

Individual Sovereignty Process



by Johnny Liberty

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3. ICR Success Education Course & Leadership Training Seminars
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3. ICR Liberty Law School Seminars
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AUTHOR'S NOTE:

One of the greatest myths in America today is that you cannot function in American society without a Social Security Number (SSN), that you cannot work, open a bank account, that you must pay taxes or go to jail. This is simply not true. You can not only function but prosper as a sovereign American Citizen. I have now done so for many years now!

After completing the newly released **Global Sovereign's Handbook**, I realized how important it was to clearly define every step of the process towards reclaiming your unalienable rights and Citizenship, and making that information available in an easy to read package that was comprehensive, yet simple enough to take action on.

In this book, the **Individual Sovereignty Process**, we have accomplished that at last. This is an edition of sample formwork, constructive legal notices and demands, affidavits and other supporting documentation, along with applications for various client services we offer through the **Institute for Communications Resources** and our associate Resource Centers.

This paperwork is the next step toward perfecting your legal sovereignty, a supplemental book to the **Global Sovereign's Handbook** and the **Success Education Course**, NOT to be filed until AFTER you've implemented your asset protection strategy, structured ALL your individual and business affairs and are lien and judgment proof in every jurisdiction you're doing business.

The **Institute for Communications Resources** will customize selected legal notices, affidavits and formwork from the above book for a fee. Call: (800) 299-4497, or email LFS@ICResource.com for an application today. Visit our extensive website at www.ICResource.com.

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DISCLAIMER:

The Authors have made every attempt to insure the accuracy of the information, assertions, conclusions and forms included in this **Individual Sovereignty Process**. Information contained herein cannot under any circumstances be construed as professional or legal advice, but is purely educational in both form and matter. *Caveat: Confronting the bureaucratic legal system at any level poses a risk to the liberties of every American Citizen today.*

The Institute for Communications Resources does not challenge or threaten the authority of any legitimate government.

You must take full responsibility for any liability or loss incurred as a consequence of the use and application, directly or indirectly, of any of the information contained in this book.

This information has been culled from an anthology of sources, like piecing together a giant jigsaw puzzle. Many thanks to all those researchers, patriots and authors who've pioneered this work. *Thanks for permission to excerpt from your writings and research.*

.....

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To all the researchers, freedom loving individuals and organizations in the world today making strides towards building a free enterprise infrastructure for sovereignty worldwide.

To the **Institute for Communications Resources (ICR)** and it's founding network of Resource Centers for publishing and distributing educational books and audio products.

A special thanks and acknowledgement to Dan Meador who authored the "Affidavit of Material Facts - Internal Revenue Laws" and Tim Richardson who authored the "Memorandum of Law & Commercial Affidavit: Taxes, Social Security, Levys & Securities" and the "Common Law Trust" book.

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Individual Sovereignty Process by Johnny Liberty & Associates

\$100.00 plus \$5.00 shipping (Book only)

\$695.00 (customized Evidence Package w/ Book)

ORDER ONLINE: <http://www.ICResource.com/sem/cart>

Individual Sovereignty Process

INSTRUCTIONS: Getting Your Papers in Order

1. Affidavits & Constructive Legal Notices & Demand.

* After reading the ***Global Sovereign's Handbook***, make a list of all government corporations (federal, State, County, Municipal) you've been in business with in the past.

* Keep notarized and witnessed originals of all AFFIDAVITS and constructive LEGAL NOTICES AND DEMANDS as evidence of your declarations. Make copies to send to government agencies.

*[Note: We can customize your paperwork at the **Institute for Communications Services** for a fee.]*

* Send the appropriate AFFIDAVIT along with the appropriate constructive LEGAL NOTICE AND DEMAND to the appropriate government agency by certified mail, return-receipt requested.

[Note: Alter the return-receipt to read NON-DOMESTIC, not DOMESTIC mail on the bottom of the green receipt card.]

GOAL: To create an evidence package and declaring your legal sovereignty. To revoke, rescind and/or deny your signature on any and all adhesion contracts not done knowingly, willingly and voluntarily. Give constructive LEGAL NOTICE to all affected individuals or government agencies with supporting evidence. Get your papers in order.

BASICS: Begin an asset protection strategy and plan along with one of our consultants. Structure all your individual and business affairs, deliberately and mindfully. Think through each step in your plan carefully before taking action. Keep your business private. Do NOT file your paperwork until AFTER you've completed your asset protection plan and are lien and judgment-proof. Your legal paperwork is the last step in the process.

2. Postal Address & Mail Location.

* Restructure your postal address to eliminate the presumption you are living and working in a federal area. For privacy reasons, open a U.S. P.O. Box and/or Private Mail Box (PMB) in an alias name OR with an authorized agent/representative. *Note: See Sample U.S. Postal Application and PMB Application.*

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* You'll need two forms of I.D. to open a mail location in an alias or on behalf of a company. Use an "International Driver's Permit or Certificate" AND an "Affidavit of Identification." *Note: Do NOT use a state-issued driver's license or I.D.*

* Use proper names in upper and lower case, NOT all capital letters.

* Use a "General Delivery" address with "NON-DOMESTIC" at a local U.S. post office. For privacy reasons, do NOT use your home address. The use of postal zones, postal codes or zip codes, are voluntary and placed in brackets. (e.g., [00000])

* You'll need a mail location for legal service, personal mail and business mail. You may consider a mail forwarding service to accomplish this.

3. Utilities & Telephone.

* Shut down all accounts for electricity, water, gas and telephone in your legal, birth name. For privacy reasons, reapply for service in an alias name OR as an officer or authorized agent / representative of a company *Note: The same I.D. requirements as noted above.*

* For electricity, most power companies will accept billing in an alias name, even a foreign company, without a SSN or EIN #. Do not provide a SSN if asked. Tell them you don't have one (which you don't if you've rescinded it), OR that you will not present it (for privacy reasons) OR that you are a foreign domiciled company (if you have the I.D. to substantiate it).

* For water and gas companies, follow the same steps as above. Some companies may require a deposit in lieu of no credit reference or tax I.D. # for the foreign entity. Better to establish credit in the name of a foreign company anyway.

* For telephone, bill in a foreign company without a SSN or EIN# as above. Do not get your phone numbers listed in your alias name, or company unless necessary for advertising your business.

* For cellular phones, which are pickier than the other utilities, a cash deposit of \$1,000 is generally required in lieu of a credit guarantee. They hold this for 1 year at 6% interest, then return it if you've established good credit.

* For privacy reasons, cellular phone conversations are all recorded by the NSA's supercomputer, so privacy is always compromised using cellular phones. Be discreet in all telephone or fax communications not secured.

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4. Voter Registration.

* Cancel **Voter Registration** cards by mail or phone. Remember, if you own land and update the land patent, you are an "elector," not a voter. *[Note: See Sample Voter Registration, pg 10.]*

5. Marriage License.

* Get a legal divorce from the State-issued marriage license. Neither you or your children want to be in bed with the State. Remarry with a minister-issued **Marriage Certificate ONLY**, not a State-issued **Marriage License**. *Note: See Sample Marriage Certificate.* File for a legal divorce with the State. To secure a marriage under the Common law, secure a **Notice of Consent of Wife's Father**. *Note: Not included in this package.*

6. Selective Service Registration.

* Encourage your eighteen year old sons not to participate in **Selective Service Registration**. The draft is for U.S. citizens only. Let them make their own decision though for they have to live with the consequences. If they retain their SSN's, then registration is mandatory or punishable by law. *Note: See Sample Selective Service Registration.*

7. Business Licenses, Incorporation Papers, Permits.

* Eliminate unnecessary business licenses, incorporation papers or other permits. Assess, review and dissolve these carefully. *Note: If you must operate in a statutory interface or non-profit corporation, there are strategies for divesting yourself of those entities.*

* Keep licenses absolutely necessary for the practical functioning of your profession (e.g., real estate, general contractors, doctors, massage therapists). If you keep a license, privately attach an **Affidavit of Revocation of Signature** within three days, OR add "RESERVATION OF RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE" upon all license applications. Do NOT provide an SSN on these applications.

8. Individual Self-Assessment QUESTIONNAIRE

* Assess and create a strategic plan in your life.

9. Individual Sovereignty Process CHECKLIST & SUMMARY

* This is your eight-page map to complete the ISP process.

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SAMPLE: U.S. Postal Application

CUSTOMER: Complete Items 1, 3-7, 15 and 19

(Item 2 for P.O. Use ONLY)

1. Name to which box number(s) is (are) assigned Name of Entity		2. Box/Caller Nos. _____ Thru _____	
3. Name of person making application (If representing an organization, show title and name of organization if different from above) Alias or Authorized Representative			
4. Will this box be used for soliciting or doing business with the public? (Check one) a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No			
5. Address (No., Street, City, State and ZIP Code. Record address change on reverse and line out address below.) See Reverse → Use foreign address		6. Telephone No. (If any)	

APPLICANT PLEASE NOTE: Execution of this application signifies your agreement to comply with all postal rules relative to post office boxes and caller service.

7. Signature of applicant (Same as Item 3) Johnny Liberty	8. Date of application 1-15-99
---	--

ITEMS 8-14: TO BE COMPLETED BY POST OFFICE

9. Type of identification (Driver's license, military identification, other; show identification no.)		10. Eligibility for carrier-delivery <input type="checkbox"/> CITY <input type="checkbox"/> RURAL <input type="checkbox"/> NONE		11. Box size needed	
12. Dates of Service		13. Service Assigned		14. Information Verified by	
a. Started	b. Ended	a. <input type="checkbox"/> Post Office Box c. <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve Number	b. <input type="checkbox"/> Caller	a. (Initials)	

PS Form 1093, June 1993

(PART I) APPLICATION FOR POST OFFICE BOX OR CALLER SERVICE

CUSTOMER: Complete Items 15 and 19.

SPECIAL ORDERS		ITEMS 16-18: TO BE COMPLETED BY POST OFFICE	
15. Postmaster: The following persons, or authorized representatives of the organizations listed are authorized to accept mail addressed to this (these) post office box or caller number(s). Continue on reverse if necessary. <input type="checkbox"/> Check if reverse is used.		16. Post Office Box/Caller number for which this card is applicable	
a. Applicant (Same as Item 3)		17. <input type="checkbox"/> Check if box is to be used for Express Mail shipment.	
b. Name of box customer (Same as Item 1)		18. Post Office District	
c. Other Others to Receive Mail Here		19. I have read instructions and will comply. Johnny Liberty Signature of Applicant (Same as Item 7)	
d. Other			
CUSTOMER NOTE: Possession of post office box key or combination may be considered by the Postal Service to be valid evidence that possessor is authorized to remove mail from boxes.			

PS Form 1093, June 1993

(PART II) APPLICATION FOR POST OFFICE BOX OR CALLER SERVICE

Use separate card for each number or inclusive group of numbers, and type of service. File Part I alphabetically by Customer's Name

Use separate card for each number or inclusive group of numbers, and type of service. File Part II by box or caller number.

Individual Sovereignty Process

SAMPLE: Private Mail Box Application

United States Postal Service

Application for Delivery of Mail Through Agent

See Privacy Act Statement on Reverse

BOX #

1. Date

In consideration of delivery of my or our (firm) mail to the agent named below, the addressee and agent agree: (1) the addressee or the agent must not file a change of address order with the Postal Service upon termination of the agency relationship; (2) the transfer of my or our (firm) mail to another address is the responsibility of the agent; (3) all mail delivered to the agency under this authorization must be prepaid with new postage when redeposited in the mails; (4) upon request the agent must provide to the Postal Service all addresses to which the agency transfers mail; and (5) when any information required on this form changes or becomes obsolete, the addressee(s) must file a revised application with the Commercial Mail Receiving Agency (CMRA).

NOTE: The applicant must execute this form in duplicate in the presence of the agent, his or her authorized employee, or a notary public. The agent provides the original completed signed Form 1583 to the Postal Service and retains a duplicate completed signed copy at the CMRA business location. The CMRA copy of Form 1583 must at all times be available for examination by the postmaster (or designee) and the Postal Inspection Service. The addressee and the agent agree to comply with all applicable postal rules and regulations relative to delivery of mail through an agent. Failure to comply will subject the agency to withholding of mail from delivery until corrective action is taken.

This application may be subject to verification procedures by the Postal Service to confirm that the applicant resides or conducts business at the home or business address listed in boxes 8 or 11, and that the identification listed in box 9 is valid.

<p>2. Name in Which Applicant's Mail Will Be Received for Delivery to Agent. (Complete a separate Form 1583 for EACH applicant. Spouses may complete and sign one Form 1583. Two items of valid identification apply to each spouse. Include dissimilar information for either spouse in appropriate box.)</p> <p>Name of Entity</p>		<p>3. Address to Be Used for Delivery including ZIP + 4</p> <p>NAME: _____</p> <p>PMB # _____</p> <p>415 DAIRY RD. Suite E _____</p> <p>KAHULUI, HI 96732-2398 _____</p>	
<p>4. Applicant Authorizes Delivery to and in Care of (Name, address, and ZIP Code of agent)</p>		<p>5. Will This Delivery Address Be Used for Soliciting or Doing Business With the Public? (Check one)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>6. This Authorization is Extended to Include Restricted Delivery Mail for the Undersigned(s)</p>		<p>7. Name of Applicant</p> <p>Alias or Authorized Rep</p>	
<p>9. Two Types of Identification are Required. One Must Contain a Photograph of the Addressee(s). Agent Must Write in Identifying Information. Subject to Verification.</p> <p>a. _____</p> <p>b. _____</p> <p>Acceptable identification includes: driver's license; armed forces, government, or recognized corporate identification card; passport or alien registration card or other credential showing the applicant's signature and a serial number or similar information that is traceable to the bearer. A photocopy of your identification may be retained by agent for verification.</p>		<p>8. Home Address (Number, street, city, state, and ZIP Code)</p> <p>Telephone Number () _____</p>	
<p>12. Kind of Business</p>		<p>10. Name of Firm or Corporation</p>	
<p>13. If Applicant is a Firm, Name Each Member Whose Mail is to Be Delivered. (All names listed must have verifiable identification. A guardian must list the names and ages of minors receiving mail at their delivery address.)</p>		<p>11. Business Address (Number, street, city, state and ZIP Code)</p> <p>Telephone Number () _____</p>	
<p>14. If a CORPORATION, Give Names and Addresses of Its Officers</p>		<p>15. If Business Name of The Address (Corporation or Trade Name) Has Been Registered, Give Name of County and State, and Date of Registration.</p>	
<p>16. Signature of Agent/Notary Public</p>		<p>17. Signature of Applicant (If firm or corporation, application must be signed by officer. Show title.)</p>	

Warning: The furnishing of false or misleading information on this form or omission of material information may result in criminal sanctions (including fines and imprisonment) and/or civil sanctions (including multiple damages and civil penalties). (18 U.S.C. 1001)

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SAMPLE: Voter Registration

AFFIDAVIT ON APPLICATION FOR VOTER REGISTRATION

STATE OF HAWAII <input type="checkbox"/> County of Hawaii <input type="checkbox"/> County of Kauai <input type="checkbox"/> County of Maui <input type="checkbox"/> City and County of Honolulu	SS.	IMPORTANT: PRINT CLEARLY IN BLACK INK. FAILURE TO COMPLETE ALL ITEMS WILL PREVENT ACCEPTANCE OF THIS APPLICATION.	AFFIDAVIT NO. _____ (OFFICE USE ONLY)
--	------------	--	---

I HEREBY SWEAR (OR AFFIRM) THAT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT:

1. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER* 000.00.0000	2. DATE OF BIRTH ____/____/____ Month Day Year	3. PLACE OF BIRTH	4. TELEPHONE Home: _____ Business: _____
5. LAST NAME		First Name	Middle Initial(s)
6. RESIDENCE ADDRESS IN HAWAII (Must be completed, P.O. Box, R.R., S.R., are not acceptable) Domicile		Apt. No.	City/Town Zip Code
7. MAILING ADDRESS IN HAWAII (Street address or P.O. Box)		City/Town	Zip Code
8. If no street/residence address, describe location of residence (Leave blank if #6 is completed)		City/Town	Zip Code
9. GENDER <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male	10. ARE YOU A REGISTERED VOTER IN ANOTHER STATE? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If "yes", please complete the following: I was last registered to vote at: _____ in the county of _____ (Last Registered Address) (County) (State) (Zip Code) and hereby authorize cancellation of my previous voter registration.		

