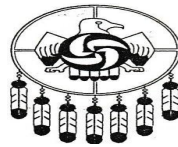


OFFICE OF CHIEF HEAD -TRIBAL GOVERNMENT Chief Geronimo XVIII
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La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII



CHIEF GERONIMO XVIII
DISTRICT SECRETARY
TRIBAL NATIONS
707-679-8229 | chief@altearth.org

DEGANAWIDAH-QUETZALCOATI UNIVERSITY
33250 COUNTY ROAD 31
DAVIS, CA
RESEARCH LAB | 35 ACRES | CLEAR TITLE
VALUED AT \$700k PER ACRE | \$24.5M
FEDERAL SURPLUS | NATIVE LAND
SCHEDULE I USDA APPROVED RESEARCH LAB
TITLE III-A GRANTEES
51% Chief Geronimo XVIII | 49% Chief Mike Williams

AGENCY TRIBAL NATIONS

*ALL land procured by Agency Tribal Nations (ATN) outside of Mendocino Indian Reservation, California (**interstate, domestic and international**) becomes Mendocino California Federal Surplus land and all Federal Tribal Native Nations Government programs apply. To include but are not limited to federal funding, guidelines, citizenship and opportunities.*

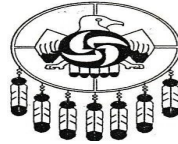
*Federal Reservation Native Land rights (including gaming), services and applications will be applied to **ALL LAND INTERSTATE, DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL** held in title by Federal Land Management of Mendocino Indian Reservation and applied to Agency Tribal Nations Federal Tribal Government.*

*Agency Tribal Nations (ATN), as a Native Nations Tribal Government, has the first right of refusal on all United States of America owned federal surplus land **Interstate, Domestic and International**.*

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*To maintain its status of Mendocino California Federal Surplus Land along with its applications and benefits; ALL land, **Interstate, Domestic and Internationally**, held in title by Federal Land Management of Mendocino Indian Reservation will be contracted with Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University, Davis, California for Bio Lab, Agriculture and Energy research.*

Federal Land Management of Mendocino Indian Reservation dba Agency Tribal Nations 501(c)3 Non-Profit Public Federal Tribal Government Nation doing business in California serving Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University, Davis, California a for public benefit corporation.

DEGANAWIDAH-QUETZALCOATI UNIVERSITY | D-Q COLLEGE FOUNDED 1971 | DAVIS, CA

- 1971 | D-Q College opened
- 1971 | Founded to service both Native American and Latino students
- 1996 | Obtained accreditation master plan
- 1996 | The federal government conditionally granted the land to Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University
- Federal Surplus Land; federal government decommissioned the site for military use
- Previously used as a United States Army communications Facility
 - Sacramento Valley Radio Transmitting Station
 - West Coast Relay and Transmitter Station;
 - U.S. Army West Coast Relay and Radio Transmitting Station
 - U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command - CONUS, Davis CA, Facility
 - Department of the Army, Signal Corps - Signal Corps Radio Station WVY
 - US Army high frequency transmit and control site
- Only California University founded by and for Native Americans
- Only California University independent of a reservation

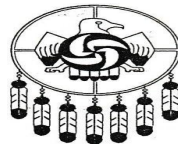
In 2002, **No Child Left Behind Act** became law, imposing greater accountability for student progress and academic achievement on government agencies, and the law expressly includes Indian and Native Alaska children as beneficiaries; to be applied to Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University.

DEGANAWIDAH-QUETZALCOATI UNIVERSITY | DAVIS, CA | YOLO COUNTY TOWNSHIP
35 ACRES APPROVED, DESIGNATED AND SET ASIDE FOR BIO LAB AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH
DEAN: DR. RAJENDRA TANGIRALA

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La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII

PRESIDENT: DR. LOGANATHAN DORAISAMY

ATN to execute the Y2 Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University and D-Q College Master Plan and Development (640 acres) to build a UCLA-like and Harvard University-like campus with a Chicano | Native American Arts, Culture and Language. This will start with a bio lab and curriculum development on 35 acres at Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University. ATN will bring in the most distinguished teams of researchers and professors from the United States and Europe.

DEGANAWIDAH-QUETZALCOATI UNIVERSITY & COLLEGE | REBUILD

Educational initiatives for DEGANAWIDAH-QUETZALCOATI University, College and General Facility security, upkeep and improvement for the benefit of the students and faculty. Rebuild university and college land and existing buildings to include a 37 room dorm and 8 additional 2-story buildings totalling approximately 15,000 square feet.

FOR APPOINTED TRIBAL UNIVERSITIES SERVICES IN ATTACHED PROPERTIES

- Education Curriculum
- Agriculture TBD
- Master plan
- Tribal FEMA CERT and Community Multiple Community Projects will include Security, Police, Fire, Education and Forest Management

PROFESSORS FOR SERVICES ABOVE AND \$3M EACH IN GRANTS | PROVIDING CURRICULUM AND NATURAL SUSTAINABLE HEALTH AND WELLNESS IN PANDEMIC MEDICINE RESEARCH

- Dr. Terry Walker-Biology Professor at Clemson
- Dr. Dan Weadock Tissue Culture MIT and Harvard University
- Dr. Jerry M. Casso PHARMD LSU and private sectors Casson Wellness
- Dr. Allen H. Green MD Optimal Health Center Los Angeles, CA
- Dr. William Courney CBD University of Mendocino Kettering and Sloane
- Christopher Hulliger Professor Nano Biology

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UNITED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT IDENTIFICATION CARD
MENDOCINO INDIAN RESERVATION CA..ROLL #13532
LAND MANAGEMENT

