
Other Business POC, if applicable:	

Financial Transaction(s)

Transaction Type:	CreditCard
If other, please specify:	Title Theft on property
Transaction Amount:	399000.00
Transaction Date:	2/23/2023
Was the money sent?	No

Victim Bank Name:	
Victim Bank Address:	
Victim Bank Address (continued):	
Victim Bank Suite/Mail Stop:	
Victim Bank City:	
Victim Bank Country:	
Victim Bank State:	
Victim Bank Zip Code/Route:	
Victim Name on Account:	
Victim Account Number:	

Recipient Bank Name:	
Recipient Bank Address:	
Recipient Bank Address (continued):	
Recipient Bank Suite/Mail Stop:	
Recipient Bank City:	
Recipient Bank Country:	
Recipient Bank State:	
Recipient Bank Zip Code/Route:	
Recipient Name on Account:	
Recipient Bank Routing Number:	
Recipient Account Number:	
Recipient Bank SWIFT Code:	

Description of Incident

Provide a description of the incident and how you were victimized. Provide information not captured elsewhere in this complaint form.

On May 10, 2023 my family and I were forced from our home by three armed alleged Constable officers. They would not give their names or identification.The men were accompanied by the HOA Board member Jimmy H. Secretary and Ronal C. President. Also a man named Jim Hastings of Hastings Ltd. They claimed we were being evicted. I asked for a warrant they couldn't provide one. The gave me a letter from the man outside now known as Jim Hastings claiming he was working for and with Aldridge Pite Haan LLP aka Aldridge Pite LLP and FannieMae. Without verification nor a warrant and neither a 24 hour notice they proceeded to force me and my family from our abode home without a 24 hour notice warning, not allowing us to gather clothing food cars etc,.. from the home. Rather this issue began June 22, 2018.
We purchased the property June 22, 2018 and thereafter made attempts to file in the county the Clerk Recorder and Assessor refused our records for the public to prevent any identity theft, further attempts to claim our Title and home. The HOA Issues began the day we moved in, since being in the home we've experience hate words such as the N-Word, Monkeys guerrillas and was stated by board members that we should go back to Africa. Also recently we've been called Muslims when we are not rather our Religious beliefs and history is that of the Hebrew Kemetic people we ascend from.
Damages - Our home have been broken into multiple times, we've been chased from our own home three times as we've tried to gather belongings personal and private. Our locks have broken keys inside them and a lock and chain on our front gate driveway. Paint that appears to be a swastika or similar thereto which appears when it rains or when water hits the driveway. Many men and women since being in the property our home, have tried to enter the home. When we asked who are they looking for they all would say "Corey said I can come live here!"
Another man would appear attempting to try the key code on the front door claiming the owner said he could come and stay in our home. The people whom were creating this story is the HOA BOARD MEMBERS since being fully teamed all the men all four [4] of them with a surveillance team that drive around the neighborhood 24 7. Parking on the side of our home for more that four hours at a time.
Our pool have been damaged for the past five years, we've had to have the pool pump replaced, three times, our front door and windows and the back have been egged and dead rodents placed in our pool and around our home on many occasions since living in the home. We are the original owners since June 22, 2018. We have the property placed in a private off shore trust.
Our mail stolen and redirected, identity used to collect checks from the IRS which we have had to dispute for the past three years. For the past five years we've gotten fraudulent mail claiming it was from the IRS when it wasn't. They also schemed into previous employers information claiming to be the IRS and took more than $104,000.00 between the years 2020 and 2023, when we found out it was the law firm Aldridge Pite LLP doing this along with the HOA.
The entire time they were setting up a Title theft on our property with the assistance from former employees of our title company Fidelity National Tittle Insurance Company FNF. We contacted the Title Company March 15, 2021 and they responded in letter. We demanded and requested that they release the title insurance so that we could move the property into a private Estate Trust and get our own Title insurance in the case that someone would attempt to make theft of the Title on the property, they suggested that that could not honor the demand and request and two of their employees would leave the company join American Title Co... and Aldridge Pite Haan LLP law firm just after the letter dated April 5, 2021.
CYBER CRIMES HATE CRIMES - Since being in the home our wifi routers and computers have been hacked by the HOA BOARD OF DIRECTORS or those in pursuit of being on the board of the HOA. They have access to a Stingray Cell Tower Simulator and other spying instruments. They could access our cameras wifi and computers, changing files and deleting files as well altering files. They also had access to our private documents social security numbers cards and other legal and lawful identifying documents filed and stored on our hard drives and backup drives.
The Cyber Threat Malicious - Cyber activity threatened our right to privacy and our safety and our national and economic security. We have made attempts to report this to the FBI's cyber strategy plan which is to impose risk and consequences on cyber adversaries. The FBI's goal is to change the behavior of criminals and nation-states who believe they can compromise U.S. networks, steal financial and intellectual property, and put critical infrastructure at risk without facing risk themselves. In able for them to do this, they would use our unique mix of authorities, capabilities, and partnerships to impose consequences against our cyber adversaries.
The FBI is the lead federal agency for investigating cyber attacks and intrusions. We collect and share intelligence and engage with victims while working to unmask those committing malicious cyber activities, wherever they are. We know they are all locally within the Jurisdiction of Nevada Clark County.
Notice of Title Theft - Takes place when a Home title theft is a type of real estate fraud where someone uses a homeowner's personal information to forge a deed and steal their home. The thief may apply for a home equity loan or line of credit in the homeowner's name and then fail to make payments exposing the owner to foreclosure and credit damage. In the case of unoccupied homes, like secondary residences, the fraudster might sell the house without the owner's knowledge or rent out the property without permission.
This was committed by home title theft by phishing schemes, malware, data breaches, unsecured Wi-Fi networks and mail theft. Theft of sensitive documents like their deed or a mortgage statement. Here's how home title theft typically happens: Phishin. Phishing occurs when a criminal pretends to be a legitimate company or individual to get a homeowner's personal information.
They may do this by sending an email or letter that looks like it's from a bank or government agency or by calling the homeowner and pretending to be someone they're not. This was not done by Leader One, PennyMac nor FannieMae but by R. Samuel Ehlers and Jim Hastings. It has been reported that the HOA had been phishing the home owners wifi and taking information from the computers hard drives.
We have several hard drives in the home that Jim Hastings the HOA Board and R. Samuel Ehlers want to duplicate copy or theft in order to cover up this matter.
Signs that we made complaints and claims that our home was the target of title theft.