Read carefully, mark appropriate "Yes" or "No" box, and sign below.

I hereby swear (or affirm) that:

11A. FOR FEDERAL, STATE, and COUNTY ELECTIONS:

a. I am a citizen of the United States of America American national Yes No

b. I am at least 16 years of age. I understand that I must be 18 years old by election day to vote Yes No

c. I am a resident of the State of Hawaii.
The residence stated in this affidavit is not simply because of my presence in the State, but that the residence was acquired with the intent to make Hawaii my legal residence with all the accompanying obligations therein Yes No

11B. FOR OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS (OHA) ELECTIONS:
In addition to the qualifications in 11A, I am a "... descendant of aboriginal peoples inhabiting the Hawaiian islands which exercised sovereignty and subsisted in the Hawaiian islands in 1778, and which peoples thereafter have continued to reside in Hawaii..." (HRS §11-1) and desire to register to vote in OHA elections Yes

Signature _____ Date _____
(Applicant's signature or mark is required)

12. Witness Signature (Required only if applicant makes a mark) _____ Date _____
Address of Witness _____ Phone no. of witness _____

WARNING: ANY PERSON WHO KNOWINGLY FURNISHES FALSE INFORMATION MAY BE GUILTY OF A CLASS C FELONY, PUNISHABLE BY UP TO 5 YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND/OR \$10,000 FINE.

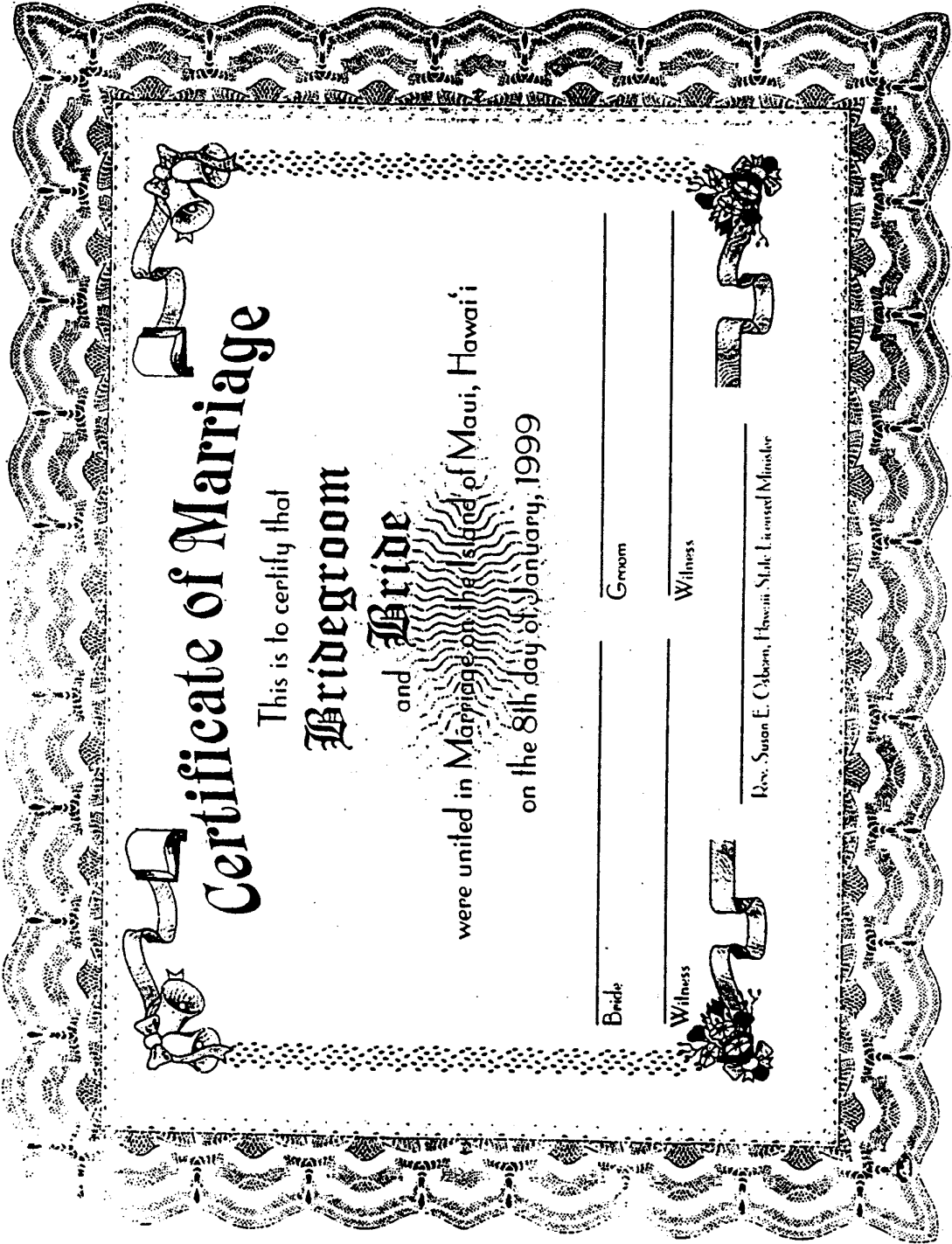
*Notice: Section §11-15 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes requires that a person registering to vote provide, under oath, his or her social security number, if any. An application lacking this information, therefore, will be denied. Pursuant to Section 7 of the federal Privacy Act (P.L. 93-579), be advised that this information may be released to government agencies for government purposes.

13. I.D. No. <u>G I E 8</u>	14. Location Code ____	15. Representative District/Precinct ____ / ____
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The office at which a person registers to vote is confidential. A person's declination to register to vote is also confidential and is used for voter registration purposes only (National Voter Registration Act of 1993). 03/98

Individual Sovereignty Process

SAMPLE: Marriage Certificate



Certificate of Marriage

This is to certify that
Bridegroom
and
Bride
were united in Marriage on the Island of Maui, Hawaii
on the 8th day of January, 1999

Bride _____ Groom _____
Witness _____ Witness _____

Rev. Susan E. O'Brien, Hawaii State Licensed Minister

NOT pursuant to the laws of the State of "X"

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SAMPLE: Selective Service Registration

Note: "U.S. citizens"

AGE 18 THROUGH 25

Only males with the address of this address



Know the Facts

What is Selective Service Registration?
Registration is the process by which the U.S. government collects names and addresses of men age 18 through 25 to use in case a national emergency requires rapid expansion of the Armed Forces.

Will I Be Drafted?

Registering with Selective Service does not mean you are joining the military. And registering with Selective Service does not mean you are signing up for the all voluntary Armed Services. (See the chart for "Who Must Register")

The fact that a man is required to register does not mean that he will be drafted. No one has been drafted since 1973. No one can be drafted into the military unless ordered by Congress and the President. A draft would most likely occur only in the event of war or national emergency.

What Happens If I Don't Register?

Young men convicted of failure to register may be fined up to \$250,000, imprisoned for up to five years, or both. In addition to being subject to prosecution, failure to register may cause you to permanently forfeit eligibility for certain benefits. Not registering is a felony.

What Are The Benefits?

Registering with Selective Service can open doors for you. For example, Selective Service registration is often required for Federal Job Training that can train you for jobs as an auto mechanic, electrician, carpenter, and many other types of jobs. A man must be registered before he can get Federal (and some state) loans, grants, and scholarships. Also, Selective Service registration is required for eligibility for U.S. citizenship and government jobs, such as a postal worker, computer technician, policeman, budget specialist, and others.



How You Register

Complete the Registration Card to the right, printing your information in **BLACK INK** and **CAPITAL LETTERS ONLY**.

Block 1: Print your date of birth. Use a two-number designation for the month and day and use a four number designation for the year.

Block 2: Place an "X" in the correct box.

Block 3: If you have a Social Security Account Number, it is mandatory that you include this information. If you don't have one, leave this block blank.

Block 4: Print your full legal name as outlined on the card. Include any suffix (such as Jr. or II), in the designated box, if applicable.

Block 5: Print your current mailing address as outlined on the card. Use the two-letter State abbreviation and enter your Zip code.

Block 6: If your permanent mailing address is the same as your current mailing address, place an "X" in the designated box and do not complete Block 6. However, if your permanent mailing address is different from your current mailing address, print your permanent mailing address in Block 6 as outlined on the card.

Block 7: Enter a telephone number where we can reach you.

Block 8: Enter today's date. Use a two number designation for the month and day and use a four-number designation for the year.

Block 9: Sign your name in this box.

Then, tear off card, add postage, and mail.

Who Must Register

With few exceptions, all male U.S. citizens and male immigrant aliens residing in the U.S. and its territories must register within 30 days of their 18th birthday. Refer to the chart below for specifics:

Category	no	no
All male U.S. citizens born after December 31, 1959, who are 18 but not yet 26 years old, except as noted below:		
Military-related		
Members of the Armed Forces on active duty (active duty for training does not constitute "active duty" for registration purposes)		*
Cadets and Midshipmen at Service Academies or Coast Guard Academy		*
Cadets at the Merchant Marine Academy		
Students in Officer Procurement Programs at the Citadel, North Georgia College, Norwich University, and Virginia Military Institute		*
National Guardsmen and Reservists not on active duty		
Delayed Entry Program enlistees		
ROTC students		
Separates from Active Military Service, separated for any reason before age 26		
Men rejected for enlistment for any reason before age 26		
Civil Air Patrol members		
Aliens**		
Lawful nonimmigrants on visas (e.g., diplomatic and consular personnel and families, foreign students, tourists with unexpired Forms I-94, I-95A, or Border Crossing Documents I-185, I-186, I-586, or I-444)		*
Permanent resident aliens		
Special (seasonal) agricultural workers (I-688)		
Special agricultural workers (I-688A)		*
Refugee, parolee, and anylie aliens		
Undocumented (illegal) aliens		
Dual national U.S. citizens		
Confined		
Incarcerated, or hospitalized or institutionalized for medical reasons		*
Handicapped physically or mentally		
Able to function in public with or without assistance		
Continually confined to a residence, hospital, or institution		*

* Must register within 30 days of release unless already age 26, or already registered when released, or unless exempt during entire period age 18 through 25.
** Residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Northern Mariana Islands are U.S. citizens. Citizens of American Samoa are nationals and must register when they are habitual residents in the United States. Habitual residence is presumed whenever a national is a citizen of the Republic of the Marshall Islands or the Federated States of Micronesia residing in the United States for more than one year in any status, except as a student or employee of the government of his homeland.



Place the proper postage on the Registration Card and mail back to the Selective Service System.

After You Register...

Watch Your Mail!

Within 90 days after registering, you should receive in the mail a Registration Acknowledgment from Selective Service which will provide you with a copy of your registration record. Safeguard that document since it will serve as official proof of your registration. If you do not receive a Registration Acknowledgment within 90 days after registering, it is very important that you write to the address below, or call (847) 688-6888 to verify that your registration has been received.

Selective Service System
Registration Information Office
P.O. Box 94638
Palatine, IL 60094-4638

Keep Us Informed of Changes

Once you register, the law also requires you to keep Selective Service informed of your address changes so you can be reached without delay. You can inform Selective Service of an address change by writing to the address above, or you may go to any post office for a Change-of-Information Form (SSS Form 2), fill it out and mail to Selective Service.

For more information, see back panel.

Individual Sovereignty Process

QUESTIONNAIRE: Individual Self-Assessment

NOTE: Assess and self-evaluate your progress on the road to sovereignty, prosperity, protection and privacy. This information can be utilized as part of a preliminary evaluation by our consultants to recommend what is necessary to complete your economic and legal structuring. It will be held in strict confidence. Private consultations with our certified strategic planners are available at \$150/hour. Call (800) 299-4497 to arrange for a phone appointment. Use a separate piece of paper if needed.

Citizenship

1. What is your legal birth name? _____
- 2a. Have you ever used an alias or AKA? Y or N
- 2b. Which name(s)? _____
3. What is your present nationality or country of origin? _____
4. What country are you presently domiciled in (i.e., situs or lawful jurisdiction)? _____
5. What country do you intend on being domiciled in (if different than above)? _____
6. Are you a U.S. citizen (in the democracy)? Y or N
7. Are you a resident of any of the fifty federal States? Y or N
8. As a foreign-born Citizen, do you have a green card in the fifty federal States? Y or N
9. Are you a sovereign, "state" Citizen or American National domiciled (in the republic)? Y or N
10. Are you a born or naturalized Citizen? Y or N
11. What was your country of birth or origin (if a naturalized Citizen)? _____

Sovereignty

12. Do you have any intention or desire in becoming sovereign and free? Y or N
13. What steps have you already taken to reclaim your sovereignty and freedom? Please describe. _____

14. What steps do you intend on taking to become more sovereign and free? _____

15. Did you, or someone on your behalf, (e.g. parents) apply for and receive a SSN? Y or N
- 16a. If you have children, did you apply for SSN's for your children? Y or N
- 16b. Birth Certificates? Y or N
- 17a. Have you revoked or rescinded the signature on your social security contract? Y or N
- 17b. Effective when? _____

unCOMMON SENSE

18. List all the adhesion contracts you've volunteered into since coming of legal age. _____
20. List all the adhesion contracts you've revoked, rescinded or denied the signature on. _____
20. Have you ever served in the military? Y or N
21. If so, are you receiving a pension or any government benefits? Y or N
- 22a. Are you now or have you ever been married? Y or N
- 22b. Divorced? Y or N
23. Did you get a marriage license? Y or N

Traveling & Identity

24. Have you ever applied for or received an International Driver's Permit (IDP)? Y or N
25. Did you use your legal, birth name or an alias for the IDP? _____
26. Do you ever travel internationally and require a passport? Y or N
- 27a. Do you presently have a current or expired passport? Y or N
- 27b. Which country? _____

Business & Taxes

28. What businesses are you presently involved in? _____
29. Are there any special licenses for you to operate professionally? Please describe. _____
30. What kind of business would you like to be involved in (e.g., marketing EPS)? _____
31. What is your gross annual income before taxes? _____
32. How much of your annual income do you usually pay in taxes (including social security taxes etc.)? _____
33. When was the last time you filed and paid income taxes (i.e. year)? _____
34. Would you like to retain 100% of your annual income? Y or N

Property & Ownership

- 35a. Do you own any land, property or real estate? Y or N
- 35b. Please describe. _____
- 36a. Do you own, rent or lease any motor vehicles (boats, planes) Y or N
- 36b. Please describe. _____

Individual Sovereignty Process

37. Do you have any liens, levys or garnishments on your property? Y or N
38. Do you have any desire to update the land patents on your property? Y or N

Structuring & Companies

39. Can you describe the legal or business structures you're presently operating in? _____
- 40a. Have you ever structured a statutory or living trust? Y or N
- 40b. What purpose? _____
41. Have you ever structured a non-domestic, common law trust? Y or N
- 42a. Have you ever structured a foreign company, with offshore banking for your business needs? Y or N
- 42b. If yes, which kind? _____

Banking & Investments

43. What kind of banking do you presently use (e.g., domestic account w/SSN)? _____
44. Have you ever invested offshore? Y or N
45. Would you like more information on offshore investments? Y or N
46. Would you like to be financially independent? Y or N
- 47a. Have you any outstanding debts? Y or N
- 47b. Please describe. _____
48. Have you ever declared bankruptcy? Y or N

Preparedness, Leadership & Vision

- 49a. Are your prepared for any disruption in the support systems of your life by creating contingency plans? Y or N
- 49b. Water? Y or N
- 49c. Food? Y or N
- 49d. Medicine & Health Care? Y or N
- 49e. Energy Y or N
- 49f. Communications Y or N
50. What is the vision for your life and work? Please describe. _____
- _____
- _____

THANK YOU!