AFFILIATION
CONTR. LIC #045165604
AGENCY DEPARTMENT
OMB # 2700-0042

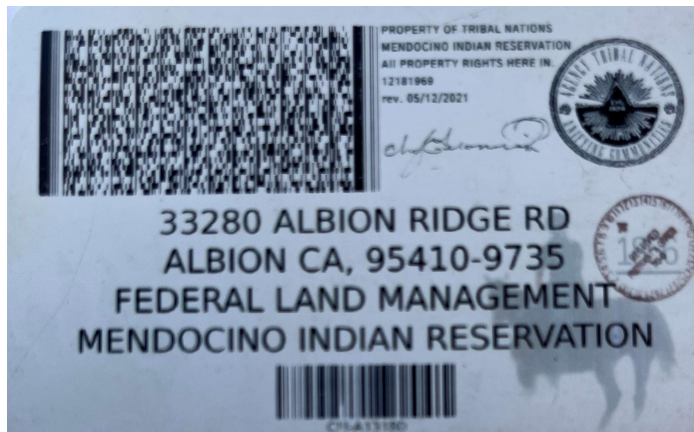
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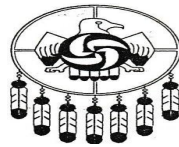
Last: LANGENDERFER,
First: CHIEF GEROMINO THOMAS
DOB: DEC 18 1969
Height: 5'11" Weight: 190 lbs Eyes:HAZEL



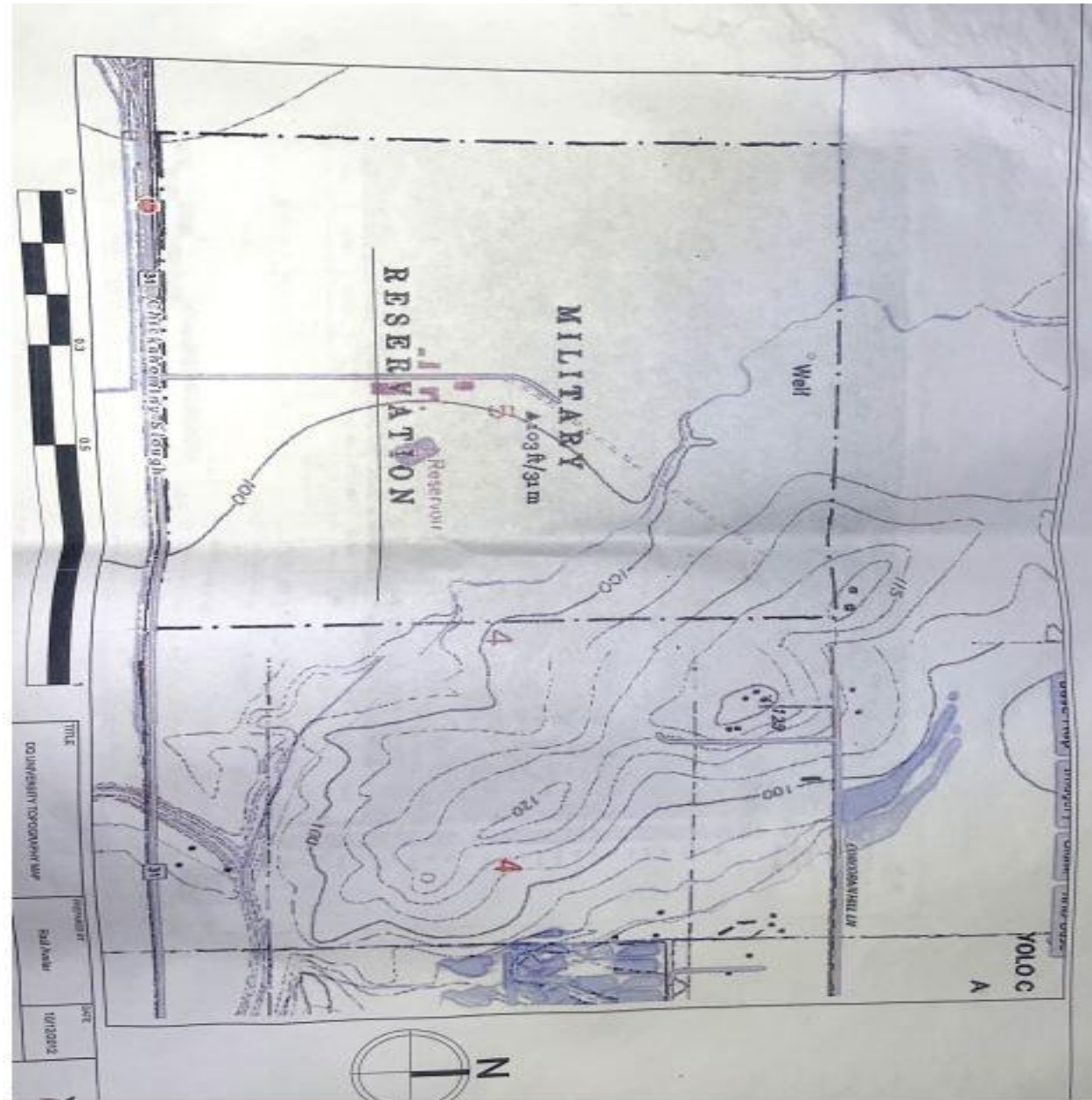
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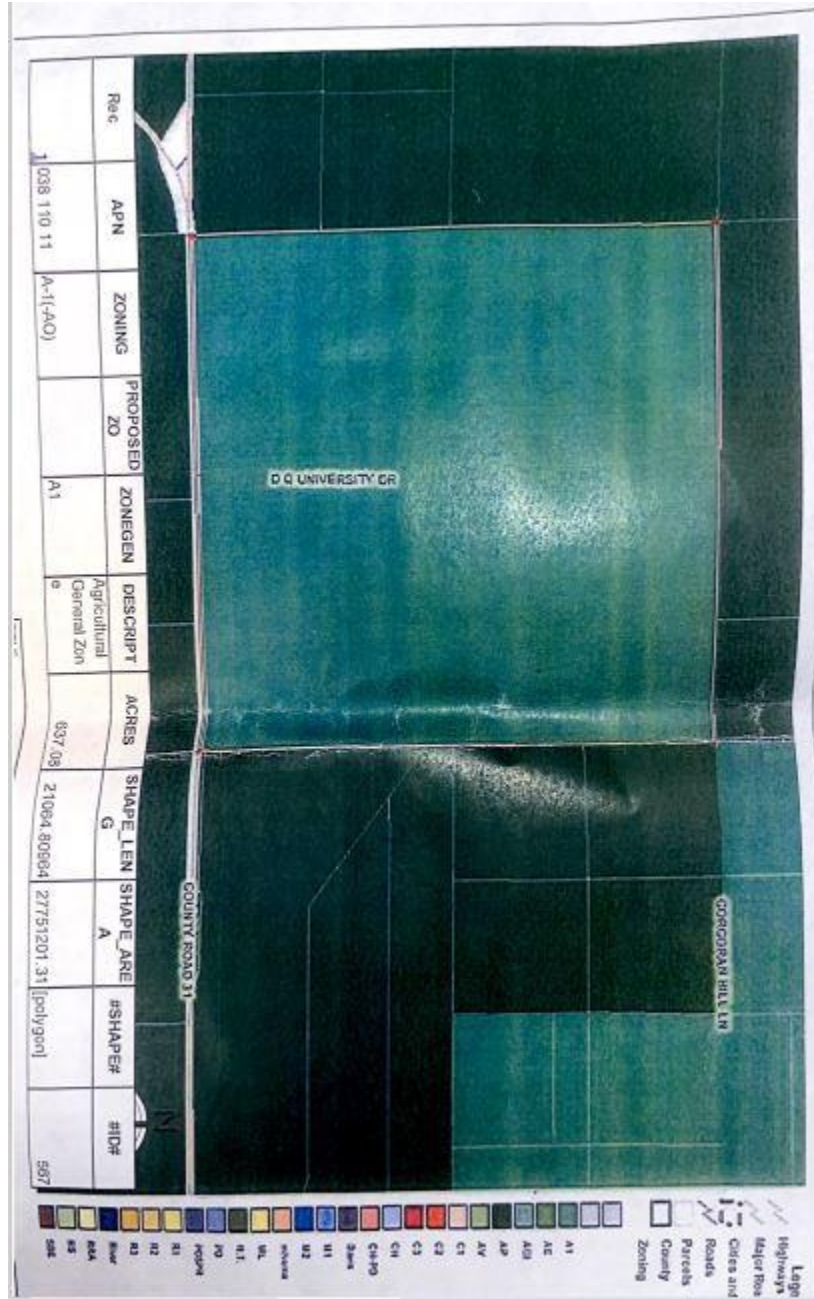
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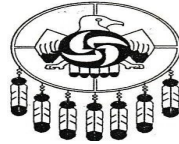
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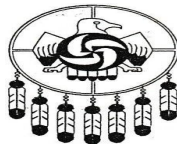
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NATIVE AMERICAN LAW
FOR REFERENCE ONLY
1856 MENDOCINO PEACE TREATY