Receiving bills or collection notices for accounts you didn't open
Being denied credit because of information on your credit report you don't recognize
Receiving a notice from the IRS that you have unpaid taxes

Getting calls from debt collectors for debts you don’t owe
Discovering your home has been rented out or sold

Information About The Subject(s) Who Victimized You

Name:	R. Samuel Ehlers Esq.
Business Name:	Aldridge Pite LLP
Address:	4375 Jutland Drive
Address (continued):	
Suite/Apt./Mail Stop:	Ste 200
City:	San Diego
Country:	United States of America
State:	California
Zip Code/Route:	92117
Phone Number:	
Email Address:	sehlers@aldridgepite.com
Website:	http://www.aph-law.com
IP Address:	

Other Information

If an email was used in this incident, please provide a copy of the entire email including full email headers.

Al Moroccan Consulate for indigenous peoples <consulatecourtt13@gmail.com>
Attachments
Tue, Jun 6, 8:00 AM (5 days ago)

to fheowebmanager, Info, docketclerk, Marlon, jim, Mary, info, Nancy, bcc: kduke

The Original Lender PennyMac Paid in full Cc R. Samuel Ehlers former employer Fidelity National Title
There are a lot of inconsistencies and coincidences with the Law Firm and the alleged Hatings Jim FannieMae partnership. It seems he has training but he is not affiliated

Jim Hastings
Hastings Brokerage, Ltd.
B.0043423.CORP
(702) 240-5448
2575 SOUTH CIMARRON ROAD, SUITE 102
LAS VEGAS, NV 89117

R. Samuel Ehlers
374 East 720 South
Orem, UT 84058
sehlers@aldridgepite.com
In-House Litigation Attorney at Fidelity National Law Group at Fidelity National Title
Fidelity National Title
Sep 2021 - Dec 20214 months
Las Vegas, Nevada, United States

LeaderOne Financial Corporation
Mortgage lender
Lighton Plaza 7500 College Blvd #1150,
Overland Park, KS 66210

Are there any other witnesses or victims to this incident?

princess emilily hotep el

If you have reported this incident to other law enforcement or government agencies, please provide the name, phone number, email, date reported, report number, etc.

This was reported to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Case No... ID # 232019-10413939, 230313-10580559 230313-10580753 190515-4070350 190607-4130888 190607-4131200 190607-4131201 190611-4138116 190611-4138138 190611-4138139 190716-4229300 190804-4280668 190804-4280694 200207-4734432 200207-4734510 200207-4734511 200716-5256226 200716-5256227 200716-5256228 200716-5256572 200716-5256669 200716-5256670 200716-5256671 200716-5257660 201202-5744610 201202-5744818 210323-6284607 230219-10413939

221115-9765387 Company ALDRIDGE PITE HAAN, LLP ALLY BANK TRANSUNION INTERMEDIATE HOLDINGS, INC. EXPERIAN TRANSUNION INTERMEDIATE HOLDINGS, INC. EQUIFAX, INC. Equifax Information Services LLC TRANSUNION EXPERIAN Equifax Information Services LLC Experian Information Solutions Inc., The Federal Trade Commission Case No..., The LVMPD Constable Case No.... 23LVTC010469, Department of Justice....., FBI,.... FHA Office of inspector General File # H-23-4050, NEVADA ATTORNEY GENERAL CASE NO. 9114, FRB Complaints,