ISP Checklist

STEP I: PRE SOVEREIGNTY DECLARATION

- Development of a strategic plan for the restructuring of your individual and business affairs

Travel and Identification

- Get an "International Driver's Permit (IDP) – PATA" or "International Qualification Certificate (IMQ)" as the foundation for your identification package and travel.
- Get all your papers in order at a traffic stop BEFORE using the IDP or IMQ

Property and Assets

- Structure foreign companies and trusts, and domestic statutory interfaces to protect property and assets BEFORE filing your sovereignty paperwork
- Update land patents on property you intend on keeping for the long-term in your individual name BEFORE structuring into companies or trusts.

Mail

- Use "General Delivery" for individual mail at your local post office. Avoid using your home address for personal or business mail for privacy reasons.
- Open a United States Post Office Box or Private Mail Box (PMB) for business mail for EACH company or trust. OR
- Hire a mail forwarding service for your international and domestic correspondence

Voter Registration

- Cancel Voter Registration by phone or mail.
 - In the State of Oregon Voter Registration must now be cancelled by mail.

Selective Service Registration

- Encourage 18 year old men to declare sovereignty and not to participate in Selective Service Registration

Telemarketer Calls

To end those annoying calls from telemarketers do the following:

- Call 888-567-8688 and follow the prompts. You will need to supply the Straw Man's SSN. This will remove your name from the sharing list of 4 major credit bureaus.
- Call "Trans Union Consumer Relations" at 800-916-8800. This company will mail you free of charge a list of companies with which you have active accounts. Call all active accounts.
 - Tell them to remove your SSN from the account.
 - Tell them not to share any of your "PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION" with anyone.
 - Ask for a letter or fax to confirm these requests/demands.

STEP II: SOVEREIGNTY DECLARATION — THE BASIC STEPS

- Declaration of Legal Sovereignty through General Affidavits and Constructive Legal Notices - Giving Notice and Demand.

Note: Keep the notarized and witnessed originals of all AFFIDAVITS and constructive LEGAL NOTICES as exculpatory evidence of your declarations and actions. Make COPIES to send to government agencies. Send the designated constructive LEGAL NOTICE along with the designated AFFIDAVIT to the designated government corporations or agencies by certified mail, return-receipt requested. CHANGE the return-receipt card to read NON-DOMESTIC instead of DOMESTIC on the bottom of the green card before sending.

- Make a list of all government corporations (federal, State, County, City or Municipal) you have done business with in the past. Compare this list with the NOTICES listed below. If necessary, add to list. You may use the forms below and adapt them as needed.
- Have one of each original document notarized. The notarized documents will be retained for your records. You can also choose to have the documents signed by two witnesses instead of being notarized, but it is beneficial to have the official notarization in the case that a legal complication arises. It may be difficult to locate your witnesses later; the notary stamp suffices in all cases.
- We recommend adding the signatures of two witnesses to the notary stamp. This can be done at a later time when the same witnesses also sign the "Witness Log" which provides proof of content of mailing. *Note: Print "Witness Log" from CD.*
- Once you have your "Certified Mail - Return Receipt" cards back, file a copy of all documents marked with "(COUNTY RECORDER)" as a single packet (single filing number) with ANY County Recorder. Most county recorders will only file originals. You may need to make an extra set of original affidavits to bring to the county recorder. Most will make copies and return the originals, but there are exceptions. Be prepared by creating a second set of originals of the required seven (7) affidavits that will be filed with the county recorder. If they refuse, provide them a Constructive Legal Notice #9. Or publish in a legal newspaper.
- Anything sent to the Government must be sent "Certified Mail - Return Receipt Requested."

THE BASIC DOCUMENTS

Social Security Administration

- Send NOTICE AND DEMAND **REVOCATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:**
 - TO: SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**
Attn: Commissioner
6401 Security Blvd.
Baltimore, Maryland 21235

along with:

Enclosures & Attachments:

Affidavit: **Withdrawal of Participation in Social Security** (COUNTY RECORDER)

Social Security Card and/or Application

Affidavit: **Revocation of Power of Attorney** (COUNTY RECORDER)

Taxes and Internal Revenue Service

- Send NOTICE AND DEMAND **DECLARATION OF TAX-EXEMPT FOREIGN STATUS:**

- TO: INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
Attn: Director of Foreign Operations District
1111 CONSTITUTION AVE., NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20225
- TO: INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
Attn: District Director
[IRS ADDRESS]
[IRS CITY], [IRS STATE] [IRS ZIP CODE]
- TO: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Attn: Secretary of the Treasury
1500 PENNSYLVANNIA AVE., NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 2022
- TO: [YOUR STATE] STATE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
OR [YOUR STATE] FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
[SDOR ADDRESS]
[SDOR CITY], [SDOR STATE] [SDOR ZIP CODE]

along with:

Enclosures & Attachments:

Affidavit: **Tax Exempt Foreign Status** (COUNTY RECORDER)
Affidavit: **Certificate of Exemption from Withholding** (COUNTY RECORDER)
Affidavit: **Declaration of Domicile and Notarized Positive Identification w/Passport Photo** (COUNTY RECORDER)
Affidavit: Revocation of Power of Attorney
Affidavit: **Material Facts – Internal Revenue Laws** (COUNTY RECORDER)
Affidavit: **Material Facts – Administrative Due Process** (COUNTY RECORDER)
FOIA Request: **Individual Master File** (see “ISP book,” page 46).
Memorandum: **Commercial Affidavit** *Note: Print from CD.*

Citizenship and Secretary of State

- Send NOTICE AND DEMAND **DECLARATION OF CITIZENSHIP** to

- TO: U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE
Attn: Mr. Colin Powell, Secretary of State
2201 "C" STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520
- TO: SECRETARY OF STATE [YOUR STATE]

along with:

Enclosures & Attachments:

Affidavit: **Certificate of Citizenship** (COUNTY RECORDER)
Affidavit: **Declaration of Domicile and Notarized Positive Identification w/Passport Photo** (COUNTY RECORDER)
Affidavit: **Revocation of Power of Attorney**

Birth Certificate and Department of Commerce

- Send NOTICE AND DEMAND **BIRTH CERTIFICATE IS NOT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF COMMERCE; EVIDENCE & TERMINATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST**

- TO: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
14th AT CONSTITUTION AVE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

along with:

Enclosures & Attachments:
Affidavit: **Revocation of Power of Attorney**

Travel, Licensing and Department of Motor Vehicles

- Send NOTICE AND DEMAND **RIGHT TO TRAVEL**

- TO: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
400 7TH STREET SW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590
- TO: [YOUR STATE] DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
[DMV ADDRESS]
[DMV CITY], [DMV STATE] [DMV ZIP CODE]

along with:

Enclosures & Attachments:
Affidavit: **Right to Travel** (COUNTY RECORDER)
Memorandum of Law: **Right to Travel Note: Print from CD and adapt with your own State's statutes. This is a boilerplate and sample only.**
Affidavit: **Revocation of Power of Attorney**
[Your State-Issued] **Driver's License**

County Recorder Accepts Documents or Refuses to File

The minimal required documents to be filed with the **County Recorder** are:

- Affidavit: **Withdrawal of Participation in Social Security**
- Affidavit: **Revocation of Power of Attorney**
- Affidavit: **Tax Exempt Foreign Status**
- Affidavit: **Certificate of Exemption from Withholding**
- Affidavit: **Certificate of Citizenship**
- Affidavit: **Declaration of Domicile and Notarized Positive Identification w/Passport Photo**
- Affidavit: **Right to Travel**

If applicable:

- Notice 9: Serve the **CAVEAT FOR FAILURE TO RECORD AN INSTRUMENT ON DEMAND** to all County Recorders for failure to record an instrument on demand along with their affidavit of appointment and job description.

OPTIONAL DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS NEEDED

Social Security Numbers

If applicable:

- Send NOTICE AND DEMAND ***PARENT REFUSING THE ENUMERATION AT BIRTH PROGRAM*** to the hospital coercing your child into a SSN without parental consent.
- PRIVACY ACT NOTICE, Public Law 593-579** to all government or business officers or clerks who demand a social security when it is NOT required.(see "Individual Sovereignty Process," page 47).

Taxes and Employment

If employed by an employer:

- Send NOTICE AND DEMAND ***REGARDING "CHANGE OF STATUS" FOR WITHHOLDING & IRS CODE INDEMNIFYING EMPLOYER FROM PENALTIES STATUS*** and ***TO IRS INDEMNIFYING EMPLOYER FROM PENALTIES*** along with ***AFFIDAVITS TAX-EXEMPT FOREIGN STATUS*** (Affidavit 6) and ***CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM WITHHOLDING*** (Affidavit 7) addressed to ***DEAR EMPLOYER*** to request the stopping of withholding from your wages.

If applicable:

- Send ***32 Questions to IRS Before Granting An Audit*** to the Internal Revenue Service to fend off an IRS Audit OR show up with the 32 questions and ***AFFIDAVIT – MATERIAL FACTS: INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS AND AFFIDAVIT – MATERIAL FACTS: ADMINISTRATIVE DUE PROCESS*** (see "Individual Sovereignty Process," page 48).
- All EMPLOYERS MUST have an ***IRS FORM 2678: Employer Appointment of Agent*** on file with the IRS to be an authorized withholding agent. If they don't have the form on file, and they won't, advise them that it is illegal to withhold from your check without authorization.
- Send copy of the entire "Taxes" package you sent to the IRS including the ***MEMORANDUM OF LAW & COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT: Taxes, Social Security, Levys & Securities*** to employers if they refuse to stop withholding from wages. If the EMPLOYER continues to ignore your notice, legal action will be required.
- If the EMPLOYER is willing to comply with your request but seeks indemnity from the IRS, have them send the NOTICE AND DEMAND ***TO IRS INDEMNIFYING EMPLOYER FROM PENALTIES*** along with the entire "Taxes" package you sent to the IRS including the ***MEMORANDUM OF LAW & COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT: Taxes, Social Security, Levys & Securities***
- Use ***Sales & Use Tax Exemption*** sample form to declare exemption from State sales taxes (see "Individual Sovereignty Process," page 51).

Travel and Arrest

If applicable:

Carry 2 copies of each of these documents with you in vehicle along with the other necessary papers for a traffic stop. If needed, have the party in question (officer, officer of the court, judge, etc) sign one copy for your records and present them with the other copy.

- Notice 16: **NOTICE AND DEMAND REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY** along with **AFFIDAVIT REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY** (Affidavit 3) to all Officers of the court when engaged in a legal confrontation.
- Notice 7: **CAVEAT FOR VIOLATION OF DUE PROCESS** if any Officers of the Court violate your unalienable rights. *Note: This is for sovereign "state" Citizens exercising their free right to travel, not for foreign domiciled American Nationals with their papers in order via International Driver Permits (IDPs), etc.*
- Notice 8: **CAVEAT FOR FALSE ARREST OR CITATION** to all police officers who violate your rights or arrest you without probable cause. *Note: This is for sovereign "state" Citizens exercising their free right to travel, not for foreign domiciled American Nationals with their papers in order via IDPs, etc.* (see "NOTICE: to Arresting Officers & Miranda Warning "Individual Sovereignty Process," page 135 and read also Charles Weisman's "A Treatise on False Arrest and Imprisonment," page 134)
- PUBLIC SERVANT'S QUESTIONNAIRE** to all government officers and clerks who are harassing you or violating your rights. (see "Individual Sovereignty Process," page 140 and also NOTICE: To All Government Employees, page 138).
- WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS** to the superior court when a false arrest or imprisonment has occurred. This document should be in the possession of a third-party. (see "Individual Sovereignty Process," page 130).

Identification

- By now you have either an "International Driver's Permit (IDP) – PATA" or "International Qualification Certificate (IMQ)" as the foundation for your identification package and travel.
- Get all your papers in order at a traffic stop BEFORE using the IDP or IMQ
- Get an "Affidavit of Identification (AID)" Card.
- Get a "Corporate Identification" Card if you are doing business in and the corporation is the registered owner of the vehicle.
- Prepare to get an "United States of America Passport" without a SSN AFTER you have send your AFFIDAVITS and LEGAL NOTICES as part of STEP III.

STEP III: POST SOVEREIGNTY DECLARATION

- Structuring steps after completing, sending and filing the formal Declaration of Sovereignty

Travel

- Procure a "United States of America Passport " or a passport from another country of origin without an SSN. *Note: For first time applications, use a birth certificate, family bible or other birth records including a "Certificate of Live Birth" to validate your Citizenship. For renewals, use the expired passport and IDP with no SSN on the application.*
- Make a "Sovereign Citizen Identification Card (SCIC)". When you file the seven affidavits with the county recorder, you will be issued a county recorder number. Create another copy of the "Affidavit: Declaration of Domicile" and enter that number where indicated. Attach a County Recorder Number to the "Affidavit: Declaration of Domicile," a recent color photograph and laminate. You've got a government-issued ID Card.
- Procure a "Certificate of Financial Responsibility" or "Proof of Insurance" Card *Note: You can get auto insurance online from Progressive without a SSN. Use your IDP and a foreign address on your application.*
- Travel Package: Prepare two copies of the following documents to keep in the car:
 - Caveat for Violation of Due Process
 - Caveat for False Arrest
 - Writ of Habeas Corpus (3rd party possession)
 - Public Servant's Questionnaire
 - Privacy Act Notice
 - Affidavit: **Revocation of Power of Attorney**

Mail Address

- Choose an address form as return address for receipt of NON-DOMESTIC mail
There are several NON-DOMESTIC ways to address mail. (See Global Sovereign's Handbook, page). Here is one example. *Note: Use c/o in front of street address, spell out the state, and the zip code is in brackets to make it a postal zone.*
 - Mickey Mouse
 - c/o 123 Main Street
 - Disneyland, California [99999]

Utilities and Telephone

- Restructure accounts for electric in an alias or business name
- Restructure accounts for water in an alias or business name
- Restructure accounts for gas in an alias or business name
- Restructure accounts for home phone in an alias or business name
- Restructure accounts for business phone in a business name
- Restructure accounts for cellular phone in a business name
- Restructure accounts for Internet service in a business name
- Restructure accounts for the property manager or landlord in an alias or business name

Banking and W-8 Accounts

- Close all existing bank accounts associated with the SSN.
- Request a non-interest bearing, passive OR fiduciary account in a bank willing to accept your paperwork and NOT associate a SSN/TIN or EIN # with the account. For privacy reasons OR because you have revoked your SSN, you simply do not have one. Include the FORM **CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN STATUS (W8-BEN)**, a copy of the *Privacy Act of 1974* and **CAVEAT FOR FAILURE TO OPEN A W-8 ACCOUNT** if necessary.
- Structure a foreign company, foundation or trust domiciled in another country. Have authorizations or resolutions from the entity to verify your authority to be a signer on a non-interest bearing, W-8 business account. Include the FORM **SUBSTITUTE (W8-IMY)** for foreign companies or trusts.