Of the 18 ORIGINAL IMMEMORIAL ABORIGINOL PEACE TREATIES ONLY ONE IS RATIFIED AND STILL STANDS TODAY, THE 1856 MENDOCINO PEACE TREATY; HERE TO BE APPLIED AND ENFORCED.

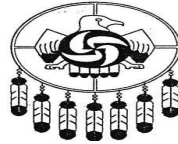
Every tribe that has a treaty with the United States has a trust relationship with the federal government unless Congress has terminated that relationship; Congress has never terminated the 1856 Mendocino Peace Treaty.

The Supreme Court has developed three rules that govern the interpretation of Indian treaties, called the "cannons of treaty construction."

1. Ambiguities in treaties must be resolved in favor of the Indians (*Carpenter v. Shaw*, 280 U.S. 363, 367 (1930); *DeCoteau v. District County Court for 10th Judicial District*, 420 U.S. 425, 447 (1975); *Bryan v. Itasca County, Minnesota*, 426 U.S. 373, 392 (1976)).
2. These treaties must be interpreted as the Indians would have understood them (*Jones v. Meehan*, 175 U.S. 1, 10 (1899); *U.S. v. Shoshone Tribe*, 304 U.S. 111, 116 (1938); *Choctaw Nation v. Oklahoma*, 397 U.S. 620, 631 (1970)).
3. Indian treaties must be construed liberally in favor of the Indians (*Tulee v. Washington*, 315 U.S. 681, 684-85 (1942); *Washington v. Washington State Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessel Ass'n*, 443 U.S. 658, 690 (1979); *Oneida County, N.Y. v. Oneida Indian Nation of New York State*, 470 U.S. 226, 247 (1985)).

Many Native treaties guarantee that the federal government will "protect" the treaty tribes. This promise, the Court held, gave the federal government not only the duty to protect them but also the power. (*U.S. v. Kagama*, 118 U.S. 375, 1382-83 (1886)).

It has been many years since the Court has cited the Treaty Clause, the discovery doctrine, or the doctrine of trust responsibility as a source of federal power over Indians; only the Commerce Clause is cited today. Each of these justifications for federal control over Indian affairs can be disputed.



La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; “The Land Of The Old Geronimo” - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII

1. Europeans did not “discover” this continent, on which more than five hundred nations already lived.
2. The Constitution permits Congress to regulate commerce and to enter into treaties *with* tribes; nothing in the Commerce and Treaty Clauses expressly confers upon Congress any power *over* tribes.
3. The trust doctrine requires the United States to honor the promises it made to Indian tribes in treaties, in which the tribes relinquished their homelands to the federal government; no tribe surrendered its right of self-government in any treaty. Thus, depending on one’s perspective, the justifications given for federal control over Natives and tribes are either convincing or absurd. The federal government, however, continues to maintain its authority over Native tribes, and its courts continue to uphold its asserted legal right to do so.