Check here if this an update to a previously filed complaint: □

Who Filed the Complaint

Were you the victim in the incident described above? Yes
Name:
Business Name:
Phone Number:
Email Address:

Digital Signature

By digitally signing this document, I affirm that the information I provided is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that providing false information could make me subject to fine, imprisonment, or both. (Title 18, U.S.Code, Section 1001)

Digital Signature: princerahotepel-bey
Thank you. Your complaint was submitted to the IC3. Please save or print a copy of your complaint before closing this window.
This is the only time you will have to make a copy of your complaint.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION HOME FILE A COMPLAINT CONSUMER ALERTS INDUSTRY ALERTS BEC RANSOMWARE ELDER FRAUD COMMON SCAMS

Victim Information

Name:	princess emilily hotep el
Are you reporting on behalf of a business?	
Business Name:	Monica Rene Hall Estate Trust BT
Is the incident currently impacting business operations?	Yes
Age:	50 - 59
Address:	8237 Fawn Brook Ct
Address (continued):	
Suite/Apt./Mail Stop:	
City:	Las Vegas
County:	Clark
Country:	United States of America
State:	Nevada
Zip Code/Route:	89149
Phone Number:	7028594949
Email Address:	princessemel97@gmail.com
Business IT POC, if applicable:	
Other Business POC, if applicable:	

Financial Transaction(s)

Transaction Type:	CreditCard
If other, please specify:	Title Theft on my property held within my Estate
Transaction Amount:	399000.00
Transaction Date:	5/10/2023
Was the money sent?	No

Victim Bank Name:	
Victim Bank Address:	
Victim Bank Address (continued):	
Victim Bank Suite/Mail Stop:	
Victim Bank City:	
Victim Bank Country:	
Victim Bank State:	
Victim Bank Zip Code/Route:	
Victim Name on Account:	
Victim Account Number:	

Recipient Bank Name:	
Recipient Bank Address:	
Recipient Bank Address (continued):	
Recipient Bank Suite/Mail Stop:	
Recipient Bank City:	
Recipient Bank Country:	
Recipient Bank State:	
Recipient Bank Zip Code/Route:	
Recipient Name on Account:	
Recipient Bank Routing Number:	
Recipient Account Number:	
Recipient Bank SWIFT Code:	

Description of Incident

Provide a description of the incident and how you were victimized. Provide information not captured elsewhere in this complaint form.