If applicable:

- If you want to challenge the bank, send them the **CAVEAT FOR FAILURE TO REMOVE SSN/TIN NUMBER**.
- Give **CAVEAT FOR FAILURE TO REMOVE SSN/TIN NUMBER** and **CAVEAT FOR FAILURE TO OPEN A W-8 ACCOUNT** to all Bank Officers refusing to open a W-8 account. Include a copy of the 1974 Privacy Act. See also LETTER **Bank Not Governed by Social Security Rules** (see "Individual Sovereignty Process," page 151).

Licenses and Other Adhesion Contracts

Marriage License

- Annul the "Marriage License" by filing for a legal divorce
- Remarry with a minister- issuing a "Marriage Certificate" instead of a State-issued "Marriage License." *Note: Marriage Certificate must not have ...under the State of X in the document. If it does, cross it out and place ...under God and the republic of X.*

Business Licenses, Incorporation Papers, Permits

- Eliminate any unnecessary business licenses, incorporation papers or other permits *Note: If they challenge you, demand to see the law, statute and implementing regulation that give them authority.*
- For any licenses deemed "required" to continue your business, attach the **AFFIDAVIT: REVOCATION OF SIGNATURE** or "Reservation of Rights, Without Prejudice" upon all licenses applied for under threat, duress or coercion within 3 days

Other Adhesion Contracts

- Eliminate any other existing adhesion contracts with the government.

Legal Notices & Documentation: Social Security

1. NOTICE AND DEMAND: Revocation of Social Security.

* Send to the U.S. Social Security Administration along with "AFFIDAVIT: Revocation of Participation in Social Security" See also *Sample SS-5 Application*.

2. NOTICE AND DEMAND: Parent Refusing the Enumeration at Birth Program.

* Give to the hospital assigning SSN's without your consent. Object to the enumeration at birth program. See also the Social Security Administration's regulations *Parent Objects to SSA Enumeration at Birth Program*.

3. REQUEST: SS Earnings Information.

* Do not expect to get your social security payments back as there is no account with your name on it, nor any requirement for Social Security Administration to pay you one dime. You can though REQUEST information from the Social Security Administration if you want to press them on the issue. You must be vested for at least ten years or forty quarters.

4. LETTER: No Authority To Require a SSN Number.

* Evidence that Social Security is a voluntary program.

5. EXCERPTS from *No One Can Require You To Provide a Social Security Number to Work in America & Getting Hired Without A Social Security Number.*

* From the famous "Taco Bell" case and other supporting documentation that might assist you in stopping withholding in an employer - employee situation.

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

REVOCATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

TO: SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Attn: Commissioner

6401 Security Blvd.

Baltimore, Maryland 21235

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The purpose of this **LETTER** and the attached **AFFIDAVITS** incorporated herein is to give you, your office, and your Principles constructive **LEGAL NOTICE** of my election to **REVOKE, RESCIND, REPUDIATE, REJECT** and **RELEASE** the **POWER OF APPOINTMENT** of the Social Security Administration, making me no longer an instrumentality of the federal United States government corporation, and I am therefore no longer eligible for their benefits or debts.

Consider this also **NOTICE** of a **RELEASE OF APPOINTMENT** from the obligations and restrictions placed upon my person through the Social Security Administration via the instrument known as the Social Security Number (SSN).

1. **REVOKE** all powers of attorney granted unknowingly to various agencies of the County, State and federal *de facto* government;
2. **REVOKE ANY** and **ALL CONTRACTS** entered into with agents or agencies of the government unknowingly and unintentionally waiving rights for privileges or benefits, present or future;
3. **REVOKE** my signature or authorization on **ANY** and **ALL** contracts, documents or things in the possession, custody and /or control, of either **AGENT** or **PRINCIPLE**;
4. **RESERVE ALL MY UNALIENABLE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS** by virtue of the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Treaty of Paris, the Articles of Confederation (1777), the Constitution for the united states of America, the Bill of Rights (1791) and 225 years of positive American law;
5. **REPUDIATE** any presumed obligation to pay a fraudulent debt on a declared yet undisclosed State and federal bankruptcy implemented by foreign principles/creditors to overthrow the *de jure* republican government of the united states of America;
6. **REVEAL** the treason, high crimes and misdemeanors of elected and appointed agents, politicians, public officials, judges, attorneys and police officers acting under "color of law," violating their oaths of office and allegiance to the Constitution for the united states of America, while acting knowingly and unknowingly as the express agents of foreign principles/creditors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other foreign powers, knowingly seizing property from the American people for corporate government, the Federal Reserve System and international banking cartels;
7. **SUPPORT** my fellow Citizens, public officials and statesmen/women with the courage to stand up to this injustice and **RESTORE** the sovereign rights and property of all the people of the united states of America (including blacks, women, minorities and indigenous people), and the *de jure* government of the republic, a government of, by and for the people;
8. Exercise my natural right to **REMOVE MYSELF** from the jurisdiction of the federal, corporate United States as a U.S. citizen and **REPATRIATE** as a sovereign American national and "state" Citizen and uphold the "separation of powers" doctrines;

9. RESTORE and REINHABIT a lawful, constitutional, republican form of government with sovereignty vested in We the People, including a lawful money system tendered on the "payment" of gold/silver for debt, not debt-based Federal Reserve Notes (i.e. Corporation Notes of Undetermined Value).

I understand that such a **NOTICE** requires the **GROUND**s which are set forth hereunder, attached hereto, and incorporated herein as follows: That the Social Security Administration has engaged in constructive fraud and misrepresentation, undue influence and/or concealment of facts by NOT fully informing me, by withholding information and intentionally deceiving me and the American people about our lawful Citizenship and our unalienable rights; That no responsible or honest full disclosure occurred with ANYONE in any branch of government regarding the implications of unconscionable adhesion contracts entered into BEFORE or AFTER coming of legal age.

At the time of application for a "**Birth Certificate**" and "**Social Security Trust Account Number**," I was incompetent by way of age to enter into any contract with an implied signature, consent or power of attorney to any individual, person or legal entity including my parents. Nor was disclosure ever made to my parents who made the original application on my behalf. I was NOT informed by ANY agent or responsible party in government at that time, or any time thereafter, nor when I came of legal age, that I was NOT REQUIRED to apply for and/or accept such a Number in order to obtain work in any occupation or profession of common right in the community.

I was NOT informed that application for and acceptance of such Number(s) or any other such License, Insurance, Benefit, Privilege, Franchise, would subject me to the jurisdiction of Admiralty/Maritime/Merchant/International Law, and/or the Uniform Commercial Code, and/or the jurisdiction and authority of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the Buck Act of 1940, the Public Employees Salary Act of 1939 and all its predecessors including the 14th Amendment. Nor was I informed that application for and acceptance was an implied waiver of my sovereign American National OR "state" Citizenship, and unalienable sovereign rights bestowed on all freemen by virtue of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Had I been duly informed, I would NOT have made such application, NOR would I have accepted such a Number, License, Insurance, Benefit, Privilege or Franchise by the administration of the Social Security contract.

Such an fraudulent and irresponsible act by the Social Security Administration and its agents, as the supreme Court has determined, will vitiate the most solemn contracts even court judgments, therefore the Social Security Number (SSN) is **NULL and VOID**, *ab initio*.

Therefore by this **NOTICE** and the attached **AFFIDAVITS** incorporated herein as *prima facie* evidence, I hereby **REVOKE, CANCEL and RENDER** any and all implied signatures from Form SS-5, any and all documents (e.g., Form SS-5) and things which you or your Department/Administration/Agency may have in your possession, custody, and/or control which indicate, represent and/or imply any contract, quasi-contract, agreement, implied consent and/or power of attorney entered into unknowingly, unwillingly and unintentionally, **NULL and VOID**, *Nunc Pro Tunc*.

NOTICE to PRINCIPLES is NOTICE to AGENTS. NOTICE to AGENTS is NOTICE to PRINCIPLES.

Furthermore, I am **REQUIRING** you and your Department/Administration, Agencies, Commissions and/or Divisions, and/or Agents, Officers, and/or employees thereof, under the authority of the Ethics in Government Act (P.L. 96-103), the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act (1974), that **within thirty (30) days of your receipt of this NOTICE all implied signatures, documents and things in your possession, custody and control be purged from my files, my files destroyed, any reference to any file with my previous Social Security Trust Account Number NULL and VOID for any purpose whatsoever, and written response made directly to me reporting the TERMINATION of any contractual relations between us.**

Thank you for your attention to this matter and for your prompt and full compliance with the terms of this NOTICE. Your courtesy is appreciated.

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Enclosures & Attachments:

Affidavit: Withdrawal of Participation in Social Security
Social Security Card and/or Application

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____
My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

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SAMPLE SS-5 Application

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION Application for a Social Security Card

Form Approved
GSA# No. 5010-108

INSTRUCTIONS

- Please read "How To Complete This Form" on page 2.
- Print or type using black or blue ink. DO NOT USE PENCIL.
- After you complete this form, take or mail it along with the required documents to your nearest Social Security office.
- If you are completing this form for someone else, answer the questions as they apply to that person. Then, sign your name in question 16.

1 NAME
To Be Shown On Card

Neil Alan Scott
FIRST FULL MIDDLE NAME LAST

N/A
FIRST FULL MIDDLE NAME LAST

N/A
FIRST FULL MIDDLE NAME LAST

2 MAILING ADDRESS
Do Not Abbreviate

c/o 2649 Vista Way #8-137
STREET ADDRESS, APT. NO., PO BOX, RURAL ROUTE NO.

Oceanside Calif. 92054/TDC
CITY STATE ZIP CODE

3 CITIZENSHIP
(Check One)

U.S. Citizen Legal Alien Allowed To Work Legal Alien Not Allowed To Work Foreign Student Allowed Restricted Employment Conditionally Legalized Alien Allowed To Work Other (See Instructions On Page D)

4 SEX Note: Male Female

5 RACE/ETHNIC DESCRIPTION
(Check One Only—Voluntary)

Asian, Asian-American Or Pacific Islander Hispanic Black (Not Hispanic) North American Indian Or Alaskan Native White (Not Hispanic)

6 DATE OF BIRTH 00/00/29
MONTH DAY YEAR

7 PLACE OF BIRTH
(Do Not Abbreviate)

Iowa, U.S.A. Other (See Instructions On Page D)
CITY STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY FCZ

8 MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME
FIRST FULL MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME AT HER BIRTH

9 FATHER'S NAME
FIRST FULL MIDDLE NAME LAST

10 Has the person in item 1 ever received a Social Security number before?

Yes (If "yes", answer questions 11-13) No (If "no", go on to question 14) Don't Know (If "don't know", go on to question 14.)

11 Enter the Social Security number previously assigned to the person listed in item 1.

00000-000000

12 Enter the name shown on the most recent Social Security card issued for the person listed in item 1.

Neil Alan Scott
FIRST MIDDLE LAST

13 Enter any different date of birth if used on an earlier application for a card. MONTH DAY YEAR N/A

14 TODAY'S DATE MONTH DAY YEAR **15 DAYTIME PHONE NUMBER** () N/A
AREA CODE

16 YOUR SIGNATURE **17 YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE PERSON IN ITEM 1 IS:**

Self Natural Or Adoptive Parent Legal Guardian Other (Specify)

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE (FOR SSA USE ONLY)									
NPN		DOC		NTI		CAN		ITV	
PBC	EVI	EVA	EVC	PRA	NWR	DNR	UNIT		
EVIDENCE SUBMITTED						SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF EMPLOYEES REVIEWING EVIDENCE AND/OR CONDUCTING INTERVIEW			
						DATE			
						DATE			

Form SS-5 (2/68) 5/84 edition may be used until supply is exhausted
3-70

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usa

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

PARENT REFUSING THE SSA ENUMERATION AT BIRTH PROGRAM

TO: [Name of Hospital]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The purpose of this NOTICE is to give you, your office, and your Principals/ Agents constructive LEGAL NOTICE of my ABSOLUTE OBJECTION TO AND REFUSAL OF THE ENUMERATION AT BIRTH PROGRAM instituted by [Name of Hospital].

That applying for a SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER is voluntary, NOT mandatory under ANY federal, State or local law in these united states of America, AND that [Name of Hospital] CANNOT compel me against my will to ACCEPT, RECEIVE or SIGN any SS-5 Applications under THREAT, DURESS or COERCION without subjecting [Name of Hospital] to serious liabilities in this matter and deprivations of rights under color of law.

That any intimidation or harassment regarding my ABSOLUTE OBJECTION AND REFUSAL will result in criminal prosecution under Title 42 §2083. You personally or severally, and the institution you represent, may be liable for damages and attorney's fees.

Thank you for your respect.

Notice and Demand issued by: _____

Representing: _____

Witness 1: _____ Date: _____

Witness 2: _____ Date: _____

REGULATIONS: Regarding Parent Objecting to Enumeration at Birth Program

THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER POLICY AND GENERAL PROCEDURES

TN 16 6-90

RM 00205.100B.

D. PROCEDURE - ASSIGNING A SECOND SSN

STEP

ACTION

NOTE: A development request from OCRO is only a recommendation that a second SSN be issued to the true NH, and can be done only if the NH agrees.

3

- Associate the new SSN, once assigned, with the scrambled earnings file and send to OCRO via the SSA-7054.
- Be sure to furnish the new second SSN with the scrambled earnings material (RM 03870.050).

00205.100 PARENT OBJECTS TO ASSIGNMENT OF SSN TO CHILD UNDER THE ENUMERATION AT BIRTH PROGRAM

A. POLICY

SSA does not change, void or cancel SSNs. In special situations, SSA will delete the applicant information from the SSN record.

B. PROCEDURE

A parent may object when a child is assigned an SSN.

If a child is issued an SSN card via the Enumeration at Birth program (the online NUMIDENT shows "FMC:6" for Enumeration at Birth items) and the mother states she answered "no" to the enumeration question when providing birth information for the newborn, assume that the State inadvertently keyed "yes", and follow these steps:

STEP

ACTION

1

Explain that the child will need an SSN, by at least age 2, if he/she will be listed as a dependent on an income tax return.

- If the parent accepts this explanation and will keep the SSN card, stop.
- If this is not acceptable, go to step 2.

2

Explain that on SSA's records, the account will remain dormant, unless earnings are posted on the record.

- If the parent accepts this explanation and will keep the card, stop.
- If the parent accepts the explanation but does not want the SSN card, take the card and destroy the card (RM 00201.060). Explain that when an application is later made for an SSN card the same number will be assigned.

Note: → If the parent insists that we delete the SSN record, explain that the deletion action may take several months. (Go to step 3.)

