1	STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : OZAUKEE COUNTY
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3	IN THE MATTER OF:
4	FORECLOSURE OF TAX LIENS
5	UNDER SECTION 75.521, CASE NO. 01-CV-58-B3 WISCONSIN STATUTES, MOTION HEARING
6	BY OZAUKEE COUNTY LIST OF TAX LIENS FOR 1997, NO. 24
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9	HONORABLE ANDREW T. GONRING PRESIDING JUDGE
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13	APPEARANCES:
14	DENNIS KENEALY, Corporation Counsel, and KAREN L. MAKOUTZ, County Treasurer
15	Appeared on behalf of Ozaukee County
16	STEVEN A. MAGRITZ, Pro Se
17	
18	Date of Proceedings: November 5, 2007
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25	Tamara A. Hardy Official Court Reporter



## PROCEEDINGS

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THE COURT: We are going to call the matter of In the Matter of the Foreclosure of Tax Liens Under Section 75.521, Wisconsin Statutes, by Ozaukee County, List of Tax Liens for 1997, No. 24, Case No. 01-CV-58-B3. Who is appearing on behalf of Ozaukee County?

MR. KENEALY: Your Honor, Dennis Kenealy is as Corporation Counsel and Karen Makoutz is here. She is the county treasurer.

THE COURT: All right. And you must be Steven Alan Magritz; is that correct, sir?

MR. MAGRITZ: Yes. Let the -- let the record show that I am here as an American citizen claiming all of my rights. My name is Steven Alan Magritz. That's spelled in proper upper and lower case, capital "S", lower case T-E-V-E-N; capital "A", lower case L-A-N; capital "M," lower case A-G-R-I-T-Z.

I have -- I am here in every utterance -let the record show that my every utterance is made
under penalty of perjury and the laws of the United
States of America. And this Court is declared,
pursuant to judicial notice, to be a judicial
proceeding and not an administrative or any other

type of proceeding. This is a judicial proceeding, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, an Article III judicial proceeding.

THE COURT: Well, I'll tell you what it is. It is here on a Verified Petition in the Nature of a Petition to Vacate a Void Judgment and Collateral Attack Under Authority of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, Article I, Section 9, remedy for wrongs. That is the document we are here on today, as far as I know, and it's my understanding that document is a result of certain real estate that Mr. Magritz owned in Ozaukee County that was the subject of -- hats off, gentlemen, please, thank you -- that was the subject of interim foreclosure actions by Ozaukee County on the basis of unsatisfied tax liens. The petition in that regard was filed on February 15th, 2001.

I understand that there was a hearing in front of Judge Joseph McCormack on August 8, 2001, at which time the judgment of foreclosure was granted, and the next day, on August 9th, 2001, a judgment was entered. That gets us here, and the Verified Petition in the Nature of Petition to Vacate a Void Judgment is directed towards that

judgment of foreclosure that was entered on August 9th, 2001.

Mr. Kenealy, I haven't heard from you. What's the status of the county in this case?

MR. KENEALY: You mean regarding the procedure that you just mentioned?

THE COURT: Yeah.

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MR. KENEALY: Yes. I understand the petition that got us here, I believe. I don't understand who all the defendants are supposed to be. It's the position of the county that Mr. Magritz is apparently attempting to attack the validity of that judgment. Our position is simply that, procedurally, this is not appropriate any longer and the appeals rights were the method to be followed, if that is what he is doing here. All those time periods have passed, and there is just no cause of action before the Court to be considered today. All those other statutory and appeal time periods have run.

And just in summary, if that's the issue to be addressed, I don't think there is anything for the Court to consider here today. This is not the appropriate time to make this petition.

THE COURT: Well, let me address a couple

matters then. I have thoroughly reviewed

Mr. Magritz's motion. I reviewed all, I believe it
is, 78 of 78 pages. I did not review all the
attachments, which I'm going to guess are another
25 or 30 pages in detail, although I did look at
all of them, and I found the verified petition to
be somewhat confusing in that it is called, as I
have indicated, a Verified Petition in the Nature
of Petition to Vacate a Void Judgment, and that's
what the second paragraph of that multi-page
document would indicate that in seeking vacation of
a void judgment in the above captioned matter,
which, again, is the foreclosure of the tax liens
that you mentioned previously.