“If rights are rarely used, however, they may be forgotten and violations may become routine.” - Stephen L. Pevar

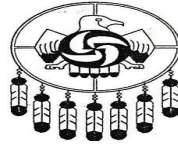
Long before Europeans arrived on this continent, each tribe had a government. The United States government had to create the original 18 peace treaties with the already existing AND established Native American Tribal NATIONS to provide an order and direction to peacefully live amongst each other. Let us not forget; we were already great NATIVE NATIONS living on this soil since the memorial of 1142 when we were invaded and forced to live peacefully amongst the Invader. Our NATIVE NATIONS made agreements also known as peace treaties with the Invader that would soon come to be known as the United States of America Declaration of the Constitution of 1776. **PEACE TREATIES SUPERCEDE THE U.S CONSTITUTION AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. NATIVE AMERICANS WERE HERE FIRST, THIS IS NATIVE LAND UNDER GOVERNANCE OF “LA TIERRA DEL VIEJO JERONIMO”; “THE LAND OF THE OLD GERONIMO” - Chief Geronimo XVIII.**

In 1852, on the memorial of the 1142 Iroquois Treaty, it was understood under our collaborative Nations great laws of peace that the great Nation of Iroquois and the great Nation of Mendocino would participate in an effort to provide a structure of economics, dual sovereignty citizenship, trade agreements, interstate/domestic/international commerce, import/export, agricultural commodities/market/sales and energy compliant with the United Nations Federal Governing

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La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII

Sovereign laws which asserts itself to its sister city in Japan and the Mendocino Indian Reservation Fort Wright (Mother) located in California. 1855/56 est.; also includes Fort Yuma Indian Reservation (Father) located in California 1883/84 est. under President Chester A. Arthur | Madison Executive Order Fort Yuma Indian Reservation.

Side Note: One school of thought maintains that Indian influence was so pervasive among the founding fathers' generation that the League of the Iroquois provided a model for the framing of the United States Constitution. (Colin G. Calloway, *The American Revolution in Indian Country* (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1998) at 298. See also Felix Cohen, *Handbook of Federal Indian Law* 128 (Washington: U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1941)). The Iroquois Treaty is the oldest living participatory democracy on earth. In 1988, the U.S. Senate paid tribute with a resolution that said, "The confederation of the original 13 colonies into one republic was influenced by the political system developed by the Iroquois Confederacy, as were many of the democratic principles which were incorporated into the constitution itself."

Europe governed the applications and obligations of the Iroquois Treaty made between the 13 colonies later known as the United States of America and the Native Nations. The Iroquois Treaty was to provide a service of economic growth to all Native Nations. This letter will conclude that the services of this application to the strategic plan of Mendocino will provide a structure that delivers a sovereign Agency Tribal Nations dual citizenship.

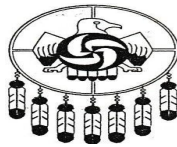
Unless aboriginal title has been extinguished by Congress, the United States, a state, or any other party, is subject to the tribe's superior rights. Tribal members can still enforce a treaty that their ancestors made with the United States even if the federal government refuses to recognize the continued existence of the tribe. You do not have to be "recognized" by the Department of the Interior when you ARE RECOGNIZED UNDER AN IMMÉMORIAL ABORIGINAL 1856 PEACE TREATY. This is an ORIGINAL FEDERAL RECOGNITION dating back to 1856 and only needs to be enforced. Every tribe that has a treaty with the United States has a trust relationship with the federal government unless Congress has terminated that relationship.

The Worcester doctrine of inherent tribal sovereignty has undergone some modification over the years, but its basic premises remain the same. Indian tribes have the inherent right of self-determination and self-government. Congress has the authority to limit or abolish these powers, but the powers that tribes possess are not delegations of authority from the United

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States or from any other government; rather, **tribes possess them as a consequence of their historic status as independent nations.**

The source of an Indian tribe's power is its people. Native tribes and their members have the inherent right to govern themselves, a right they have possessed "from time immemorial." (Worcester v. Georgia, 31 U.S. 515, 557, 560 (1832); U.S. v. Wheeler, 435 U.S. at 328; Santa Clara Pueblo v. Martinez, 436 U.S. 49, 55 (1978); McClanahan v. Arizona Tax Comm'n, 411 U.S. 164, 168-73 (1973). As a federal appellate court stated in 2002: "Indian tribes are neither states, nor part of the federal government, nor subdivisions of either. Rather, they are sovereign political entities possessed of sovereign authority not derived from the United States, which they predate. [Indian tribes are] qualified to exercise powers of self-government...by reason of their original tribal sovereignty." (National Labor Relations Board v. Pueblo of San Juan, 276 F.3d 1186, 1192 (10th Cir. 2002) (en banc) (footnotes and citations omitted).

Indian tribes occupy a unique position in the U.S. society. The Supreme Court has described them as "quasi-sovereign" and "semi-independent", "possessing" attributes of sovereignty over both their members and their territory." The Supreme Court (U.S. v. Mazurie, 419 U.S. 544, 557 (1975). Thus, tribal powers are inherent, but they can be, and have been, limited expressly and by implication.

The U.S. Constitution does not limit the exercise of tribal authority (Talton v. Mayes, 163 U.S. 379 (1896)). There is nothing in the Constitution that requires Indian tribes to conform their powers of self-government to its provisions. Tribal governments thus may enact laws that would violate the U.S. Constitution if those same laws had been enacted by the federal or state governments. (Santa Clara Pueblo, note 4 above, 436 U.S. 49, 55 (1978); Native American Church v. Navajo Tribal Council, 272 E2d 131 (10th Cir. 1959).