Individual Sovereignty Process

REQUEST: SS Earnings Information

Use This Form If You Need

1. Yearly Totals of Earnings

Includes total earnings for each year but does not include the names and addresses of employers.

OR

2. More Detailed Earnings Information

Includes periods of employment or self-employment and the names and addresses of employers.

PRIVACY ACT NOTICE: We are authorized to collect this information under section 205 of the Social Security Act, and the Federal Records Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 583). It is needed so we can identify your records and prepare the statement you request. You do not have to furnish the information, but failure to do so may prevent your request from being processed.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR REQUEST

• How Do I Get This Information?

You need to complete the attached form to tell us what information you want.

• Can I Get This Information For Someone Else?

Yes, if you have their written permission. For more information, see page 2.

• Who Can Sign On Behalf Of The Individual?

The parent of a minor child, or the legal guardian of an individual who has been declared legally incompetent, may sign, if he/she is acting on behalf of the individual.

• Is There A Fee For This Information?

1. Yearly Totals of Earnings

No, there is no charge for providing yearly totals. In most cases, this is all the information you will need.

2. Detailed Earnings Information

Yes, we usually charge a fee for detailed information. In most cases, this information is used for purposes NOT directly related to Social Security such as for a private pension plan or personal injury suit. The fee chart on page 2 gives the amount of the charge.

Sometimes, there is no charge for detailed information. If you have reason to believe your earnings are not correct (for example, you have previously received earnings information from us and it does not agree with your records), we will supply you with more detail for the period in question. Occasionally, earnings amounts are wrong because an employer did not correctly report earnings or earnings are credited to the wrong person. In situations like these, we will send you detailed information, at no charge, so we can correct your record.

Be sure to show the year(s) involved on the request form and explain why you need detailed earnings information. If you do not tell us why you need the information, we will charge a fee.

• Can The Fee Be Waived Or Reduced?

Yes, if you show that giving the information to you will benefit the general public. Send your explanation with the attached form to the Freedom of Information Officer, Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Maryland 21235.

• Can This Information Be Certified?

Yes, we will certify the information for an additional fee of \$15.00. Certification is usually not necessary unless you plan to use the information in court.

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LETTER: No Authority to Require An SSN

THE COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21235
JUL 16 1986

Refer to:
SEP71

Mr.

Dear Mr.

This is in response to your letter of June 25.

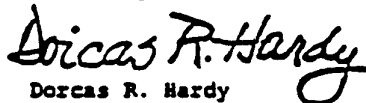
We can understand your concern about getting a Social Security number before you can begin work. The Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6109 (a)) and applicable regulations (26 CFR 301.6109-1 (d)) require an individual to get and use a Social Security number on tax documents and to furnish that number to any other person or institution (such as an employer or a bank) that is required to furnish to the Internal Revenue Service information about payments to the individual. There are penalties for failure to do so (see 26 U.S.C. 6676 (a) and 26 CFR 301.6676-1).

Section 205 (c) (2) (A) of the Social Security Act requires the Social Security Administration to establish and maintain records of wages and self-employment income for each individual whose work is covered under the program. Workers who do not wish to use their Social Security numbers for religious or other reasons should get in touch with the Internal Revenue Service office in their area to explain their position and receive advice on how to proceed.

We do not have the authority to require an employer to provide or deny employment or services to anyone who refuses to disclose his or her number. This is a matter between the individual and the employer.

We hope this information is helpful.

Sincerely,



Dorcas R. Hardy
Commissioner of Social Security

Individual Sovereignty Process

EXCERPTS: "No One Can Require You To Provide a Social Security Number to Work in America"

The information you are going to find in this manual is going to be quite an eye opener. We Americans have always been led to believe that for us to live and work in America, we had to have a Social Security number. Nothing can be further from the truth. You are going to learn in this manual that no one in this country may be denied employment based upon their refusal to provide a Social Security number. If any company tries to deny you employment due to your refusal to supply a Social Security number, the United States Government agency the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (E.E.O.C.) will step in and penalize that company up to \$10,000.00 or more and award that money to you. The E.E.O.C. has already penalized a company \$10,000.00 for this very reason. This manual includes all the affidavits, Court Motions, and the \$10,000.00 Consent Decree that was obtained in this court case. If you are denied employment due to your refusal to supply a Social Security number, all you'll have to do is supply the E.E.O.C. with certain sections from this manual with a complaint and the E.E.O.C. and their attorneys will do all the work for you. Not only will the E.E.O.C. be doing all the work for you, but best of all it's free. The United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (E.E.O.C.) does not charge you anything for these services. The problem people had who were trying to exercise their freedoms, their right to privacy and their religious rights before this great E.E.O.C. court case came along was that they were having a hard time convincing employers that they didn't need a Social Security numbers to work. Even though these employers were being shown the law, the Social Security Administration letters, etc. these employers were too scared to rock the boat and were in fear of being penalized by the government for not obtaining a Social Security number on everyone working at their company. Now that particular problem has been solved, because now we have a government agency saying these companies must work you without a Social Security number as evidenced by the E.E.O.C. case in this manual.

Even though there is NO law that requires anyone to have a Social Security number or any other type of taxpayers I.D.# to live and work in America, the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration and other government agencies have led people and companies to believe that there was such a requirement. The reason for this boils down to control. "Big Brother" wants to control every aspect of your life and a key to that is having a number on you. The obstacle that prevents the government from creating a law that would make it mandatory for people to be numbered is the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The Privacy Act, which is federal law, even goes as far as saying that it is against the law for anyone to be denied any right, benefit, or privilege due to their refusal to disclose a

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Social Security number.

The E.E.O.C. proves without a doubt that an employer is violating the law by requiring anyone to provide a Social Security number and penalized this particular company in this court case \$10,000.00 as a result of this. Not only do they prove that point, but the E.E.O.C. also shows from the Internal Revenue Service code book that a company will not be penalized for not having a Social Security number on their employees. This particular issue was a big concern for companies, but now it can be shown that they will not be penalized.

This information is not a silver bullet but it is a step in the right direction.

The E.E.O.C. has offices in every state as well as branch offices in most cities. These branch offices are probably better to deal with for efficiency and expediency. The other added advantage of these branch offices is that they are most likely in your own city. These branch offices I am speaking of are divisions of the E.E.O.C., but are not listed as an E.E.O.C. office in the phone book. So, the best way to find one of these branch offices is to call one of your local government officials and ask them where you would file an employment discrimination complaint. It may be listed as a department of human relations or many other different titles in your city. In Orlando, Florida, for example, they have a place to file an employment discrimination complaint with a department that is located right in City Hall. That particular department is a division of the E.E.O.C. With 2 or 3 phone calls you should find a local office in your area as well.

The only parts of this manual you should supply to your local E.E.O.C. branch is the Court Motions filed by the E.E.O.C. and the E.E.O.C.'s Determination Letter to keep things simple and to the point. Most likely the case worker would not be familiar with this case, so make certain that they get a copy.

When applying for a job do not immediately give them a copy of this E.E.O.C. information, because they will conveniently find another reason not to hire you and say it has nothing to do with the Social Security number.

The way to handle this is not to make an issue of the Social Security number when applying for a job. When you are filling out the application just leave the space for a Social Security number blank. If it is noticed right away before you are told to report to work, just tell the interviewer that you will bring your "Social Security Information" in with you the day you are to report to work if the company decides to hire you, because you do not have that "information" on you at that moment. The key here is to be totally honest, to be completely truthful. The day you are told to report to work you will bring in all your "Social Security information"

Individual Sovereignty Process

which will be your Social Security Information Package that includes the Social Security Administration letters, and the Privacy Act Notice from this manual. Also give the company an affidavit of your objection to using a Social Security number modeled after one of the affidavits in this manual.

Do not say that you will supply your Social Security number and then not give it to the company because then you would be lying. Just tell them you will bring your "Social Security information" which will be your Social Security packet of information that shows you do not have to supply a Social Security number.

When you show the company your information we've already mentioned, they are probably not going to hire you even though you have shown them the law. At this point you have not shown them the E.E.O.C. court case information. You have to make the call at this point if you want to show that E.E.O.C. information to the company to force your hand or if you want to just show that E.E.O.C. information to the local E.E.O.C. office and let them collect up to \$10,000.00 or more on your behalf for discriminating against you.

You can take that approach or you can just tell the interviewer that you thought you did not have to supply a Social Security number to work, but if it is the law that you have to supply one then you will. The interviewer at this point will tell you it is the law at which point you will say well if it is the law, then I will supply the Social Security number when I come in to report to work. The key here is you said "if it is the law." Well it is not the law. You said you would supply it if it was the law and since it is not, you will just show them what the law does say when you show up for work.

It is very important that you show up for work because this proves they hired you. It does not hurt to take names of witnesses (other employees and/or friends) to back you up that you were hired. Do not try to play your entire hand at the interview because they can just say they decided not to hire you for other reasons.

Do not let anyone try to tell you that this information in this manual would only apply to people who have never had a Social Security number because it is not true. Even if you have a Social Security number there is no law that you have to use it. If anyone challenges you on this issue just show them the Privacy Act Notice in the manual which is addressing those who have Social Security numbers saying that they do not have to disclose their numbers.

A lot of people in the past, because of their convictions, have sent in rescissions and revocations of their Social Security numbers. With this program here you do not need to do that. First of all the rescissions have never been acknowledged by the Social Security Administration, so they keep you numbered regardless of what you send them. Secondly, it does not have to be rescinded

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because you do not have to use the number anyway. If you feel like you need to do something like that out of moral convictions, then go ahead, but it is not going to get your number deleted from their records. A better route to go is to send for our Court Declaratory Judgment packet. You do not actually need a Court Ordered Declaratory Judgment to get a job, but it can come in handy as reinforcement of the issue as well and can be used for other things besides the employment issue such as opening a bank account without a Social Security number, getting a Drivers License without the Social Security number, going to school without the Social Security number, etc. which we address in the Declaratory Judgment packet.

The Declaratory Judgment is not controversial, so it will not scare a judge, it just says that it is voluntary to use the Social Security number, that you do not have to provide it to anyone and that they are prohibited from requiring the Social Security number. It also points out that you cannot be denied any rights, benefits, privileges or services due to your refusal to disclose a Social Security number. If anyone were to try they would be violating a Court Order which would be breaking the law. It is a very powerful tool. If you would like a copy, send \$10.00 to our address and we will mail you out one.

Also included in this manual is information on how two (2) people who have already used this E.E.O.C. court case to get hired without a Social Security number at a National Food Chain Taco Bell. These two (2) people did not have any interest in collecting the \$10,000.00 or involving the E.E.O.C. local agency in the matter, they just wanted to work without the Social Security number. They added a new twist to this as well. They convinced the Taco Bell Corporation Headquarters that they were not liable for any taxes (neither Social Security nor federal income taxes) since they were not working under a Social Security number. They used the governments own information to prove this point.

Fighting the tax battle is another whole issue and unless you are prepared to take on the Internal Revenue Service you just might want to stay clear of that direction. If you choose to pursue the tax issue for moral reasons that is fine, but if you are doing it to save some money you will not want to get involved with the tax issue because it will most likely cost you more than you ever would have saved, because the Internal Revenue Service is notorious for not obey the law.

On that note it is important to mention here that the E.E.O.C. does not handle tax issues and that if they even think it has anything to do with taxes they will not handle your case/ If you have moral convictions about the taxes you can tackle that later after the E.E.O.C. has already done their part. If you have tax convictions and you do not want to blow your case with the E.E.O.C. just let them know if they ask you that you believe in paying all "lawful" taxes you owe.

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taxes you owe.

Besides collecting \$10,000.00 or more from each company who denies you employment due to your refusal to disclose your Social Security number, you can help inform others of this information and collect one third (1/3) in contingency fees. Make sure you write up an agreement that the fees are for the rendering of your services, your expertise (which you will have by doing this) and the paperwork. Make sure you do not give advise as to what people should do or the Bar in your state will try to go after you for giving "legal advise". That is another corrupt monopoly that we do not have time to get into, but just take our word. You can say "I can't tell you what you should do, but for myself I would....". Also let them know you cannot give them legal advise and that they should seek a bar attorney for any legal advise. Put that disclaimer in your agreement. You can put ads in your local newspaper and your free community papers about assisting people to collect \$10,000.00 for being discriminated against for not using a Social Security number and you will probably get more business than you can handle.

Send our organization copies of your successes and ideas so we can help to keep one another informed.

LIBERTY & JUSTICE ALLIANCE
7611 So. Orange Blossom Trail
#300
Orlando, Florida 32809

EXCERPTS: "Getting Hired Without An SSN"

No one in this country may be denied employment based upon his refusal to provide a social security number.

In the summer of 1993 a young man was, at first, denied employment by a national fast food chain (owned by a large multi-national parent company) for refusing to provide his employer with a social security number.

To assist him, his father stepped in and mailed a few letters to the legal department of the company's headquarters. A couple of months later this correspondence resulted in an agreement between the company and the young man (by proxy through his father) whereby he and his father promised not to sue the company in exchange for an out-of-court settlement check and a firm offer of employment. They received the check for the full amount of the agreed sum without any taxes or FICA being withheld from it. Victory!

Subsequently, his sister also applied for work at the same company. She too does not have a SSN. She is currently receiving a paycheck without any taxes or social security being withheld from her check. Double victory!

Basically the case proved that no one may be denied employment in this country based upon his refusal to provide or to obtain a Social Security Number. The privacy act of 1974 provides :

"... It shall be unlawful for any Federal, State or local government agency to deny to any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number. . . ."

(Privacy Act of 1974, 88 Stat. 1896, Sec. 7 (a)(1)).

This section of the privacy act goes on to list some exceptions, which basically provide that if the government agency required a social security number for its records since before January 1, 1975 then it may continue to require it PROVIDED that a social security number has been assigned, and provided they inform us whether the disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, what uses will be made of it, and what authority they have for requesting the number.

Obviously this applies to government agencies, but private sector employers are also under restrictions regarding the use of the SSN. We have an unalienable right to work in this country. It is quite clear that law forbids government from discriminating against those who refuse to disclose their number. In the private sector we find FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES LAWS in each state which also provide that it is unlawful for employers to deny equal opportunity in hiring, tenure, terms and conditions or privileges of employment on the basis of race color, RELIGION, sex, notional origin, handicap, ancestry or age. In Ohio

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this law is administered by an agency called the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The Commission, on its own initiative or through a complaint, may utilize this law by filing a charge affidavit. At the Federal level the watchdog agency for abuses of this nature is called the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Both agencies may be utilized in grievances against an employer who discriminates against anyone based upon his firmly held religious convictions (his creed).

The young man and his family who received the settlement check do not believe in social insurance in any form. They do not believe in socialism. That is their creed. Both federal and state government agencies have penalized employers who practice religious discrimination against employees. There is an unpublished Dallas Texas case in which the EEOC penalized a company to the tune of \$10,000.00 for firing an employee who did not provide a SSN (See Equal Employment Opportunity Commission vs Information Systems Consulting, CA3-92-0169-T. The foundation for the case was a violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Although an attempt was made to bury the significance of the case by not having it published, the Dallas District Office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will be happy to send you a copy of the case if you need it. Pertinent excerpts from that case can also be found in the author's book "Getting Hired Without a SSN", available from Arthur Thomas, (513) 248-0485. In fact, excerpts from the Dallas EEOC case was perhaps the primary factor which convinced the company to settle out-of-court with the young man in question.