When we get, however, to page, I think it's 77 of the 78 pages, there is a prayer for relief that talks, not only about vacating the judgment, but talks about affirmative relief in the nature of declaratory injunctive relief pursuant to the RICO statute, pre- and post-trial interest, cost and disbursements, and compensation for damages. None of that, in my opinion, is properly before the Court.

We are here in this case involving the foreclosure of tax liens. You cannot, in a case of

that nature, come, Mr. Magritz, in my opinion -and you and I may disagree all afternoon about a
number of things -- but my position is you can't
come to court in the context of this tax lien
foreclosure action and six years later make claims
for affirmative relief.

I'm not taking any position on whether you can make those claims ultimately or not. I don't know. It would depend on a number of things, such as who the defendants are, and there are no defendants listed in this case, other than there is a general reference to people that have caused you harm.

But Mr. Kenealy is right. We don't know who the defendants are in that regard. This is not the proper forum. This particular case is not the proper forum for raising those affirmative issues. I don't know who the defendants are. I look at all of what is in this motion paper, and Court is going to conclude, quite honestly, that this is not the appropriate place for you to make requests for a affirmative relief.

MR. MAGRITZ: This is a Motion For Void Judgment. Excuse me, sir.

THE COURT: Don't argue with me, sir.

MR. MAGRITZ: I'm not arguing with you,

THE COURT: I'm telling you what we are doing. Hold on.

MR. MAGRITZ: This is a Motion for Void Judgment. A void judgment can be voided by court in this country.

THE COURT: I'm getting there,
Mr. Magritz. Hang on. Okay.

MR. MAGRITZ: And this is a judicial proceeding now, isn't it? You have my motion.

THE COURT: Yeah. We are going to address that, too, in a second. Hang on. What the Court is saying is that your requests for affirmative relief are not going to be granted. I'm going to dismiss those requests for affirmative relief.

I'll dismiss them without prejudice. If you can find another formum to raise these such as starting your own lawsuit based on the violations -- alleged violations of the RICO statute, et cetera, good luck to you, but all I'm saying is they are not appropriate in the context of this action.

Which leads us to your request to vacate the void judgment. All right. Now, that I'll give you the benefit of the doubt on and say this is the

proper forum for that issue because it's a direct attack on the judgment in the same case in which the judgment was entered. I'll give you that. But there are a couple other things I want to address before we go further because there has been some other motions filed in this court and I want to address those, too.

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We have a motion -- and I want to find it here -- Motion for Court to Issue Subpoena Duces
Tecum and Compel Testimony at November 5th, 2007
Hearing. Court is going to deny that motion
because the way I look at we are here on a petition
to set aside what you have determined to be a void
judgment. We don't have evidentiary hearings on
issues of that type. We don't need to hear from
witnesses. We have got sufficient facts before
this Court to draw a conclusion one way or the
other with regards to that issue, and the Court is
going to deny the motion for this Court to issue
subpoena duces tecum and compel testimony at
today's hearing.

Then we have a Motion to Claim and

Exercise Constitutional -- let me find that one,

too, so I get that one correct -- Motion to Claim

and Exercise Constitutionally Secured Rights and

1	require the Presiding Judge to Rule Upon This
2	Motion and All Public Officers of This Court to
3	Uphold Said Rights. I don't know what that says
4 5 6	other than I'm supposed to do my job, and to the extent that that's all that motion says, that motion is denied. This Court will do the job
7	MR. MAGRITZ: Objection, objection. If
8	you deny this motion, this is a requirement
9	pursuant to your oath. There is nothing in here
10	that is not constitutionally required of you. If
11	you deny this motion, you are in insurrection and
12	sedition to the Constitution of the United
13	States
14	THE COURT: It's not the appropriate
15	MR. MAGRITZ: and your oath of office.
16	THE COURT: It's not the appropriate
17	subject matter for a motion.
18	MR. MAGRITZ: Yes, it is.
19	THE COURT: The motion is denied.
20	MR. MAGRITZ: Wait a minute. Wait a
21	minute.
22	THE COURT: Don't argue with me, Mr. Magritz.
24	MR. MAGRITZ: I'm not arguing with you.
25	THE COURT: We'll get through this.