On May 10, 2023 my family and I were forced from our home by three armed alleged Constable officers, none were wearing body cameras nor protective body armor, this made me feel very unsafe and I didnt believe they were on duty. They would not give their names or identification.The men were accompanied by the HOA Board member Jimmy H. Secretary and Ronal C. President. Also a man named Jim Hastings of Hastings Ltd. They claimed we were being evicted. I asked for a warrant they couldn't provide one. The gave me a letter from the man outside now known as Jim Hastings claiming he was working for and with Aldridge Pite Haan LLP aka Aldridge Pite LLP and FannieMae. Without verification nor a warrant and neither a 24 hour notice they proceeded to force me and my family from our abode home without a 24 hour notice warning, not allowing us to gather clothing food cars etc,.. from the home. Rather this issue began June 22, 2018.
We purchased the property June 22, 2018 and thereafter made attempts to file in the county the Clerk Recorder and Assessor refused our records for the public to prevent any identity theft, further attempts to claim our Title and home. The HOA Issues began the day we moved in, since being in the home we've experience hate words such as the N-Word, Monkeys guerrillas and was stated by board members that we should go back to Africa. Also recently we've been called Muslims when we are not rather our Religious beliefs and history is that of the Hebrew Kemetic people we ascend from.
Damages - Our home have been broken into multiple times, we've been chased from our own home three times as we've tried to gather belongings personal and private. Our locks have broken keys inside them and a lock and chain on our front gate driveway. Paint that appears to be a swastika or similar thereto which appears when it rains or when water hits the driveway. Many men and women since being in the property our home, have tried to enter the home. When we asked who are they looking for they all would say "Corey said I can come live here!"
Another man would appear attempting to try the key code on the front door claiming the owner said he could come and stay in our home. The people whom were creating this story is the HOA BOARD MEMBERS since being fully teamed all the men all four [4] of them with a surveillance team that drive around the neighborhood 24 7. Parking on the side of our home for more that four hours at a time.
Our pool have been damaged for the past five years, we've had to have the pool pump replaced, three times, our front door and windows and the back have been egged and dead rodents placed in our pool and around our home on many occasions since living in the home. We are the original owners since June 22, 2018. We have the property placed in a private off shore trust.
Our mail stolen and redirected, identity used to collect checks from the IRS which we have had to dispute for the past three years. For the past five years we've gotten fraudulent mail claiming it was from the IRS when it wasn't. They also schemed into previous employers information claiming to be the IRS and took more than $104,000.00 between the years 2020 and 2023, when we found out it was the law firm Aldridge Pite LLP doing this along with the HOA.
The entire time they were setting up a Title theft on our property with the assistance from former employees of our title company Fidelity National Tittle Insurance Company FNF. We contacted the Title Company March 15, 2021 and they responded in letter. We demanded and requested that they release the title insurance so that we could move the property into a private Estate Trust and get our own Title insurance in the case that someone would attempt to make theft of the Title on the property, they suggested that that could not honor the demand and request and two of their employees would leave the company join American Title Co... and Aldridge Pite Haan LLP law firm just after the letter dated April 5, 2021.
CYBER CRIMES HATE CRIMES - Since being in the home our wifi routers and computers have been hacked by the HOA BOARD OF DIRECTORS or those in pursuit of being on the board of the HOA. They have access to a Stingray Cell Tower Simulator and other spying instruments. They could access our cameras wifi and computers, changing files and deleting files as well altering files. They also had access to our private documents social security numbers cards and other legal and lawful identifying documents filed and stored on our hard drives and backup drives.
The Cyber Threat Malicious - Cyber activity threatened our right to privacy and our safety and our national and economic security. We have made attempts to report this to the FBI's cyber strategy plan which is to impose risk and consequences on cyber adversaries. The FBI's goal is to change the behavior of criminals and nation-states who believe they can compromise U.S. networks, steal financial and intellectual property, and put critical infrastructure at risk without facing risk themselves. In able for them to do this, they would use our unique mix of authorities, capabilities, and partnerships to impose consequences against our cyber adversaries.
The FBI is the lead federal agency for investigating cyber attacks and intrusions. We collect and share intelligence and engage with victims while working to unmask those committing malicious cyber activities, wherever they are. We know they are all locally within the Jurisdiction of Nevada Clark County.
Notice of Title Theft - Takes place when a Home title theft is a type of real estate fraud where someone uses a homeowner's personal information to forge a deed and steal their home. The thief may apply for a home equity loan or line of credit in the homeowner's name and then fail to make payments exposing the owner to foreclosure and credit damage. In the case of unoccupied homes, like secondary residences, the fraudster might sell the house without the owner's knowledge or rent out the property without permission.
This was committed by home title theft by phishing schemes, malware, data breaches, unsecured Wi-Fi networks and mail theft. Theft of sensitive documents like their deed or a mortgage statement. Here's how home title theft typically happens: Phishin. Phishing occurs when a criminal pretends to be a legitimate company or individual to get a homeowner's personal information.
They may do this by sending an email or letter that looks like it's from a bank or government agency or by calling the homeowner and pretending to be someone they're not. This was not done by Leader One, PennyMac nor FannieMae but by R. Samuel Ehlers and Jim Hastings. It has been reported that the HOA had been phishing the home owners wifi and taking information from the computers hard drives.
We have several hard drives in the home that Jim Hastings the HOA Board and R. Samuel Ehlers want to duplicate copy or theft in order to cover up this matter.
Signs that we made complaints and claims that our home was the target of title theft.

Receiving bills or collection notices for accounts you didn't open
Being denied credit because of information on your credit report you don't recognize

Receiving a notice from the IRS that you have unpaid taxes
Getting calls from debt collectors for debts you don't owe
Discovering your home has been rented out or sold

TITLE THEFT WAS THE REASON - The reason for the hate crimes was to cover up the title theft.
We made the Federal Government aware and gave notice of Hate Crimes Against Indigenous people, Title 42, U.S.C., Section 14141 - Pattern and Practice This civil statute was a provision within the Crime Control Act of 1994 and makes it unlawful for any governmental authority, or agent thereof, or any person acting on behalf of a governmental authority, to engage in a pattern or practice of conduct by law enforcement officers or by officials or employees of any governmental agency with responsibility for the administration of juvenile justice or the incarceration of juveniles that deprives persons of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Whenever the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that a violation has occurred, the Attorney General, for or in the name of the United States, may in a civil action obtain appropriate equitable and declaratory relief to eliminate the pattern or practice. Types of misconduct covered include, among other things: Excessive ForceDiscriminatory Harassment False Arrest Coercive Sexual Conduct, Unlawful Stops, Searches, or ArrestsFederal Civil Rights Statutes Title 18, U.S.C., Section 249 - Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act... Title 18, U.S.C., Section 241 - Conspiracy Against Rights... Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 - Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law... Title 18, U.S.C., Section 245 - Federally Protected Activities... Title 18, U.S.C., Section 247 - Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996... Title 18, U.S.C., Section 844(h) - Federal Explosives Control Statute... Title 42, U.S.C., Section 3631 - Criminal Interference with Right to Fair Housing...
Protected Classes - The FHAA and CCRA establish "protected classes" of people making it unlawful to treat persons differently due to their protected class. Protected classes under the FHAA include : race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status and national origin. Remember the petitioners herein a True Class A-1 " The Plaintiffs/Petitioners herein are Diplomats. True A1 freehold by inheritance exempt and immune Registration No. AA222141 with the U.S.Department of Justice and the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples executive order 13173 by President William J Clinton and with full support of the laws of this land the Constitutions and Treaties the United Nations Articles and the Treaties of 1836.
The Civil Rights Division enforces federal laws that protect you from discrimination based on your race, color, national origin, disability status, sex, religion, familial status, or loss of other constitutional rights. Denied housing, a permit, or a loan based on personal characteristics like race, sex, and/or having children under 18 years old Harassment by a landlord or another tenant, including sexual harassment Challenges with terminating a lease due to military status change Denied an accommodation for a disability, including not being allowed to have a service or assistance animal in public housing . As in this matter the law firm has stated that the petitioners do not and should not have rights to property as to call them slaves or property of another. As to alleged criminal actions have been adjudicated and having no such evidence of such. The fact that the petitioners are Al Moroccan Indigenous man and woman and their pets the very fact that someone namely the HOA and Board tied to the law firm has made complaints to the community it serves by generating public notice and record on a app called the NEXT DOOR APP as to assume the property owners or petitioners are tied or linked to the site or app. To be clear of the app and the discrimination and violations of the HOA Property management all incited violently and slanderously by the law firm Aldridge Pite Haan llp aka Aldridge Pite llp, by hiring persons within the community to slander defame, harras stalk and many other civil rights violations in the hopes to force the petitioners to walk away from their home so that they the law firm the HOA and others may take and benefit from property within and the adobe itself.