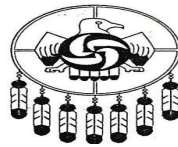
Tribal members can enforce a treaty that their ancestors made with the United States even though the federal government refuses to recognize the continued existence of the tribe. Greene v. Babbitt, 64 F.3d 1266, 1270 (9th Cir. 1995; U.S. v. Washington, 384 F. Supp. 312, 406 (W.D. Wash. 1974), aff'd, 520 E2d 676 (9th Cir. 1975), cert. denied, 423 U.S. 1086 (1976)

The single most important law delegating authority to Indian tribes is the **Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975** (ISDEA), also known as the Indian Self-Determination Act (ISDA). The ISDA authorizes Indian tribes to submit

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La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII

"self-determination" contracts to the federal agencies that operate certain Indian programs. (These contracts are called "638" contracts because the statute that created the ISDA was Public Law 93-638.) The agency must approve a contract unless it issues written findings that explain why the contract fails to meet ISDA standards, and any such denial can be appealed by the tribe to a federal court. (The provision allowing for court review under the ISDA is Sec. 450(f)(a)(2). If the contract is approved, the agency must transfer to the tribe all funds given by Congress to that agency for the operation of the program, and the tribe then administers the program subject only to the latency's general oversight. As a result of the ISDA, Indian tribes now operate schools, health clinics, social welfare programs, water treatment facilities, and law enforcement activities formerly operated entirely by federal agencies, making ISDA one of the most significant laws promoting Indian self-governance ever passed by Congress. (The ISDA has been given a broad and liberal interpretation by the courts. See, e.g., *Ramah Navajo Chapter v. Lujan*, 112 F.3d 1455 (10th Cir. 1997); *Ramah Navajo School Board v. Babbitt*, 87 F.3d 1338 (D.C. Cir. 1996); *Ramah Navajo School Board v. New Mexico Taxation and Rev. Dept.*, 977 P.2d 1021 (N.M. App. 1999). For a discussion of the ISDA, including the 1988 amendments, see R. Johnson and J. Hamilton, "Self-Governance for Indian Tribes; From Paternalism to Empowerment," 27 *Conn. L. Rev.* 1251 (1995).

An Indian Business Fund was created by Congress to stimulate Indian business and employment (25 U.S.C. Secs. 1521 *et seq.* Two loan funds, the ***Indian Financing Act*** and the ***Native American Programs Act***, were created to help develop Indian commercial opportunities and resources. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, requires federal agencies to allow tribes to administer various federal Indian programs on the reservation. Many tribes have used this opportunity to run their own health, law enforcement, education and social services programs, giving them more control over their lives.

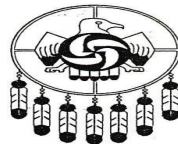
The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 gives Indian tribes and Indian families substantial protection from the removal of Indian children from their families by state agencies and state courts.

The Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982 authorizes tribes to enter into joint-venture agreements with mineral developers to maximize the value of tribal mineral resources.

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The Indian Tribal Government Tax Status Act of 1982 extends to Indian tribes many of the tax advantages enjoyed by the states, such as the ability to issue tax exempt bonds to finance government programs.

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 confirms the authority of Indian tribes to engage in gaming to raise revenue and promote economic development.

The Indian Health Care Improvement Act provides for greater Indian control of reservation health care.

In 2002, ***No Child Left Behind Act*** became law, imposing greater accountability for student progress and academic achievement on government agencies, and the law expressly includes Indian and Native Alaska children as beneficiaries.

1994, President Bill Clinton issued an executive order that requires all federal agencies to conduct their business with tribes on a "government-to-government" basis, respectful of tribal sovereignty. ("Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Government," Presidential Memorandum of Apr. 24, 1994, 59 Fed. Reg. 22951 (1994)).

In 2000, President Clinton issued an executive order that reaffirms "the right of Indian tribes to self-government" and requires federal agencies to work closely with tribal governments to protect "tribal trust resources, and Indian tribal treaty and other rights." ("Consultation and coordination with Indian Tribal Governments," Presidential Memorandum of Nov. 6, 2000, Exec. Order No. 13084 (2000)).

The synopsis of this document is provided and guided by the great Nation of Iroquois and the 1771 peace tree ceremony of Deganawidan-Quetzalcoati University serving as a peace treaty in education between "Chicanos/Chicanas and Native Americans. For the first time in history, a Harvard-like campus with a Chicano and Native American Arts, Language and Cultural experience promoting peace between the Condor and the Jaguar (the Condor and the Jaguar wrote the thesis for the University) and the Condor and the Eagle (as prophesied).

Honorable Chief Justice Chief Geronimo XVIII
Agency Tribal Nations



La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII

This sheet is intended solely as a basis for further discussion and is not intended to be and does not constitute a legally binding obligation. No legally binding obligation will be created, implied, or inferred until: a) Articles of Incorporation, plus; b) Management, Operating and Shareholder Agreements are executed and delivered by all parties, and c) consummated by just consideration to bind The Parties.

Agency Tribal Nations and investors are discussing a private placement based on the following:

1. Authorizing Agent: Chief Geronimo XVIII, the sole and rightful owner of Agency Tribal Nations, whose address is 10421 Weddington Street, North Hollywood California, 707-679-8229
2. The Venture, The Project: N.A.S.H.A, a global **green** strategic initiative to Include but not limited to Education, Casino, Agriculture, Water distillation/remediation, Biofuel, Energy and Pharma-grade organic botanical healthcare delivered in a box to reverse any and all disease.
3. Capital Raise: \$1B
 - 3a. Use of Funds: 100% of all monies raised will be escrowed for execution of the business plan and subsequent Casino.
 - 3b. Discretionary Use of Funds: All monies raised will be discretionary and used administratively to promote and service the stated goals of The Venture.
4. Capital Cost of The Venture: \$2.5B
6. Current Capitalization of The Venture: N/A
7. Ownership: Chief Geronimo XVIII owns exclusively
8. Ownership Status: Agency Tribal Nations is unencumbered and free of all debt, claims and liens.
9. The Company History: The Company is a startup as of May 22, 2016. As of today, it has no earnings or debt.
10. The Venture Structure: The Venture is a proposed 20 year strategic plan.
11. Manager of The Venture: Chief Geronimo XVIII is the Managing Member of The Venture.



OFFICE OF CHIEF HEAD -TRIBAL GOVERNMENT Chief Geronimo XVIII

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Signature: District Secretary
Chief Geronimo XVIII Wright Langenderfer
Agency Tribal Nations

Date: _____.



Signature: CEO and TITLE HOLDER |
Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati University
Chief Mike Williams |
Deganawidah-Quetzalcoati
University Public Benefit For Profit Corp.

Date: _____.