You are disqualified. MR. MAGRITZ: 1 to if you refuse you refuse to confirm your oath of office, you are 2 disqualified pursuant to the Sections 3 and 4 of 3 the 14th Amendment. Your office is vacant. 4 THE COURT: This says nothing about --MR. MAGRITZ: You will be cut off from your pension. THE COURT: This says nothing about -- my oar 8 MR. MAGRITZ: You forfeit your pension. 9 You forefeit your perks. You forfeit your salary. 10 You are disqualified. Remove yourself, sir, from 11 the bench. 12 THE COURT: I am not removing myself. All 13 I'm saying is it is not the appropriate subject 14 matter of a motion and to the extent that it is 15 about -16 Noe motion is properly --MR. MAGRITZ: 17 THE COURT: -- the motion is denied. 18 MR. MAGRITZ: You are in sedition and 19 20 insurrection --THE COURT: I disagree. 21 MR. MAGRITZ: -- to the Constitution of 22 the United States. 23 THE COURT: Then we have a motion to 24 MR. MAGRITZ: And in perjury of your oath 25

of office.

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THE COURT: Don't interrupt me,

Mr. Magritz.

MR. MAGRITZ: And in perjury of your oath of office.

THE COURT: Mr. Magritz, you just filed a motion that you want me to rule on these motions.

That's what I'm trying to do, sir.

You also filed a Motion to Demand This

Court Read All Pleadings Movant Files Within This

Court and Adhere Only to the Constitutionally

Compliant Laws and Case Law, and More Particularly,

Bill of Rights In

the Civil Rights and Its Rulings.

All right. Again, I have no idea what means. This Court does customarily read everything that's filed with it. I read 78 of your 78 pages of your motion. I have read the other motions that we are addressing at this point in time. This Court reads everything this Court believes is relevant to rule on any issue before this Court. I don't know what it means to adhere only to the consitutionally and compliant laws and case law. If in fact you are telling me I can't rely on Wisconsin statutes, I'm going tell you you are dead wrong about that. This Court is going to rely on

the Wisconsin statutes in a number of different ways. I don't see anything that should be granted in this motion, and to the extent that this Court believes it's not a proper motion -- subject matter may be a given -- but to the extent it's not a proper motion, that motion is denied.

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All right. So that gets us back to the sole issue that I see as properly before this Court in the context of this particular Ozaukee County Case 01-CV-58-B3, and that is the Motion to Vacate a Void Judgment. Now, this is where we are going to disagree because I'm going to tell you, Mr. Magritz, that I don't believe that this motion -- that this judgment is void. You and I will never agree -- I'll tell you this right now -that this is a void judgment. I believe that Ozaukee County had subject matter jurisdiction. believe they had personal jurisdiction, and to the extent that you are given an opportunity to participate in the hearing, which you did by filing an answer, your due process rights were protected. If I were to concede every one of your factual bases and your 78 pages, I would still conclude that this is not a void judgment.

You and I have a much different opinion as

to what a void judgment and what is not. To my mind, a void judgment is a nullity, a nullity such as you grant a judgment of divorce to somebody that just died prior to your granting the judgment of divorce. That's a nullity. There can be no judgment. You no longer had personal jurisdiction over that person. That judgment is void.

Based on information that you have submitted to me in your 78 pages, I am satisfied that this is not a void judgment. You were subject to the personal jurisdiction of Ozaukee County Circuit Court. The Ozaukee County Circuit Court had subject matter pursuant to the ordinances of Ozaukee County and the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and you and I may never agree on that, but Court is going to find that this is not a void judgment.

MR. MAGRITZ: You stated that there was an answer in the file. It was removed. It was removed by the Clerk of Courts and by Dennis Kenealy for over six months.

THE COURT: I read that, sir. I read that.

MR. MAGRITZ: And I had --

THE COURT: I can tell you this.

		documentation
1		MR. MAGRITZ: salutation (ph) from the
2		record that was never recorded and proof, admissions
3		by Kenealy, and I have an affidavit here in support
4		of my motion for vacation of a void judgment. I
5		demand that this Court receive my affidavit and
6		documentation into this record.
7		THE COURT: I am not receiving any more
8		affidavits at this point in time, sir, and I'm
9		telling you that right now. All I can tell you is
10		that Judge McCormack, pursuant to the transcript of
11		the August 8, 2001 hearing, referred to your
12		response. He said he read it. He said it was long
13	1 . 1 .	and let me get the right wording "long and,
14		frankly, incomprehensible."  That's his
15		MR. MAGRITZ: That is -
16		THE COURT: And on the basis of that
17		filing, he struck your responsive pleadings in this
18	,	case.
19		MR. MAGRITZ: Wrong, because that wasn't
20		the filing because it wasn't in the record. It was
21	:2 -	removed unlawfully from the record by Dennis
22		Kenealy and by Jeffrey Schmidt. It wasn't the
23		answer and the counterclaim that he was reading
24		that I filed with the Court because it wasn't
25		there. It was stolen from the Court. It was