Information About The Subject(s) Who Victimized You

Name:	Jim Hastings
Business Name:	Jim Hastings Ltd.
Address:	2575 SOUTH CIMARRON ROAD
Address (continued):	B.0043423.CORP
Suite/Apt./Mail Stop:	SUITE 102
City:	Las Vegas
Country:	United States of America
State:	Nevada
Zip Code/Route:	89117
Phone Number:	7022405448
Email Address:	jim@huckle.com
Website:	https://www.realtor.com/realestateagents/56ba7e537e54f70100217a0b
IP Address:	

Other Information

If an email was used in this incident, please provide a copy of the entire email including full email headers.

My email was compromised as I was communicating with the FHA/HUD and other Federal Goverment Agencies A matter of Civil Rights violations, discrimination and racism violations of the petitioners Constitutional Rights by Treaties
Al Moroccan Consulate for indigenous peoples <consulatecourtt13@gmail.com>
AttachmentsTue, May 23, 2:30 PMto fheowebmanager, docketclerk, answers, angelat, AOCustomerServiceRequests, RecWeb, Info, bcc: Marlon, bcc: jim

A matter of Civil Rights violations, discrimination and racism violations of the petitioners Constitutional Rights by Treaties Violations of the FDCPA Bank Fraud etc,...
From: The Al Moroccan Consulate
on Behalf of Prince Ra Hotep El
a Foreign Official a ambassador and
wife cohort Diplomat ;Princess Emilily Hotep El
8237 Fawn Brook Ct Al Morocco
Las Vegas NV Republic [89149]
phone (202) 514-3847
1-855-856-1247 (toll-free)
Kristen Clarke
Assistant Attorney General
Kristen Clarke serves as the Assistant Attorney General
(AAG) for the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.
To: Headquarters Las Vegas US Attorneys Office Jason M Frierson
501 Las Vegas Boulevard South Ste 1100
Las Vegas, NV 89101
[702]388-6338 [800]539-8002
Reno Branch Office
U.S. Attorneys Office 400 South Virginia Street
Reno, NV 89501
[775]784-5438 [800]303-5545
Title 42, U.S.C., Section 14141 - Pattern and Practice This civil statute was a provision within the Crime Control Act of 1994 and makes it unlawful for any governmental authority, or agent thereof, or any person acting on behalf of a governmental authority, to engage in a pattern or practice of conduct by law enforcement officers or by officials or employees of any governmental agency with responsibility for the administration of juvenile justice or the incarceration of juveniles that deprives persons of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Whenever the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that a violation has occurred, the Attorney General, for or in the name of the United States, may in a civil action obtain appropriate equitable and declaratory relief to eliminate the pattern or practice. Types of misconduct covered include, among other things: Excessive ForceDiscriminatory Harassment False Arrest Coercive Sexual Conduct, Unlawful Stops, Searches, or ArrestsFederal Civil Rights Statutes Title 18, U.S.C., Section 249 - Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act... Title 18, U.S.C., Section 241 - Conspiracy Against Rights... Title 18, U.S.C., Section 242 - Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law... Title 18, U.S.C., Section 245 - Federally Protected Activities... Title 18, U.S.C., Section 247 - Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996... Title 18, U.S.C., Section 844(h) - Federal Explosives Control Statute... Title 42, U.S.C., Section 3631 - Criminal Interference with Right to Fair Housing...
Protected Classes - The FHAA and CCRA establish “protected classes” of people making it unlawful to treat persons differently due to their protected class. Protected classes under the FHAA include : race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status and national origin. Remember the petitioners herein a True Class A-1 ” The Plaintiffs/Petitioners herein are Diplomats. True A1 freehold by inheritance exempt and immune Registration No. AA222141 with the U.S.Department of Justice and the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples executive order 13173 by President William J Clinton and with full support of the laws of this land the Constitutions and Treaties the United Nations Articles and the Treaties of 1836.
The Civil Rights Division enforces federal laws that protect you from discrimination based on your race, color, national origin, disability status, sex, religion, familial status, or loss of other constitutional rights. Denied housing, a permit, or a loan based on personal characteristics like race, sex, and/or having children under 18 years old Harassment by a landlord or another tenant, including sexual harassment Challenges with terminating a lease due to military status change Denied an accommodation for a disability, including not being allowed to have a service or assistance animal in public housing . As in this matter the law firm has stated that the petitioners do not and should not have rights to property as to call them slaves or property of another. As to alleged criminal actions have been adjudicated and having no such evidence of such. The fact that the petitioners are Al Moroccan Indigenous man and woman and their pets the very fact that someone namely the HOA and Board tied to the law firm has made complaints to the community it serves by generating public notice and record on a app called the NEXT DOOR APP as to assume the property owners or petitioners are tied or linked to the site or app. To be clear of the app and the discrimination and violations of the HOA Prope