Signature: CFO Agency Tribal Nations

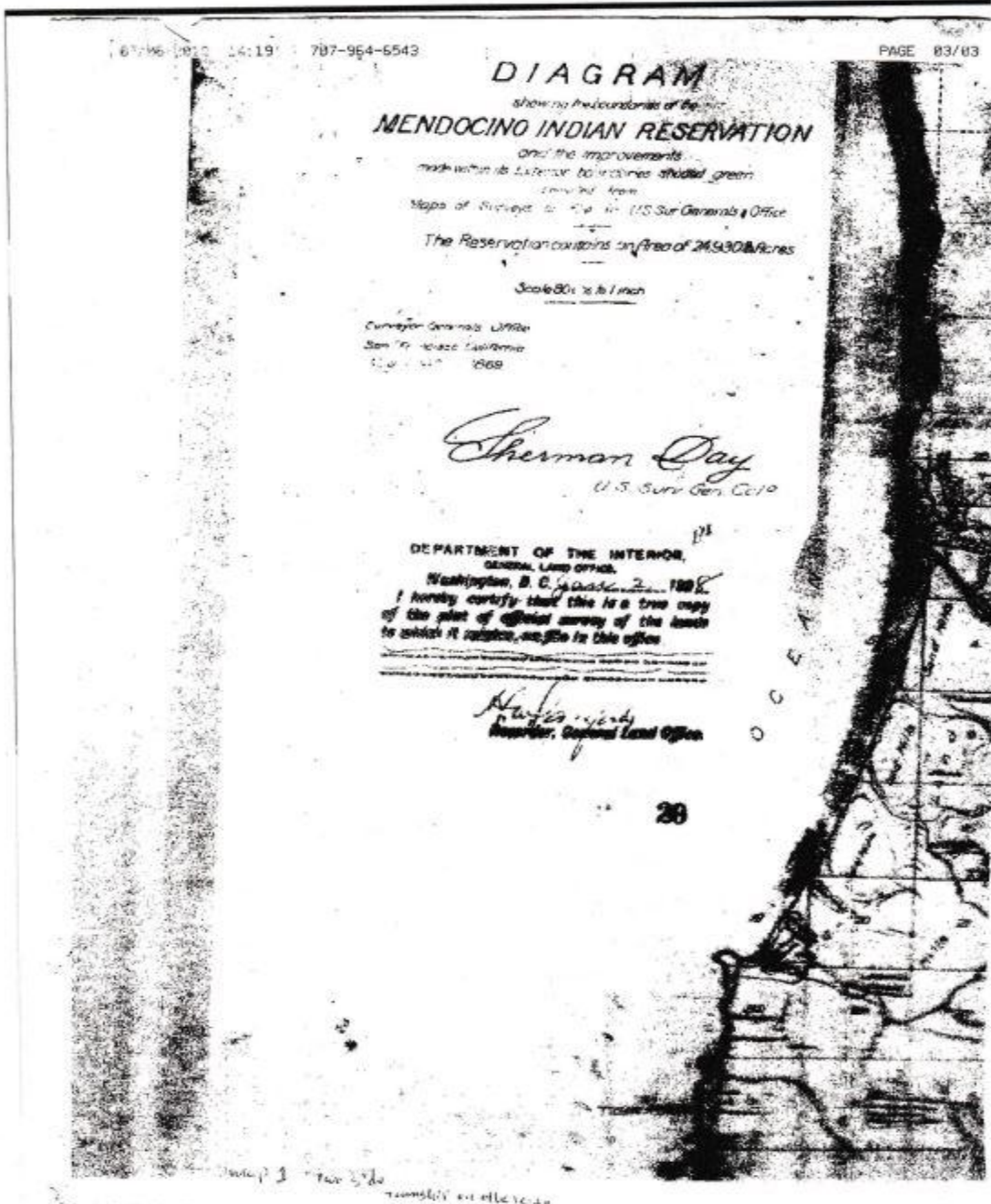
Date: _____.

Signature: Secretary of Tribal Advisory Committee Board

Date: _____.



OFFICE OF CHIEF HEAD -TRIBAL GOVERNMENT Chief Geronimo XVIII
OMB-2700-0042 GSA-ERRC EFFECTIVE DATE 12/16/2016
INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE INFRASTRUCTURE
(EIN) QTA0015THA3003-GOVTRIBE



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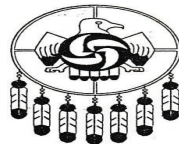
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OFFICE OF CHIEF HEAD -TRIBAL GOVERNMENT Chief Geronimo XVIII

OMB-2700-0042 GSA-ERRC EFFECTIVE DATE 12/16/2016

INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE INFRASTRUCTURE
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La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII

49 EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

MENDOCINO RESERVATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 16, 1856.

Sir: Referring to the report I had the honor to submit for your consideration on the 10th of November last relative to the establishment of a military reservation for the benefit of the Indians of northern California, upon both sides of the Klamath River, from its mouth the distance of 20 miles up the same; and to the remarks then made upon the subject of establishing a third similar reservation as proposed by the superintendent of Indian affairs in California, at Cape Mendocino, or at some point between that place and Russian River, &c, as appeared to this office at that time more expedient, whether in the interior and easterly part of the State, I have now respectfully to call your attention again to the subject, and to submit for your consideration the following documents.

* * * * *

From these documents it appears that the section between the Novo River on the south and Bee-da-loé or Hate Creek on the north, extending from the coast on the west to the Coast Mountains, combines advantages which are not to be found in any of the other locations examined, reference being had to the purposes for which it is required and to the habits and necessities of the Indians.

* * * * *

The tract intended for the reservation lies between the south bank of the Novo River, so as to include that river, and a point 1 mile north of the mouth of the Hate or Bee-da-loé Creek, extending eastward from the coast for quantity so as to include the valleys beyond the first range of hills to the Coast Mountains, conforming to their shape. Its geographical position is in Mendocino County, about 170 miles from San Francisco, and 89 miles south of Cape Mendocino, 70 miles northwest of Clear Lake, and about 180 miles from Sacramento City.