there was theft from the public record of my answer 1 That's why the County got a default and claim. 2 I was waiting for a trial because I had 3 judgment. entered the two only complete defenses to this type 4 of action. I had documentations. There was no 5 controversy. I had admissions from Kenealy and 6 McCoust that the liability was discharged, that 7 there was no tax liability. Why do you think 8 Kenealy had to steal these documents from the 9 record? Because it proved that there was evidence, 10 there was certified documents from the Register of 11 Deeds, that this Court had no jurisdiction 12 whatsoever because there was no controversy. 13 THE COURT: All I'm doing is looking at 14 the record that was made, and Judge McCormack says, 15 let the record so indicate, upon the Court striking 16 all the pleadings, that Steven Magritz has made, et 17 cetera, et cetera. Whether they were in the file 18 or not, he struck your pleadings, sir. 19 And it was a void 20 MR. MAGRITZ: 21 judgment -THE COURT: 22 MR. MAGRITZ: -- based upon fraud upon the 23 Court, and it was void because there was no 24

controversy.

$\frac{1}{m}$	THE COURT: This is where we are going.	
Garning	You and I, again, are not going to agree on whether	
3	the judgment was void or not. I'm saying it was	
4	not a void judgment, has never been a void	
5	judgment. It was subject to subject matter	
6	jurisdiction of the Court and your personal	
7	jurisdiction and the matter was not a void	•
8	judgment. You can disagree me, and if that's the	
9	case, go to the Court of Appeals. We have got four	nation Williams Table
Magn. 10	tz: What guys down there who get paid for telling me I'm	
11	wrong. Go ahead. Tell them	to in evidence
12	MR. MAGRITZ: What facts and evidence do	13. IN EVILLAN
13	you have to base that ruling on? What	
14	constitutionally compliant facts, law, and evidence	
15	are you basing that opinion on ruling on? Because have none	if you
16	THE COURT: The Ozaukee County ordinances	
17	and the state laws of the State of Wisconsin	
18	Mr. Magritz: What facts in evidence	
19	THE COURT: with regard to payment of	
20	property taxes.	
21	MR. MAGRITZ: What facts in evidence?	
22	THE COURT: Now We'me left with this	
23	MR. MAGRITZ: What constitutionally	
24	compliant law? You have none there.	
25	THE COURT: Now we are left with this. I	

disagree it's a void judgment, sir. All right. You have raised all kinds of issues of fraud. 2 have got allegations in your 78-page -- motion that it's Anance 3 MR. MAGRITZ: And it's all right there. THE COURT: motion The documentation is all MR. MAGRITZ: 6 right here, certified copies out of the Register of 7 Deeds office, admissions by Kenealy, by Makoutz, 8 that there was no tax liability, that it was 9 Kenealy concealed I tendered payment. 10 discharged. Makoutz gave the tender of payment to Kenealy. 11 She didn't take it to the bank She admitted that. 12 for processing. She didn't take my certified 13 promissory note and present it. She gave it to 14 That's conversion. That's theft. That's Kenealv. 15 misconduct of public office. That's a void 16 17 judgment all the way. THE COURT: Then you ought to sue them on 18 that basis. I'm still saying it's not a void 19 judgment for the reasons I stated. If you still 20 think I'm wrong --21 MR. MAGRITZ: What facts in evidence? 22 THE COURT: If you still think I'm 23 24 wrong

MR. MAGRITZ:

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What facts?