Are there any other witnesses or victims to this incident?

Prince Ra Hotep El

If you have reported this incident to other law enforcement or government agencies, please provide the name, phone number, email, date reported, report number, etc.

This was reported to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Case No... ID # 232019-10413939, 230313-10580559 230313-10580753 190515-4070350 190607-4130888 190607-4131200 190607-4131201 190611-4138116 190611-4138138 190611-4138139 190716-4229300 190804-4280668 190804-4280694 200207-4734432 200207-4734510 200207-4734511 200716-5256226 200716-5256227 200716-5256228 200716-5256572 200716-5256669 200716-5256670 200716-5256671 200716-5257660 201202-5744610 201202-5744818 210323-6284607 230219-10413939 https://complaint.ic3.gov/# Page 3 of 4

IC3 Complaint Referral Form 11/6/2023, 13:50
221115-9765387 Company ALDRIDGE PITE HAAN, LLP ALLY BANK TRANSUNION INTERMEDIATE HOLDINGS, INC. EXPERIAN TRANSUNION INTERMEDIATE HOLDINGS, INC. EQUIFAX, INC. Equifax Information Services LLC TRANSUNION EXPERIAN Equifax Information Services LLC Experian Information Solutions Inc., The Federal Trade Commission Case No..., The LVMPD Constable Case No.... 23LVTC010469, Department of Justice....., FBI,.... FHA Office of inspector General File # H-23-4050, NEVADA ATTORNEY GENERAL CASE NO. 9114, FRB Complaints,

Check here if this an update to a previously filed complaint: □

Who Filed the Complaint

Were you the victim in the incident described above? Yes
Name:
Business Name:
Phone Number:
Email Address:

Digital Signature

By digitally signing this document, I affirm that the information I provided is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that providing false information could make me subject to fine, imprisonment, or both. (Title 18, U.S.Code, Section 1001)

Digital Signature: princessemililyhotepel
Thank you. Your complaint was submitted to the IC3. Please save or print a copy of your complaint before closing this window.
This is the only time you will have to make a copy of your complaint.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXHIBIT SECTION

FANNIE MAE AUTHORITY / NO MATCH FOUND / NEVADA DENIAL CHAIN

Property: 8237 Fawn Brook Court, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149 | APN: 125-21-311-121

Trust Record: Monica Rene Hall Estate/Business Trust and related Estate/Trust record

House of Judah Consular Court Tribunal 13 - Working Exhibit Draft

Document Purpose	To place the Fannie Mae loan-lookup evidence, Nevada denial response, fraud-alert context, May 4 / May 10 property-removal dispute, and Master Exhibit record
Core Issue	Fannie Mae-related authority was later asserted or relied upon in foreclosure, possession, HOA, court, and governmental records, while preserved Fannie Mae public loan-lookup printouts returned "No
Record Position	The Estate/Trust maintains that the debt, Note, Deed of Trust, beneficiary, trustee, assignments, Fannie Mae authority, mediation authority, foreclosure authority, possession authority, and related private-actor authority were raised years ago and
Use	For attachment to the existing foreign-judgment, affidavit, notice, lien, court,

I. Purpose and Framing

This Supplemental Exhibit Section is prepared to consolidate the Fannie Mae "No Match Found" lookup records, the State of Nevada denial position, the identity-theft/fraud-alert context, and the May 4 / May 10 property-removal dispute into the broader chronological evidentiary record preserved by the Estate/Trust.