It is proposed to embrace within the limits of the reservation 25,000 acres of land.

* * * * *

If upon an examination of the subject you shall come to a similar conclusion, I have respectfully to request that the proposition may be laid before the President of the United States for his approval, and that the superintendent may be enabled to carry out with him, on his return to his post by the steamer of the 20th instant, such decision as may be made in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. MANNYPENNY,
Commissioner.

HOB. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 17, 1856.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 16th instant and accompanying

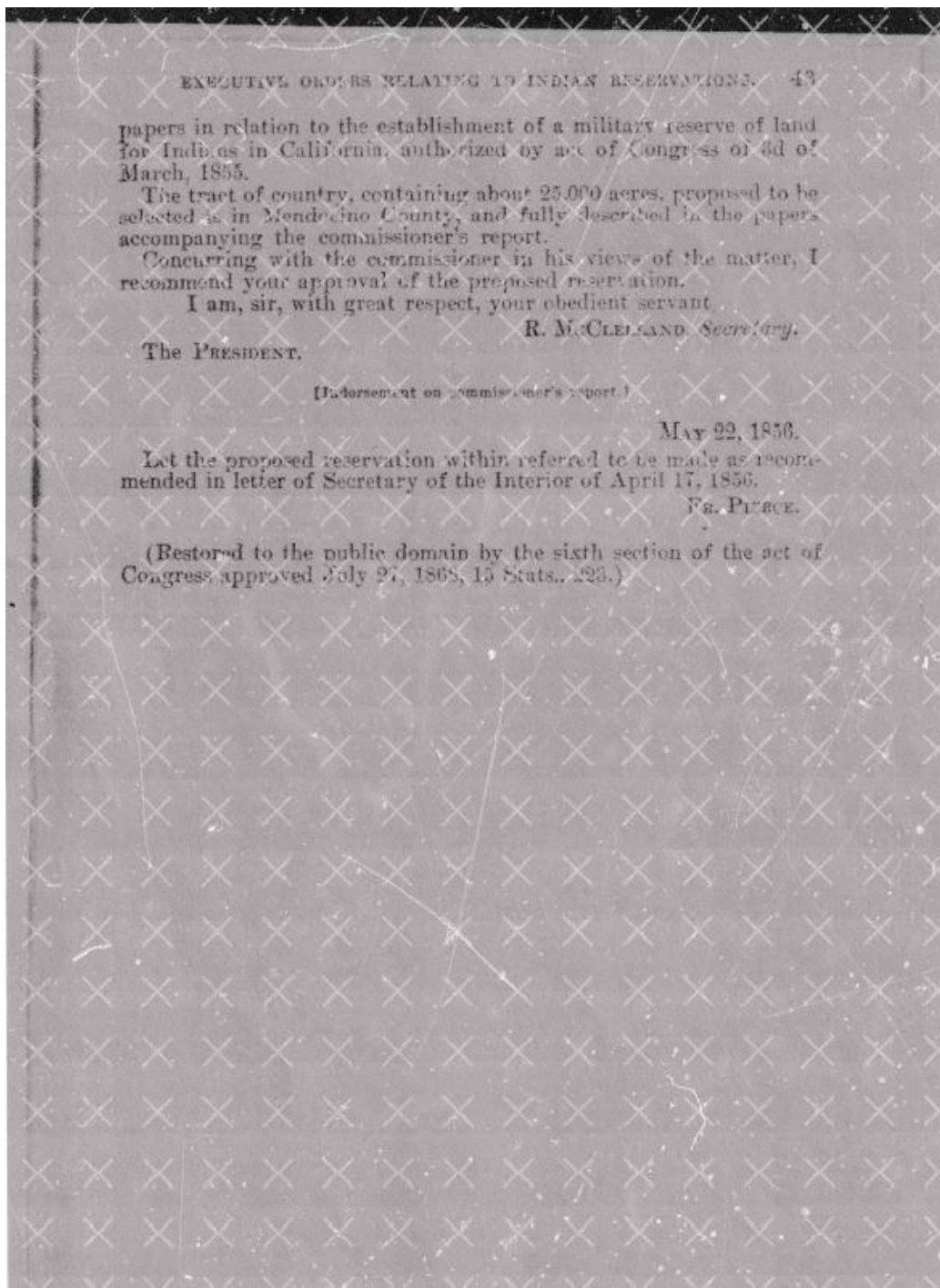
OFFICE OF CHIEF HEAD -TRIBAL GOVERNMENT Chief Geronimo XVIII

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La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII



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La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII

DESCRIPTION

That certain parcel of land situate in the County of Yolo, State of California, described as follows:

All that portion of Section 5, Township 8 North, Range 1 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, described as follows:

Beginning at a 1 1/2 inch diameter buttonhead monument shown on Parcel Map No. 2322 Corcoran Estates, filed in the office of the Recorder of said Yolo County in Book 2 of Parcel Maps, at Pages 50 and 51, as marking the northeast corner of said Section 5; thence, FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING, along the east line of said Section 5, as shown on said Parcel Map, South 0° 13' 27" West 2675.85 feet to an 8 inch by 8 inch concrete post with 2 1/2 inch diameter brass disc stamped "L.S.1880 4/5 1/4 cor.", marking the East Quarter Corner of said Section 5; thence, continuing along the east line of said Section 5, South 0° 08' 00" East 2544.92 feet to a 1 1/4 inch (outside diameter) iron pipe monument tagged L.S. 2457, said monument being North 0° 08' 00" West 70.00 feet from the southeast corner of said Section 5; thence, parallel with, and 70.00 feet north from, the south line of said Section 5, the following two courses: (1) South 89° 36' 05" West 2639.95 feet to a 1 1/4 inch (outside diameter) iron pipe monument tagged L.S. 2457, and (2) South 89° 47' 48" West 256.94 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, North 0° 07' 07" West 1251.74 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, South 89° 56' 00" West 388.94 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, North 0° 12' 14" West 1353.70 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, South 89° 31' 28" East 278.78 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, North 45° 01' 37" East 1434.65 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, North 0° 01' 21" West 1622.59 feet to a similar iron pipe monument set in the north line of said Section 5 and in the south line of Parcel A, as said last named line is shown on the aforesaid Parcel Map No. 2322 Corcoran Estates; thence, North 89° 58' 39" East 2004.64 feet to the point of beginning, and containing 317.379 acres of land, more or less.