-- go to the Court of THE COURT: 1 The bottom line is, under Wisconsin . 2 Appeals. Statute 806.07, sir, you had one year -- one 3 year -- to bring a cause of action based on fraud 4 and misrepresentation or other misconduct of an 5 adverse party. 6 And there is no MR. MAGRITZ: 7 chook your You You didn't do that, sir. THE COURT: sat on it for six years MR. MAGRITZ: Statutory estoppel does not 10 apply to a void judgment. 11 THE COURT: And it's not a void judgment. 12 MR. MAGRITZ: It is certainly a void 13 judgmenty because there ... 14 THE COURT: That's where we differ. 15 MR. MAGRITZ: And it's all documented 16 right here in the file, My affidavits right here 17 with the documentation from the Register of Deeds 18 office, certified copies, showing that it was a 19 void judgment because there was no controversy. 20 You have no authority to rule on anything unless 21 there is a controversy. None. Absolutely none. 22 There was no controversy. It's all documented 23 right here, night from ... 24 THE COURT: Mr. Kenealy, in your opinion,

1	was there a controversy or not?
2	MR. KENEALY: You mean at the
3	THE COURT: At the original motion hearing
4	with regards to the failure to pay tax liens.  MR. KENEALY: Right, Yes.
5 6	THE COURT: It's not a given.
7	MR. MAGRITZ: What facts in evidence were
8	there?
9	THE COURT: The facts in evidence are the
10	tax records of Ozaukee County and the record made
11	at the August 8, 2001 hearing.
12	MR. MAGRITZ: There were no there were
13	no facts in evidence. There was no testimony, no
14	documentation, nothing.
15	THE COURT: Mr. Magritz, we are not going
16	to get anywhere. This is what the Court is
17	holding. The Court is reserving to you your rights
18	to bring any cause of action you want against
19	anybody in Ozaukee County or anywhere else
20	MR. MAGRITZ: May I have that in writing
21	THE COURT: but not in the context
22	but not in the context of this particular
23	foreclosure action. It is not the appropriate
24	venue for that.
25	MR. MAGRITZ: Excuse me. May I have Clarif

THE COURT: Court has already struck, on its own motion, any claims for any affirmative relief.

With regards to the motion to set aside the void judgment, Court is determining it's not a void judgment, and if you disagree, go to the Court of Appeals and have them tell me I'm wrong.

But as it relates to fraud, this Court is satisfied that that relief from that potentially fraudulent judgment needed to be addressed within one year under 806.07, and you didn't do that, sir. You waited six years. It's far too late, plus you didn't appeal. You could have easily appealed that decision of Judge McCormack, gone to the Court of Appeals, and within months they would have told you whether or not they thought it was a void judgment at that time or whether Judge McCormack had properly interpreted the law, properly applied the facts. You didn't do it. Bottom line is, we are done.

MR. MAGRITZ: So you stated I can sue them personally; is that correct?

THE COURT: I'm saying you can bring whatever cause of action you want. It's going to be subject to defenses. It's going to be subject

to statutes of limitations, subject to whether or state not you can stake a claim. All I'm saying is this isn't the proper venue for anybody to consider that.

MR. MAGRITZ: But there is no legal restriction on my suing Kenealy or Makoutz of ...

THE COURT: Oh, there may well be. May be /ega/
all kinds of restrictions.

MR. MAGRITZ: Like what?

THE COURT: Like notice of claim statutes, like stating a cause of action, like statute of limitations actions -- That's it, huh?

MR. MAGRITZ: That's all. That's very good.

THE COURT: -- all that kind of stuff, but I'm not looking at it today in the context of this foreclosure action. It's not the appropriate venue. What I'm determining today is that those claims for affirmative reliefs are not properly before the Court in this action, that the judgment that you claim is void is not void, that that action -- that judgment could have been attacked under 806.07 within a one-year period of time or Judge McCormack's opinion appealed. You did neither, sir. From my standpoint, you are out of

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luck on that.

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MR. MAGRITZ: So you are denying me the ability to provide this Court with documentation, proof that the judgment was void. You are denying that?

THE COURT: I'm saying --

MR. MAGRITZ: You are denying me due process of law just like they denied me my due process of law in Ozaukee County?

THE COURT: \_I'm going to take all your facts and it is still not a void judgment as that term is used --

MR. MAGRITZ: Excuse me.

THE COURT: -- under Wisconsin law. If you disagree with me, take it to the Court of Appeals. We are going to sit here and argue all day. I told you that from the beginning. We are not going to agree on this. I say it's not a void judgment. You say it is a void judgment. We are never going to agree. If you disagree with my conclusion, find another Court above me to tell me I'm wrong.

MR. MAGRITZ: You are disqualified from office by the self-executing clauses 3 and 4 of the 14th Amendment. You have forfeited your office.

THE COURT: Bless you.