The record is not presented as a renewed request for validation. The Estate/Trust position is that the relevant questions concerning the debt, Note, Deed of Trust, beneficiary, trustee, assignments, Fannie Mae authority, mediation authority, foreclosure authority, possession authority, and related private-actor authority were already raised years ago. Prior responses, nonresponses, referrals, denials, and subsequent acts remain preserved in the record.

II. Fannie Mae Loan Lookup Evidence - "No Match Found"

The Estate/Trust preserves Fannie Mae Loan Lookup records showing "Fannie Mae Loan Lookup Results: No Match Found" for Monica Hall at 8237 Fawn Brook Court, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149. The preserved printouts reflect entries for Monica Hall and the subject property and include repeated "No Match Found" results across multiple preserved pages.

The significance of these records is direct: Fannie Mae-related authority was later asserted or relied upon by private and governmental actors while the preserved Fannie Mae public lookup records did not identify a matching loan for the Estate/Trust party and property information entered.

The Estate/Trust also preserves the full note appearing on the lookup records stating that information that does not match Fannie Mae records exactly may return inaccurate results and should be verified. That notice is part of the exhibit, not omitted from it. The Estate/Trust therefore requests the actual internal investor record, transfer record, agency record, servicing record, possession record, or other instrument by which any actor claimed Fannie Mae authority concerning the subject property.

Exhibit Snapshot A - Fannie Mae Loan Lookup printout showing "No Match Found" for Monica Hall at 8237 Fawn Brook Court.

III. Fraud Alert Context - Identity Theft Ring

The Estate/Trust also preserves the Fannie Mae Fraud Alert screenshot titled "Identity Theft Ring." The alert describes potential and active mortgage fraud scenarios and identifies hallmarks such as targeted identity theft, cash-out mortgage transactions, online applications, fabricated federal tax returns, use of VoIP communications, borrower email structures, and borrower requests or documentation patterns used to move loans through closing.

This fraud-alert material is not presented as a substitute for the property-specific evidence. It is presented as industry context showing that Fannie Mae itself recognized identity-theft and false-borrower-profile risks in mortgage activity. The Estate/Trust uses this alert as contextual support for why Fannie Mae-related identity and authority claims in the property record should be examined rather than presumed valid.

Exhibit Snapshot B - Fannie Mae Fraud Alert screenshot titled "Identity Theft Ring."

IV. Nevada Denial Position and Governmental Machinery

The State of Nevada denial response is preserved as part of the government-notice and damages record. The denial position does not resolve the Estate/Trust's governmental-involvement issue because the Estate/Trust is not limiting the issue to whether Nevada was the lender.

The Estate/Trust position is that governmental acts and systems are implicated through judicial filings, foreclosure-mediation administration, recording, court orders, possession proceedings, constable/law-enforcement functions, and other ministerial or enforcement mechanisms. Nevada's response that it could not find acts for which it was liable must therefore be read against the specific government machinery used or invoked after years of notice concerning disputed debt, title, tender, Trust ownership, identity of the parties, and authority to proceed.

Exhibit Snapshot C - Nevada Attorney General / State of Nevada claim denial screenshot showing Claim No. TC20610 and denial of liability.

V. May 4 / May 10 Property-Removal Authority Dispute

The preservation notice places governmental entities on formal notice of a material conflict concerning the authority, timing, personnel, and agency responsibility for the May 10, 2023 physical removal from the subject property. The notice demands preservation of the complete governmental record so the event can be evaluated from primary evidence rather than assumptions.

The Estate/Trust record reflects a temporary writ entered in the April 2023 proceeding with a handwritten May 4, 2023 time limitation ending at approximately 5:00 p.m. The Estate/Trust position is that the physical removal occurred on May 10, 2023 at approximately 1:00 p.m., outside that stated period. The issuing court, Constable, LVMPD, Clark County, and participating private parties are therefore required to identify the precise process allegedly authorizing entry and removal on May 10, including any later order, extension, reissuance, posting, service, instruction, return, or related document.

The Estate/Trust further preserves photographic and video evidence depicting individuals at or around the property during the disputed events. Those images are preserved to document appearance, presence, clothing, timing/context, and the existence of visual evidence.

Exhibit Snapshot D - Preservation Notice concerning disputed May 10, 2023 property removal / eviction authority.

VI. Chain-of-Authority Issue

The Master Consolidated Exhibit identifies the original June 22, 2018 financing transaction as a LeaderOne Financial Corporation transaction, with MERS appearing as nominee/beneficiary in the recorded deed-of-trust structure and PennyMac later appearing as servicer/assignee in subsequent instruments.

The recorded assignment materials are preserved against later appearances of additional trustees, beneficiaries, servicers, foreclosure actors, and Fannie Mae-related parties. The Estate/Trust position is that governmental participation in a foreclosure or mediation process could not manufacture a missing assignment, beneficiary interest, trustee substitution, note ownership, agency relationship, or entitlement to enforce.