As a result of this settlement we can see that there are two ways of dealing with an employer who decides not to hire someone for failure to have a SSN or for his refusal to disclose it. First, we can merely write to their legal department and educate them as to the law. Hopefully that will result in an out-of-court settlement with a firm offer of employment. Secondly there is always the option of forcing the issue. When dealing with narrow minded or stubborn management it may become necessary to invoke the protection of some government agency to secure and defend our unalienable rights. After all, that is the primary purpose of government.

One of the more interesting aspects of the book Getting Hired Without a SSN is the inclusion of IRS code citations which provide that an employer will not be penalized for failure to provide the IRS with a SSN for an employee, provided the failure was for reasonable cause. In this case the reasonable cause was that the number was not provided. In fact the primary hesitation companies have over this whole issue lies in their fear of being penalized for failure to report the number. Remember, it is the

unCOMMON SENSE

incorporated entity that is under stricter obligations to government than the sovereign. To allay their concerns it is only necessary to reference a few sections of the IRS code to prove there is no penalty. 26 USC section 6109 (a) (3) does indeed require the employer to REQUEST the number from the employee, but if the number is not forthcoming, for whatever reason, then a penalty MAY be imposed. The penalty, however, is only \$50.00 per omission (Section 6721(a) (1)). The typical employer is required to match funds for FICA to a much greater extent than \$50 for every employer, even if he were receiving minimum wage. That alone should convince the employer of the benefits of not providing a number. But there is more. A \$50.00 penalty is considered to be a "de-minimus" failure and a total waiver of the penalty may apply under section 6721 (2) (c)(1)(B) which states that pursuant to section 6724 (a): "No penalty shall be imposed under this part with respect to any failure if it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect." In other words the reasonable cause waiver applies if the employer merely writes the IRS and informs them that he asked for the number and it was refused! That is the argument used by the EEOC in its case against Information Systems of Dallas, Texas.

Most reasonable employers will grasp the implications of their continued discrimination, and will readily settle out-of-court. In this author's experience it is far better to maintain a cordial relationship with the company in question through a series of educational letters to their legal department, including in that correspondence a copy of pertinent sections of prior case law on the issue. If it becomes necessary to tie the case up in court with the EEOC or a state Civil Rights Commission there is a significant risk of delay. Victory shall be forthcoming if the religious issue is maintained in an EEOC case, but an out-of-court settlement is far more efficient. Honey attracts more flies than vinegar, as they say! Keep the faith and fight the good fight!.

Arthur Thomas

To amend Title 5, United States Code, by adding a section 552a to safeguard individual privacy from the misuse of Federal Records, to provide that individuals be granted access to records concerning them which are maintained by Federal agencies, to establish a Privacy Protection Study Commission, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Privacy Act of 1974".

Sec. 2(a) The Congress finds that --

(1) the privacy of an individual is directly affected by the collection, maintenance, use, and dissemination of personal information by Federal agencies;

(2) the increasing use of computers and sophisticated information technology, while essential to the efficient operations of the government, has greatly magnified the harm to individual privacy that can occur from any collection, maintenance, use or dissemination of personal information;

(3) the opportunities for an individual to secure employment, insurance, and credit, and his right to due process, and other legal protections are endangered by the misuse of certain information systems;

(4) the right to privacy is a personal and fundamental right protected by the Constitution of the United States; and

(5) in order to protect the privacy of individuals identified in information systems maintained by Federal agencies, it is necessary and proper for the congress to regulate the collection, maintenance, use and dissemination of information by such agencies.

(b) The purpose of this Act is to provide certain safeguards for an individual against an invasion of personal privacy by requiring Federal agencies, except as otherwise provided by law, to --

(1) permit an individual to determine what records pertaining to him are collected, maintained, used, or disseminated by such agencies,

(2) permit an individual to prevent records pertaining to him obtained by such agencies for particular purpose from being used or made available for another purpose without his consent;

(3) permit an individual to gain access to information pertaining to him I Federal agency records, to have a copy made of all or any portion thereof, and to correct or amend such record;

(4) collect, maintain, use or disseminate any record of identifiable personal information in a manner that assures that such action is for a necessary and lawful purpose, that the information is current and accurate for its intended use, and that adequate safeguard are provided to prevent misuse of such information;

(5) permit exemption from the requirements with respect to records provided in this Act only in those cases

where there is a determined specific statutory authority; and

(6) to subject to civil suit for any damages which occur as a result of wilful or intentional action which violates any individual's rights under this Act.

TO: _____

RE: _____

The Privacy Act of 1974 provides that each Federal Agency or any political subdivision, inform individuals, whom it asks to supply information, of the authority for the solicitation of the information and whether disclosure of such

information is mandatory or voluntary; the principal purpose or purposes for which the information is to be used; the routine uses which may be made of the information; and the effects on the individual of not providing the requested information.

NOTICE

On or about _____ am/pm _____ 199 _____

a sovereign Citizen, demanded of public servant,

_____ To provide him/her with ALL of the information that he/she is entitled to under the PRIVACY ACT OF 1974, and the FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

THAT said Public Servant, willfully, wantonly, maliciously, intentionally, and criminally refused to provide the information as guaranteed by the law, the U.S. Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the Statutes passed pursuant thereto.

THAT said Public Servant, by his/her criminal actions has placed said sovereign Citizen in a position of being unlawfully deprived of his/her Constitutional rights all in violation of both Federal and State laws.

THAT the NOTICE is served in person or by mail, upon said Public Servant, prior to commencing litigation, for said denial of rights, and to place said Public Servant on Notice that said sovereign Citizen demands ALL of his/her rights now and in the future, as secured by the Constitution for the united States of America, and all the laws passed pursuant thereto, and that any denial of ALL these rights or the refusal to protect and defend same by said Public Servant will be considered actionable as against the Servant, without further notice to him/her.

DATED: _____

Lawful Seal of Citizen:

THE PRIVACY ACT LIMITATIONS ON SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER USAGE

Since many people objected to extensive loss of privacy that accompanied the use of computers, Washington responded by passing The Privacy Act.

It states quite simply that "It shall be unlawful...to deny to any individual any right, benefit or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number." "Title 5 of United States Code Annotated 552(a) is known as The Privacy Act." Due to it, courts have ruled in part:

"Right of privacy is a personal right designed to protect persons from unwanted disclosure of personal information..." - CNA Financial Corporation v. Local 743, D.C. Ill., 1981, 515 F. Supp. 942, Ill.

The District Court in Delaware held that The Privacy Act:

"Was enacted for (the) purpose of curtailing the expanding use of the social security numbers... and to eliminate the threat to individual privacy and confidentiality of information posed by common numerical identifiers." - Doyle v. Wilson, D.C., Del., 1982, 529 F. Supp. 1343

In the strongly worded *Guideline and Regulations for Maintenance of Privacy and Protection of Records on Individuals* it is stated:

"(a)(1) it shall be unlawful... To deny to any individual any right, benefit or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number,"

Should a right, benefit or privilege be denied you when you decline to provide your social security number, you may file suit and are *guaranteed* to win a judgment of \$1,000.00 plus cost and attorney's fees! This will be paid by the individual, business or government agency that wronged you. The Privacy Act states:

"(A) actual damages sustained by the individual as a result of the refusal or failure, but in no case shall a person entitled to recovery receive less than the sum of \$1,000.00; and (B) the costs of the action together with reasonable attorney fees as determined by the court."

It is suggested that you take someone with you when you assert your rights under The Privacy Act. They will witness the incident and testify (if necessary) to the facts.

Courts have ruled that there are only 4 instances when social security numbers *must* be used. These are:

1. For tax matters
2. To receive public assistance
3. To obtain and use a driver's license
4. To register a motor vehicle

In any situation not listed above, when you refuse to give your social security number, simply present this document to any person who seems to need one. Invite them to make a copy. Point out the \$1,000.00 penalty that is guaranteed upon showing that your rights were violated under this act.

Point out that an individual may personally required to pay \$1,000.00 if he is aware of The Privacy Act and refuses to follow it. In Doyle v. Wilson the court states:

"assuming that plaintiff's refusal to disclose his social security number was clearly established right, where defendants could not as reasonable persons have been aware of that right and could not have recognized that any effort to compel disclosure of number or to deny plaintiff his refund violated federal law, damages against defendants were barred..."

It is quite clear that the individual must be able to show that they could not have been aware of The Privacy Act and could not have possibly realized that their actions were in violation of federal law in order to escape the \$1,000.00 penalty.

Individual Sovereignty Process

Legal Notices, Documentation & Memorandums: Taxes

1. NOTICE AND DEMAND: Declaration of Tax-Exempt Foreign Status.

* Send this NOTICE AND DEMAND along with two AFFIDAVITS to the tax-related government agencies.

2. NOTICE AND DEMAND: To Employer Regarding 'Change of Status' for Withholding & IRS Code Indemnifying Employers from Penalties.

* Send this NOTICE to ALL EMPLOYERS along with two AFFIDAVITS to terminate withholding from your wages along with the following NOTICE for indemnification.

3. NOTICE AND DEMAND: IRS Indemnifying Employer from Penalties.

* See also IRS Form 2678.

4. FOIA & PA REQUEST: Demand for IRS Authority.

* Send a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) & Privacy Act (PA) REQUEST to the IRS for your Individual Master File (IMF) records. See also *Privacy Act of 1974*.

5. LETTER: 32 Questions to IRS Before Granting An Audit.

* Use this LETTER to ward off an IRS Audit.

6. SAMPLE: Sales & Use Tax EXEMPTION.

* Use this sample form to exempt yourself from paying State sales tax.

7. MEMORANDUM OF LAW & COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT: Taxes, Social Security, Levys & Securities (Memorandum 2).

* Offer this MEMORANDUM as an education for your employer if they refuse to stop withholding from your wages.

* Study and use this Memorandum as a preliminary commercial affidavit if your employers are involved in garnishment or levy activity with the IRS.

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

DECLARATION OF TAX-EXEMPT FOREIGN STATUS

TO: INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

**Attn: Director of Foreign Operations District
1111 CONSTITUTION AVE., NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20225**

TO: INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

**Attn: District Director
P.O. BOX 9950
OGDEN, UTAH 84409**

TO: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

**Attn: Mr. Paul H. O'Neill, Secretary of the Treasury
1500 PENNSYLVANNIA AVE., NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220**

TO: [YOUR STATE] STATE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

or [YOUR STATE] FRANCHISE TAX BOARD

[SDOR ADDRESS]

[SDOR CITY], [SDOR STATE] [SDOR ZIP CODE]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The purpose of this **LETTER** and the attached **AFFIDAVITS** incorporated herein is to give you, your office and your Principles constructive **LEGAL NOTICE** of my election to:

1. **REVOKE** all powers of attorney granted unknowingly to various agencies of the County, State and federal *de facto* government;
2. **REVOKE ANY and ALL CONTRACTS** entered into with agents or agencies of the government unknowingly and unintentionally waiving rights for privileges or benefits, present or future;
3. **REVOKE** my signature or authorization on **ANY and ALL** contracts, documents or things in the possession, custody and /or control, of either **AGENT** or **PRINCIPLE**;

4. RESERVE ALL MY UNALIENABLE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS by virtue of the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Treaty of Paris, the Articles of Confederation (1777), the Constitution for the united states of America, the Bill of Rights (1791) and 225 years of positive American law;
5. REPUDIATE any presumed obligation to pay a fraudulent debt on a declared yet undisclosed State and federal bankruptcy implemented by foreign principles/creditors to overthrow the *de jure* republican government of the united states of America;
6. REVEAL the treason, high crimes and misdemeanors of elected and appointed agents, politicians, public officials, judges, attorneys and police officers acting under "color of law," violating their oaths of office and allegiance to the Constitution for the united states of America, while acting knowingly and unknowingly as the express agents of foreign principles/creditors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other foreign powers, knowingly seizing property from the American people for corporate government, the Federal Reserve System and international banking cartels;
7. SUPPORT my fellow Citizens, public officials and statesmen/women with the courage to stand up to this injustice and RESTORE the sovereign rights and property of all the people of the united states of America (including blacks, women, minorities and indigenous people), and the *de jure* government of the republic, a government of, by and for the people;
8. Exercise my natural right to REMOVE MYSELF from the jurisdiction of the federal, corporate United States as a U.S. citizen and REPATRIATE as a sovereign American national and "state" Citizen and uphold the "separation of powers" doctrines;
9. RESTORE and REINHABIT a lawful, constitutional, republican form of government with sovereignty vested in We the People, including a lawful money system tendered on the "payment" of gold/silver for debt, not debt-based Federal Reserve Notes (i.e. Corporation Notes of Undetermined Value).

This is **LEGAL NOTICE** to all elected, appointed or employed officials including police officers, agents, or representatives of the City, County, State and/or federal government, including corporations and attorneys: That you can no longer presume to act on my behalf or take ANY action without my consent, without **TRESPASS** upon my natural person or private property; That any action involving a citation or ticket, extortion, confiscation, impoundment or illegal search and seizure of my private property by a police officer or ANY other public servant or employee will be considered a willful act to deprive me of my constitutionally protected rights as an American National OR "state" Citizen; That ANY action by a police officer, officer of the court, public servant or government official to assert unlawful authority under the "color of law" will be construed as a direct and willful violation of my constitutionally protected unalienable rights and prosecuted to the full extent of American law. (Title 42 §§§1983, 1985, 1986 and/or Title 18 §§§241, 242)

I understand that such a **NOTICE** requires the **GROUND**s which are set forth hereunder, attached hereto, and incorporated herein as follows: That the corporate federal, State, County and local governments have engaged in constructive fraud and misrepresentation, undue influence and/or concealment of facts by NOT fully informing me, by withholding information and intentionally deceiving me and the American people about our lawful Citizenship and our unalienable rights; That no responsible or honest full disclosure occurred with ANYONE in any branch of government regarding the implications of unconscionable adherence contracts entered into BEFORE or AFTER coming of legal age.

At the time of application for a "**Birth Certificate**" and "**Social Security Trust Account Number**," I was incompetent by way of age to enter into any contract with an implied signature, consent or power of attorney to any individual, person or legal entity including my parents. Nor was disclosure ever made to my parents who made the original application on my behalf. I was NOT informed by ANY agent or responsible party in government at that time, or any time thereafter, nor when I came of legal age, that I was NOT REQUIRED to apply for and/or accept such a Number in order to obtain work in any occupation or profession of common right in the community.

I was NOT informed that application for and acceptance of such Number(s) or any other such License, Insurance, Benefit, Privilege, Franchise, would subject me to the jurisdiction of Admiralty/Maritime/Merchant/International Law, and/or the Uniform Commercial Code, and/or the jurisdiction and authority of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the Buck Act of 1940, the Public Employees Salary Act of 1939 and all its predecessors including the 14th Amendment. Nor was I informed that application for and acceptance was an implied waiver of my sovereign American National OR "state" Citizenship, and unalienable sovereign rights

bestowed on all freemen by virtue of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Had I been duly informed, I would NOT have made such application, NOR would I have accepted such a Number, License, Insurance, Benefit, Privilege or Franchise.

I was also NOT informed that my signature upon Form 1040 was a voluntary act to pay an income tax that was intended exclusively by law for federal U.S. government employees and officers of the federal U.S. government and that Form 1040 was ONLY for the use of federal U.S. government employees and officers of the federal U.S. government. This was an incorrect form to report income for a sovereign American national OR "state" Citizen foreign domiciled in any of the forty-eight states of the continental united states of America. Such an act was done under misrepresentation and/or under **THREAT, DURESS or COERCION**, thus is **NULL and VOID**.