Prepared by:

Timothy S. Train
Timothy S. Train
March 4, 1988



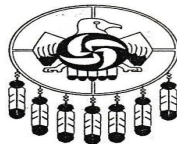
BOOK 2033 PAGE 649

EXHIBIT B

OFFICE OF CHIEF HEAD -TRIBAL GOVERNMENT Chief Geronimo XVIII

OMB-2700-0042 GSA-ERRC EFFECTIVE DATE 12/16/2016

INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE INFRASTRUCTURE
(EIN) QTA0015THA3003-GOVTRIBE



La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII

DESCRIPTION

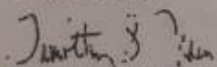
Parcel of Land to be retained by the United States of America

That certain parcel of land situate in the County of Yolo, State of California, described as follows:

All that portion of Section 5, Township 8 North, Range 1 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, described as follows:

Beginning at a 1 1/4 inch (outside diameter) iron pipe monument tagged L.S. 2457 set in the north line of said Section 5, and in the south line of Parcel A, as said last named line is shown on Parcel Map No. 2322 Corcoran Estates, filed in the office of the Recorder of said Yolo County in Book 2 of Parcel Maps, at Pages 50 and 51, from which monument a 1 1/2 inch diameter buttonhead monument shown on the aforesaid Parcel Map as marking the northeast corner of said Section 5 bears North 89° 58' 39" East 2004.64 feet distant; thence, FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING, South 0° 01' 21" East 1622.59 feet to a 1 1/4 inch (outside diameter) iron pipe monument tagged L.S. 2457; thence, South 45° 01' 37" West 1434.65 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, North 89° 31' 28" West 278.78 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, South 0° 12' 14" East 1353.70 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, North 89° 56' 00" East 388.94 feet to a similar iron pipe monument; thence, South 0° 07' 07" East 1251.74 feet to a similar iron pipe monument located 70.00 feet north from the south line of said Section 5; thence, parallel with, and 70.00 feet north from, the south line of said Section 5, South 89° 47' 48" West 2380.83 feet to a similar iron pipe monument set in the west line of said Section 5; thence, North 0° 06' 43" West 5246.37 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar monument with plastic cap stamped L.S. 2878 marking the northwest corner of said Section 5 and the southwest corner of Parcel A of the aforesaid Parcel Map No. 2322 Corcoran Estates; thence, along the north line of said Section 5, and the south line of said Parcel A, North 89° 58' 39" East 3287.77 feet to the point of beginning, and containing 317.379 acres of land, more or less.

Prepared by:


Timothy S. Train
March 4, 1988



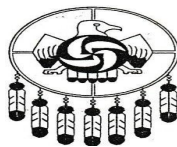
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EXHIBIT C

OFFICE OF CHIEF HEAD -TRIBAL GOVERNMENT Chief Geronimo XVIII

OMB-2700-0042 GSA-ERRC EFFECTIVE DATE 12/16/2016

INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE INFRASTRUCTURE
(EIN) QTA0015THA3003-GOVTRIBE



La Tierra Del Viejo Jeronimo; "The Land Of The Old Geronimo" - Apache Chief Geronimo XVIII

DESCRIPTION OF EASEMENTS

Non-exclusive easements appurtenant to that portion of Section 5, Township 8 North, Range 1 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, in the County Yolo, State of California, described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof, over and across that portion of said Section 5 described in Exhibit B, attached hereto and made a part hereof. Said easements over and across the premises in said Exhibit B shall be as follows:

1. A ditch of the uniform width of thirty (30) feet, the centerline of which is described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of said Section 5 from which a 5/8 inch rebar with plastic cap stamped L.S. 2878 marking the northwest corner of said Section 5, and the southwest corner of Parcel A, as shown on Parcel Map No. 2322, filed in the Office of the Recorder of Yolo County in Book 2 of Parcel Maps at Pages 50 and 51, bears North 0°06'43" West 15.00 feet distant; thence, FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING, South 89°40'30" East 1772.6 feet; thence, South 57°40'50" East 111.1 feet; thence, South 26°10'20" East 182.2 feet; thence, South 44°34'10" West 42.5 feet; thence, South 32°20'00" East 119.3 feet; thence, South 68°54'20" East 160.4 feet; thence, South 29°05'10" East 271.3 feet; thence, South 50°38'50" East 116.3 feet; thence, North 76°58'00" East 304.7 feet; thence, South 24°33'50" East 262.1 feet; thence, South 36°10'10" East 321.2 feet; thence, South 79°34'40" East 346.3 feet to a point in said premises located the following two courses from the aforesaid northwest corner of Section 5:
1) North 89°58'39" East 3287.77 feet and
2) South 0°01'21" East 1240.50 feet.
2. A ditch of the uniform width of thirty (30) feet, the centerline of which is described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of said Section 5 from which a 5/8 inch rebar with plastic cap stamped L.S. 2878 marking the northwest corner of said Section 5, as described in 1., above, bears North 0°06'43" West 2678.00 feet distant; thence, FROM SAID POINT OF BEGINNING, North 89°54'40" East 1989.6 feet to a point in said premises located the following five courses from the aforesaid northwest corner of Section 5:
1) North 89°58'39" East 3287.77 feet,
2) South 0°01'21" East 1622.59 feet,
3) South 45°01'37" East 1434.65 feet,
4) North 89°31'28" West 278.78 feet and
5) South 0°12'14" East 42.00 feet.

The bearings in the above descriptions are referenced to the south line of Parcel A of Parcel Map No. 2322, hereinabove described, the bearing of which south line is shown as North 89°58'39" East on said Parcel Map.

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EXHIBIT D