Accordingly, any party claiming through Fannie Mae, NDSC, PennyMac, MERS, LeaderOne, Aldridge Pite Haan LLP, Jim Hastings / Hastings Brokerage, or any related foreclosure, possession, court, HOA, or governmental channel must produce the precise record establishing authority for the action taken.

Exhibit Snapshot E - Master Consolidated Exhibit cover page identifying the broader property, foreclosure-mediation, identity, governmental-notice, lien, default-judgment, and damages record.

VII. Integrated Record Statement

The record shows that Fannie Mae's own public loan-lookup printouts returned "No Match Found" for Monica Hall at 8237 Fawn Brook Court, yet Fannie Mae-related authority later appeared in the foreclosure, possession, HOA, and governmental record. The Estate/Trust had already disputed the debt, Note, Deed of Trust, beneficiary, trustee, assignment, servicing, foreclosure, and possession authority years before the 2023 dispossession. Nevada's later denial of responsibility does not answer the governmental acts reflected in the record, including foreclosure-mediation administration, recording, court filings, possession proceedings, constable/law-enforcement functions, and related enforcement mechanisms. The photographic and video evidence, together with the disputed May 4 / May 10 writ timeline, must therefore be reviewed as part of the same chain of identity-theft, title-authority, property-removal, and governmental-denial evidence.

VIII. Requested Production and Preservation

The Estate/Trust requests preservation and production of the following records and related metadata:

- All internal Fannie Mae investor, loan-ownership, agency, transfer, possession, REO, foreclosure, sale, preservation, property-management, and authority records concerning 8237 Fawn Brook Court, Las Vegas, Nevada 89149.
- All records by which any person or entity claimed that Fannie Mae owned, controlled, authorized, directed, benefited from, or appeared in any foreclosure, mediation, possession, eviction, sale, HOA, court, or property-management act concerning the subject property.
- All NDSC, PennyMac, MERS, LeaderOne, Aldridge Pite Haan LLP, Jim Hastings / Hastings Brokerage, HOA, Clark County, Nevada Foreclosure Mediation Program, Justice Court, Constable, LVMPD, and Nevada State communications concerning the property, occupants, Trust, title, debt, Note, tender, mediation, possession, or removal.
- All May 4 through May 10, 2023 writ, posting, service, instruction, dispatch, body-camera, CAD, return, lockout, personnel, court, constable, police, and private-party records.
- All records explaining the "Grantor Non-Compliance" designation, including the identity and legal capacity of the alleged grantor, proof of service, address used, recipient, beneficiary, trustee authority, substitution of trustee, and all documents relied upon before proceeding.
- All photographic, video, access, camera, gate, alarm, vehicle, license-plate, security-system, HOA-access, and private-investigator materials concerning monitoring, entry, attempted entry, removal, or possession activity at the Nevada and California properties.
- All records showing whether any actor relied on identity information, medical information, payroll/tax information, consumer-credit information, or private Trust information obtained from unrelated sources.

Prepared for incorporation into the existing Consular Court, agency, notice, lien, default-judgment, and preservation record.

Supplemental Exhibit | Fannie Mae Authority / Nevada Denial Chain

IX. Evidence Index for This Supplemental Section

Exhibit	Record	Date / Period	Point Supported
A	Fannie Mae Loan Lookup printouts - No Match Found	2021 preserved pages / repeated printouts	Public lookup did not identify a matching Fannie Mae loan for Monica Hall at 8237
B	Fannie Mae Fraud Alert - Identity Theft Ring	2023 fraud-alert screenshot	Fannie Mae recognized identity-theft and false-
C	State of Nevada denial response - Claim No. TC20610	May 30, 2023	State received claim and denied liability; Estate/Trust preserves denial against
D	Formal Notice and Demand for Preservation of Records	May 10, 2023 event / later notice	Material conflict concerning authority, timing, personnel, agency responsibility,
E	Master Consolidated Exhibit	Existing consolidated record	Connects debt, title, tender, Fannie Mae authority, mediation, possession, identity,

X. Source Record References

[1] FannieMae Mortgage Loan Lookup no information found on Monica Hall Monica Rene Hall BT.pdf, preserved pages showing “Fannie Mae Loan Lookup Results: No Match Found” for Monica Hall and 8237 Fawn Brook Court.

[2] Nevada_Notice_Disputed_Eviction_Preservation_Demand_UPDATED.pdf, Formal Notice and Demand for Preservation of Records concerning disputed May 10, 2023 property removal / eviction authority.

[3] MASTER_EXHIBIT_Nevada_Property_Identity_Medical_Tax_and_Governmental_Record.pdf, Master Consolidated Exhibit for property, foreclosure-mediation, identity, medical/financial, governmental notice, lien, default-judgment, and damages record.

[4] Screenshot 2026-08-18 at 09.33.15(1).png, Fannie Mae Fraud Alert titled “Identity Theft Ring.”

[5] Screenshot 2026-08-18 at 09.18.11(1).png, Nevada Attorney General / State of Nevada response denying Claim No. TC20610.