This is also **NOTICE** that I have already **REVOKED, RESCINDED, REPUDIATED, REJECTED** and **RELEASED** the **POWER OF APPOINTMENT** of the Social Security Administration, making me no longer an instrumentality of the federal United States government corporation, and I am no longer eligible for their benefits or debts. Consider this also **NOTICE** of a **RELEASE OF APPOINTMENT** from the obligations and restrictions placed upon my person through the Social Security Administration via the instrument known as the Social Security Number (SSN).

Therefore, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) must no longer use the voided and vacated Social Security Number (SSN) to identify me in any way in the future. If agents of the IRS, agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (BATF), agents of the Treasury, or agents of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), or any of them singly or in concert contemplate actions which would violate my rights as recognized under the trust instrument of the Constitution for the united states of America, they are hereby put on **NOTICE** that this document and any attachments will be entered as evidence in the district court of the united states seeking a \$10,000,000 default judgment against them for deprivation of my unalienable rights.

Therefore by this **NOTICE** and the attached **AFFIDAVITS** incorporated herein as *prima facie* evidence, I hereby **REVOKE, CANCEL and RENDER** any and all signatures from all my past filings of Form 1040 and associated forms, any and all documents (e.g., Form 1040 and associated forms) and things which you or your Department/Agency/Agency may have in your possession, custody, and/or control which indicate, represent and/or imply any contract, quasi-contract, agreement, implied consent and/or power of attorney entered into unknowingly, unwillingly and unintentionally, **NULL and VOID, Nunc Pro Tunc**.

NOTICE to PRINCIPLES is NOTICE to AGENTS. NOTICE to AGENTS is NOTICE to PRINCIPLES.

Furthermore, I am **REQUIRING** you and your Department/Administration, Agencies, Commissions and/or Divisions, and/or Agents, Officers, and/or employees thereof, under the authority of the Ethics in Government Act (P.L. 96-103), the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act (1974), that **within thirty (30) days of your receipt of this NOTICE all signatures, documents and things in your possession, custody and control be purged from my files, my files destroyed, any reference to any file with my previous Social Security Trust Account Number be rendered NULL and VOID for any purpose whatsoever, and written response made directly to me reporting the TERMINATION of any contractual relations between us.**

Thank you for your attention to this matter and for your prompt and full compliance with the terms of this **NOTICE**. Your courtesy is appreciated.

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juri*

Enclosures & Attachments:

Affidavit: Certificate of Foreign Status

Affidavit: Certificate of Exemption from Withholding

Affidavit of Material Facts: Internal Revenue Laws

Affidavit of Material Facts: Administrative Due Process

Affidavit: Declaration of Domicile and Notarized Positive Identification w/Passport Photo

Optional Enclosure:

Notice to IRS Indemnifying Employer from Penalties

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____

My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

unCOMMON SENSE

SAMPLE: First 1040 Form

TO BE FILLED IN BY COLLECTOR.	Form 1040.	TO BE FILLED IN BY INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.
List No.	INCOME TAX	File No.
..... District of	THE PENALTY	Assessment List
Date received	FOR FAILURE TO HAVE THIS RETURN IN THE HANDS OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1 IS \$20 TO \$4,000. <small>(See instructions on page 4.)</small>	Page Line

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

RETURN OF ANNUAL NET INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS.

(As provided by Act of Congress, approved October 3, 1917.)

RETURN OF NET INCOME RECEIVED OR ACCRUED DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 191.....
(FOR THE YEAR 1918, FROM MARCH 1 TO DECEMBER 31.)

Filed by (or for) of
(Full name of individual.) (Street and No.)

In the City, Town, or Post Office of State of
(Fill in pages 2 and 3 before making entries below.)

1. GROSS INCOME (see page 2, line 12)	\$						
2. GENERAL DEDUCTIONS (see page 3, line 7)	\$						
3. NET INCOME	\$						
<small>Deductions and exemptions allowed in computing income subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent.</small>							
4. Dividends and net earnings received or accrued, of corporations, etc., subject to like tax. (See page 2, line 11)	\$						
5. Amount of income on which the normal tax has been deducted and withheld at the source. (See page 2, line 9, column A)							
6. Specific exemption of \$3,000 or \$4,000, as the case may be. (See Instructions 3 and 19)							
<small>Total deductions and exemptions. (Items 4, 5, and 6)</small>							
7. TAXABLE INCOME on which the normal tax of 1 per cent is to be calculated. (See Instruction 3)	\$						

8. When the net income shown above on line 3 exceeds \$20,000, the additional tax thereon must be calculated as per schedule below:

	INCOME				TAX			
	\$				\$			
1 per cent on amount over \$20,000 and not exceeding \$50,000	\$				\$			
2 " " 50,000 " " 75,000								
3 " " 75,000 " " 100,000								
4 " " 100,000 " " 250,000								
5 " " 250,000 " " 500,000								
6 " " 500,000								
<small>Total additional or super tax</small>								
<small>Total normal tax (1 per cent of amount entered on line 7)</small>								
<small>Total tax liability</small>								

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

**TO EMPLOYER REGARDING "CHANGE OF STATUS" FOR WITHHOLDING &
IRS CODE INDEMIFYING EMPLOYER FROM PENALTIES**

Dear EMPLOYER:

I am hereby notifying your company of a "Change in Status" by providing you with evidence of:

- 1) Affidavit: Tax-Exempt Foreign Status
- 2) Affidavit: Certificate of Exemption From Withholding in Lieu of a W-4
- 3) Affidavit: Revocation of Social Security Number
- 4) Certificate of Foreign Status (W-8)
- 5) Memorandum of Law and Commercial Affidavit
- 6) Affidavit of Material Facts: Internal Revenue Laws

I am reporting a "Change in Status" as I have revoked my Social Security Trust account number by NOTICE & AFFIDAVIT with the Social Security Administration effective _____.

I have unvolunteered my participation in the social security system due to fraud and misrepresentation. I am not a social security numbered, resident alien or taxpaying U.S. citizen. *I am an American National Citizen of the united states of America, sovereign by birth and right, non-resident alien to the federal United States as any of the following evidence indicate.*

Exhibit A: Birth Certificate, Certificate or Notarized Affidavit of Live Birth

Exhibit B: Hospital Certificate, Doctor's or Midwives Certificate

Exhibit C: Family Holy Bible

Exhibit D: Notarized Sovereign Citizen Positive Identification Card

That I might also have religious exception to the social security system is secondary, but complementary to my deeply held belief in the sovereignty of the American people. The result is the same. I have revoked my social security number, thus I cannot by law use it anymore without committing a fraud and perjuring myself. It is imperative that this "Change of Status" be honored by my employer, and reflected accurately in any and all government forms including the W-4. *[Note: the W-4 is an estate and gift tax form for federal government employees only.]*

Any argument about an "invalid W-4" is a rebuttable presumption. If I had previously completed a W-4, it is presently incorrect, because there is no valid social security number to accompany it. For the employer to include a revoked SSN on the previous W-4 would be the willful filing of false information and subject to IRS penalties (since I have noticed both you and the IRS). *[Note: If you wish to submit the W-4 without a social security number and "EXEMPT" that would be acceptable to me.]*

For an employer or their attorney to make a legal determination about my status is beyond your authority. Such a legal determination is one that neither you nor your attorney can afford to make. You cannot presume my "Change of Status" is unauthorized. You cannot presume the amendments to the W-4 are invalid. This private Citizen has a right to change his/her status, including withholding requirements or exemptions at any time. To refuse such a right would be tantamount to a constitutional and civil rights violation of a serious nature.

[Note: Page 13 of the Publication 15 states that in some cases, a Code section or a U.S. Treaty provision will exempt payments to a nonresident alien from wages. These payments are not subject to regular income tax withholding. We are asserting that this individual is indeed exempt from tax because of a Code or U.S. tax treaty, and you are in no position to make any legal determination on the matter.]

Employer As Unpaid Collection Agent for the Government

It is not a duty or responsibility under any circumstances for a private employer to be an unpaid collection agent for the Internal Revenue Service or the federal government. The Internal Revenue Service only has jurisdiction and venue in the District of Columbia, U.S. possessions, territories and federal States. This is well-established and irrefutable law. A social security number is not required for employment in the private sector, except for federal government "employees."

[Note: Unless you have completed an IRS Form 2638, Appointment of Agent, you are not a lawful collection agent for the IRS and cannot be compelled to withhold or collect any tax on behalf of the IRS. If you persist to withhold or collect any tax without authorization, the employer will be held liable for the crime of theft and conversion.]

The IRS has not been authorized by Congress or the Secretary of the Treasury to determine my Citizenship status. Any presumption to the contrary is hereby rebutted. The IRS cannot constitutionally "revenue" me into their jurisdiction under any circumstances. The IRS only has congressional authorization to collect taxes for federal government employees in the District of Columbia, U.S. territories or possessions. There has been no expansion of their authority since the implementing acts in 1939. The IRS is nothing more than a collection agency for the Federal Reserve Banking system operating through the Secretary of the Treasury under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund. **See the enclosed comprehensive brief [See MEMORANDUM OF LAW & COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT: Taxes, Social Security, Levies & Securities] submitted as a courtesy to an employer who could be named as a defendant in a federal lawsuit for falsely garnishing an employee's wages. It is most interesting reading.**

Federal withholding is a tax imposed by Chapter 24, §3402 and is collected via Form W-4 (§3402(f)) for "employees." For all intents and purposes, all your employees are exempt from the tax. Federal withholding is intended as a credit against Subtitle A liabilities, but §83 excludes your employees from tax on their wages or salaries. **You have dishonored my affidavit and Certificate of Exemption from Withholding in lieu of a W-4.** Below is the controlling statute regarding the use of a Form W-4 or statement in lieu thereof.

26 CFR 31.3402(f)(2)-1 - Withholding exemption certificates. (a) On commencement of employment.

On or before the date on which an individual commences employment with an employer, the individual shall furnish the employer with a signed withholding exemption certificate...OR if the statements described in 31.3402(n)-1 are true with respect to an individual, he may furnish his employer with a signed withholding exemption certificate which contains such statements *in lieu of the first mentioned [W-4] certificate.*

[Note: Pursuant also to Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service Publication 515 (Rev. Nov. 194) Cat. No. 15019.]

Constitutionally Protected Rights

An employer has the responsibility to not only apply the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury regulations as required, but also uphold the constitutionally protected unalienable rights of each and every so-called "employee." I am not an "employee" as defined in law and the Internal Revenue Code.

From the Federal Register, Tuesday, September 7, 1943, §404.104 page 12267:

Employee: "The term 'employee' specifically includes officers and employees whether elected or appointed of the United States, a State, territory, or political subdivision thereof or the District of Columbia or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing."

An employer must insure that the law is properly applied to each individual. It is an inadequate defense for employers to blindly obey and quote explanations from IRS publications without confirming for themselves that the law is properly applied in each and every situation. It is the duty and responsibility for an employer to understand the correct application of the law and to whom it applies. If an employer misapplies or misinterprets the Internal Revenue Code or does not do diligence with regards to the rights of each and every "employee", the employer becomes liable for civil prosecution, not the IRS.

In more than one case of blind obedience to the IRS, an employer has been taken to court and lost their bid. The IRS was not there to defend the employer with attorneys or resources. Don't count on any help from the government if an employee sues you. The IRS cannot and does not require a private employer to be an unpaid collection agent. But as soon as an employer starts blindly obeying the IRS, they are exposed to many civil and perhaps criminal liabilities. You must ask yourself. Who directs your company business, the IRS or your owners/shareholders or workers? Have you never given thought to the extent you are being used like a pawn by your own government? I'd look into your company liabilities in this matter.

Employers have been routinely sued by an agency of the federal government regarding the issue of religious accommodation, despite their beliefs or sophisticated legal arguments about the IRS code and Treasury regulations. [See Equal Employment Opportunity Commission v. Information Systems Consulting, Civil Action No. CA3-92-0169-T, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division] The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will prosecute and penalize a private company \$10,000 for firing or refusing to hire an employee for failing to provide a Social Security Number for religious reasons. Taco Bell was sued for firing a young man for refusing to provide a SSN as a condition of employment. Taco Bell now will hire an employee without a SSN and their employment application makes the SSN optional. **Why would you think your company is any different?**

In this case the employee was awarded \$10,000 in back pay and penalties, paid by an employer, for discriminating against the employees refusal to use a social security number for religious reasons. My strongly held religious beliefs are sufficient unto themselves to uphold a case of religious discrimination. The law is well established that a claimant is not required to set forth specific facts to support general allegations of discrimination. [Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 47 (1957)] In civil rights cases, the burden of proof is on the employer to show that it was unable to reasonably accommodate the employee's religious belief. [Turpen v. Missouri-Kansas-Texas-R.Co., 736 F.2d 1022 (5th Cir 1984)]

It is unlawful for employers to deny equal opportunity in hiring, tenure, terms and conditions or privileges of employment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, ancestry or age.

My national origin is as an American national, Citizen of the united states of America. My religious beliefs prohibit me from continuing to use a social security number.

IRS Penalties & Waivers for Employers

An employer cannot successfully argue that it is unable to reasonably accommodate my "Change of Status" or my religious beliefs through my non-use of a social security number, nor that the IRS penalties as stipulated in the Internal Revenue Code are an inducement to violate the law and my constitutionally protected civil rights. An employer also cannot successfully argue that my W-4 cannot be amended or withdrawn if I revoke my social security number for the reasons given. I will illustrate my reasoning here, and again in a lawsuit in the "district court of the united states" if necessary.

Most employers presume there are serious penalties for failing to provide the IRS with the information they require. The truth is there are few teeth in the Internal Revenue Code. The Omnibus Budget Restoration Act (Public Law 101-239) was passed on December 19th, 1989 including the amended sections pertaining to penalties for incorrect or incomplete information returns provided by a payor or employer. These sections include §§6721, 6724. I have included them here for your education.

§ 6721. Failure to File Correct Information Return.

(a) Imposition of penalty.

(1) **In general.** In the case of a failure described in paragraph (2) by any person with respect to an information return, such person shall pay a penalty of \$50 for each return...

(2) (B) any failure to include all of the information required to be shown on the return or the inclusion of incorrect information.

§ 6724. Waiver; definitions and special rules.

(a) **Reasonable cause waiver.** No penalty shall be imposed under this part with respect to any failure if it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

Employer Requests Identifying Number

§6109. Identifying numbers.

(a) **Supplying of identifying numbers.** When required by regulations prescribed by the Secretary:

(1) **Inclusion in returns.** Any person required under the authority of this title to make a return, statement, or other document shall include in such return, statement or other document such identifying number as may be prescribed for securing proper identification of such person.

(d) **Use of social security account number.** The social security account number issued to an individual for purposes of section 205(c)(2)(A) of the Social Security Act shall, except as shall otherwise be specified under regulations of the Secretary, be used as the identifying number for such individual for purposes of this title.

The IRS regulation interpreting §6109 provides:

Treas. Reg. §301.6109-1(c) (1991)

If he does not know the taxpayer identifying number of the other person, he shall request such number of the other person. A request should state that the identifying number is required to be furnished under the authority of law. When the person filing the return, statement or other document does not know the number of the other

person, and has complied with the request provision of this paragraph, he shall sign an affidavit on the transmittal document forwarding such returns, statements or other documents to the IRS so stating.

The Treasury regulation interpreting the statute states:

Treas. Reg. §310.6676-1 (1989)

Under Section 301.6109-1(c) a payor is required to request the identifying number of the payee. If, after such a request is made, the payee does not furnish the payor with his identifying number, the penalty will not be assessed against the payor.

The use of a social security account number, if you have one, is voluntary, not required. [Note: shall = may = voluntary.] The Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury regulations do not contain an absolute requirement that an employer provide an employee social security account number to the IRS.

The Code places a duty on the employer to request an identifying number from the employee, not enforce a requirement. I cannot provide you with a social security account number I no longer have without perpetrating a fraud and perjuring myself. I cannot be compelled by anyone to violate one law to uphold another. This would constitute entrapment.

Employer Indemnification by Affidavit

An employer can request an identifying number to complete an amended W-4. If the employee fails to provide such a number, or the social security number has been revoked by affidavit or declaration of the employee, the employer can notify the IRS of their request by affidavit to establish reasonable cause, thus the employer will not be subject to any penalties.

As a private employer you need not be intimidated by the IRS or act as an unpaid collection agent. You can accept the affidavits and declarations of your employees, amend their W-4's and their request for "Change of Status" without subjecting yourself to IRS penalties or liabilities. The IRS can process a tax return without a social security number if necessary.

The maximum penalty is \$50 per return (less than you'd pay for your share of the withholding tax). It would be to your financial and legal advantage to accept the affidavit of the employee and stop withholding. No penalty is assessed if such failure is due to reasonable cause. Reasonable cause could be defined as the threat of a civil lawsuit by your employee for violating his/her constitutionally protected rights. The employer cannot successfully argue that filing an affidavit would create undue hardship, nor that a de minimus cost (i.e., \$50 penalty is de minimus) establishes undue hardship on its business. If you are penalized by the IRS for abiding by my requests, I would happily pay the de minimus cost of \$50.

Immigration & Control Act of 1986

The contention by an employer that it could be subjected to penalties under the Immigration Reform & Control Act of 1986, 8 USC §1324 (Supp. 1992), is also without merit. Such was enacted to make the employment of illegal aliens unlawful requiring a verification system under which an employer must attest, under penalties of perjury, that it has verified that each employee is not an unauthorized alien. The law lists a number of documents, which can be used to verify identity and employment authorization. A social security card is one document, which evidences employment authorization, but it is not required. A birth certificate or

affidavit of live birth, family Bible or hospital certificates are other documents which evidence employment authorization.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

PERJURY JURAT

Pursuant to Title 28, USC §1746(1) and executed "*without the United States*," I affirm under penalty of perjury *under the laws of the united states of America* that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge. **And further deponent saith not.** I now affix my signature and official seal to all of the above affirmations **with EXPLICIT RESERVATION OF ALL OF MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE to any of those rights.**

Respectfully,

[Your Name]

Enclosures:

- Affidavit: Tax-Exempt Foreign Status
- Affidavit: Certificate of Exemption From Withholding in Lieu of a W-4
- Affidavit: Revocation of Social Security Number
- Certificate of Foreign Status (W-8)
- Memorandum of Law and Commercial Affidavit
- Affidavit: Declaration of Domicile and Notarized Positive Identification w/Passport Photo

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____

My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Name of Employer]

c/o [Employer Address]

[Employer City], [Employer State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

TO IRS INDEMNIFYING EMPLOYER FROM PENALTIES

Dear Internal Revenue Service:

As an employer, we have recently been threatened with a civil lawsuit by a private-sector contractor if we remove or withhold any federal "income" taxes from his/her private-sector remuneration not constituting "wages" under IRC §3401. Pursuant to the Immigration Reform & Control Act of 1986, 8 USC §1324 (Supp. 1992), we have verified that such private-contractor is an American National Citizen of the united states of America, sovereign by birth and right, non-resident alien to the federal United States as other evidences indicate.

It is also our understanding that the use of a social security account number is voluntary. The Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury regulations do not contain an absolute requirement that an employer provide an employee social security account number to the IRS. The Code places a duty on the employer to request an identifying number from the employee, not enforce a requirement. As an employer, we have fulfilled the Internal Revenue Code requirements pursuant to Treasury Regulation §301.6109-1(c) (1991) requesting a social security account number from said private-sector contractor.

Employer Requests Identifying Number

§6109. Identifying numbers.

(a) **Supplying of identifying numbers.** When required by regulations prescribed by the Secretary:

(1) **Inclusion in returns.** Any person required under the authority of this title to make a return, statement, or other document shall include in such return, statement or other document such identifying number as may be prescribed for securing proper identification of such person.

(d) **Use of social security account number.** The social security account number issued to an individual for purposes of section 205(c)(2)(A) of the Social Security Act shall*, except as shall otherwise be specified under regulations of the Secretary, be used as the identifying number for such individual for purposes of this title.

[*Note: shall = may = voluntary]

The IRS regulation interpreting §6109 provides:

Treas. Reg. §301.6109-1(c) (1991)

If he does not know the taxpayer identifying number of the other person, he shall request such number of the other person. A request should state that the identifying number is required to be furnished under the authority of law. When the person filing the return, statement or other document does not know the number of the other person, and has complied with the request provision of this paragraph, he shall sign an affidavit on the transmittal document forwarding such returns, statements or other documents to the IRS so stating.

The Treasury regulation interpreting the statute states:

Treas. Reg. §310.6676-1 (1989)

Under Section 301.6109-1(c) a payor is required to request the identifying number of the payee. If after such a request is made, the payee does not furnish the payor with his identifying number, the penalty will not be assessed against the payor.

Penalties Waiver for Employers

The Omnibus Budget Restoration Act (Public Law 101-239) was passed on December 19th, 1989 including the amended sections pertaining to penalties for incorrect or incomplete information returns provided by a payor or employer. These sections include §§6721, 6724. *The threat of a civil lawsuit by a private-sector contractor, if we use his/her social security number or withhold from his/her paycheck, is reasonable cause, not willful neglect for filing an incomplete information return.*

§ 6721. Failure to File Correct Information Return.

(a) Imposition of penalty.

(1) **In general.** In the case of a failure described in paragraph (2) by any person with respect to an information return, such person shall pay a penalty of \$50 for each return...

(2) (B) any failure to include all of the information required to be shown on the return or the inclusion of incorrect information.

§ 6724. Waiver; definitions and special rules.

(a) **Reasonable cause waiver.** No penalty shall be imposed under this part with respect to any failure if it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect.

Employer Acceptance of "Change of Status"

Attached is his/her **AFFIDAVIT OF TAX-EXEMPT FOREIGN STATUS, CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM WITHHOLDING in lieu of W-4, and CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN STATUS (W-8)** which affirm that he has no "gross income" subject to such tax, that he/she is an American National Citizen of the united states of America and "nonresident alien" with respect to the federal "United States" whose private-sector remuneration from his/her own labors from sources without the "United States" are free from any and all federal taxation under fundamental law.

Said private-sector contractor affirms under penalty of perjury that as a "nonresident alien" he/she is exempt from the withholding provisions of IRC §3402 and §3101(a) and furthermore, has never made, with any "knowingly intelligent acts," any voluntary withholding agreement under IRC §3402(p). Said private-sector contractor affirms that he/she is not an IRC §3401 "employee" making "wages" and may be filing for a refund for all past erroneously withheld sums.

Not wishing to expose ourselves to any liability in this matter, we will accept his/her sworn **AFFIDAVIT OF TAX-EXEMPT FOREIGN STATUS, CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM WITHHOLDING in lieu of W-4, and CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN STATUS (W-8)** as being true and correct, and will no longer withhold from the private-sector contractor remuneration unless you notify us in writing within 30 days where we are specifically required by law to withhold from private-sector contractor remuneration constituting neither IRC §3401 "wages" nor "gross income." Also that the federal government and

the IRS will pay any and all costs of litigation and will fully indemnify us as an employer against any and all claims or losses we might incur (pursuant to IRC §3102(b)) should we be required by law to disregard his/her **AFFIDAVIT OF TAX-EXEMPT FOREIGN STATUS, CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM WITHHOLDING in lieu of W-4 and CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN STATUS (W-8).**

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

PERJURY JURAT

Pursuant to Title 28, USC §1746(1) and executed "*without the United States,*" I affirm under penalty of perjury *under the laws of the united states of America* that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge. **And further deponent saith not.** I now affix my signature and official seal to all of the above affirmations **with EXPLICIT RESERVATION OF ALL OF MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE to any of those rights.**

Respectfully,

[Name of Employer]

Enclosures:

Notice and Demand: To Employer Regarding "Change of Status" for Withholding and IRS Code Indemnifying Employer from Penalties

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____
My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
Director of Foreign Operations District
1111 Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20225
Attn: Disclosure Officer

**—FREEDOM OF INFORMATION & PRIVACY ACT REQUEST #1—
Title 5 USCS §552(a)(3); 26 CFR §601.702(c)
Demand for IRS Authorization**

**Title 5 USCS §552a(d)(2); 31 CFR Part 1, Subt. C, Appx B Para. (d)
Notice and demand for IRS records, and to correct IRS records**

(1) This is a request under the Freedom of Information & Privacy Act of 2074 (POIA & PA), pursuant to 5 USC §552. This is my firm promise to pay fees and the cost for locating, duplicating, reviewing and releasing the documents and information requested below.

(2) If any of my requests are exempt from release, please send me the documents and information reasonably separated, and provide me with an index, itemization and detailed justification concerning the documents and information which you are not releasing.

(3) This request pertains to the years ____ to ____.

(4) The information will assist the requestor to know and understand whether this agency has complied with congressionally mandated procedures imposed by Title 26 USC §§6331, 6335.

(5) Please send me a copy, or copies, of the following itemized information, or any other information which pertains to me.

- a) Individual Master file Transcript: Complete for the years 19____, 20____, & 20____, along with the 6209DecodingBook.
- b) Audit Information Management Systems (AIMS) IRS §42.008,
- c) Individual Microfilm Retention Register, Tx: R-Treasure/IRS §22.032.
- d) Form 5546-the excise activity codes assigned individually to me. Send me a true, certified and complete copy.
- e) Form 668W-Notice of Levy Service and Treasury Department authorization. Send me a true, certified and complete copy.
- f) Form 2039-Summons (including the perforated header and footer) along with the Chief Counsel Directives (CCD) manual. Send me a true, certified and complete copy.

6) If you refuse to respond to my Freedom of Information & Privacy Act request for information, I shall be given no option except to sue you in Federal District Court under the provisions of Title 5 USC §552.

[PERJURY JURAT, RESERVATION OF RIGHTS, SIGNATURE]

[Your Name]
SUI JURIS
c/o [Your Address]
[Your City, State & Postal Zone]
[Your Phone Number]

[Date]

Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Request
U.S. Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
ATTN: Ms. Lauri Takeguchi-Cital or Chief Communications & Liaison
Washington, DC 20224

[Your Name]
[Your SSN] *

The purpose of the Freedom of Information Act requests that follow is:

To procure all the public records that have or are being used to determine the federal tax liability of myself, the person named above.

Freedom of Information Act Requests

The following requests for documents and public records are made pursuant to Title 5, United States Code Section 522:

This request pertains to the year(s): 1990, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 & 2000.

Please send a complete copy of the Individual Master File, or IMF, and/or Business Master File, or BMF, that pertains to myself, the person identified above.

I declare under penalty of perjury that I am the person named above, entitled to access of the above described documents, the request furthers public understanding of the operations of state government, is not for a commercial purpose and I agree to pay all appropriate fees associated with this request.

Very truly yours,

[Your Name], Sui Juris

* Explicitly With Reservation of All Rights, Without Prejudice, Former SSN Supplied For Information Only, Revocation of SSN Effective Thirty Days [Date of Revocation] By Affidavit and Constructive Notice to the Social Security Administration and Internal Revenue Service

[Your Name]
SUI JURIS
c/o [Your Address]
[Your City, State & Postal Zone]
[Your Phone Number]

[Date]

Freedom of Information and Privacy Act Unit, Tax Division
U.S. Department of Justice
ATTN: Ms. McCoy
PO Box 227, Ben Franklin Sea
Washington DC 20044

[Your Name]
[Your SSN] *

The purpose of the Freedom of Information Act requests that follow is:

To procure all the public records that have or are being used to determine the federal tax liability of myself, the person named above.

Freedom of Information Act Requests

The following requests for documents and public records are made pursuant to Title 5, United States Code Section 522:

This request pertains to the year(s): 1990, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 & 2000.

Please send a complete copy of Form 2162, Notice of Assessment; Form 3553, Prompt Assessment Billing Assembly; Form 4907, Notice of Taxpayer Delinquent Account; and Form 23C, Assessment Certificate, that pertains to myself, the person identified above.

I declare under penalty of perjury that I am the person named above, entitled to access of the above described documents, the request furthers public understanding of the operations of state government, is not for a commercial purpose and I agree to pay all appropriate fees associated with this request.

Very truly yours,

[Your Name], Sui Juris

* Explicitly With Reservation of All Rights, Without Prejudice, Former SSN Supplied For Information Only, Revocation of SSN Effective Thirty Days After June 30, 1994 By Affidavit and Constructive Notice to the Social Security Administration and Internal Revenue Service

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

— NOTICE AND DEMAND —

32 QUESTIONS TO IRS BEFORE GRANTING AN AUDIT

Dear Internal Revenue Service:

It is required of you in your official capacity, and requested of you as an individual person acting under color of law, that you answer the following list of questions, 32 in number, WHICH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE REQUIRED TO ANSWER under the provisions of the Privacy Act, the Freedom of Information Act, and various court decisions. Under each question the pertinent authorities have been cited which mandate a complete answer from you upon this request. Thank you for your cooperation.

- 1) State the authority, giving the specific section of the IRC for the solicitation of the information that you desire (Freedom of Information Act; Privacy Act; *U.S. vs. Newman*, 441 F2d 170; Treasury Form Letter L-423 with Publication 876—same authorities cited for #1-#5).
- 2) State whether the disclosure of the requested information is mandatory or voluntary. If mandatory, what penalties may/will result from non-compliance in furnishing the data you request?
- 3) State the principal and specific purposes for which the information requested is to be used in any and all capacities.
- 4) State the routine uses which may be made of the requested information, or any other use to be made of the requested information.
- 5) State the effects upon this person of whom you have requested information, specifically the taxpayer, for not providing to you the information requested.
- 6) Explain and show that the investigation involved is of the kind authorized by federal statute (*Martin vs. Chandis*, 128 F2d 731; *Pacific Mills vs. Kenefick*, 99 F2d 188).
- 7) Explain how and why the demand for information is not too vague and/or broad in scope (*U.S. vs. Newman*, 441 F2d 170; *U.S. vs. Williams*, 337 F sup 1114; *First National Bank of Mobile vs. U.S.*, 160 F2d 532; *U.S. vs. Coopers and Lybrand* F Supp 942; *Hubner vs. Tucker*, 245 F2d 35).
- 8) Explain and show that the information sought is relevant or material as a lawful subject of inquiry (*U.S. vs. Powell*, 379 US 48; *International Brotherhood of Teamsters vs. U.S.*, 240 F2d 387; *U.S. vs. Michigan Bell Telephone Co.*, 415 F2d 1284; *May vs. Davis*, 7 F Supp 596; *U.S. vs. Brown*, 536 F2d 117).
- 9) Explain why and how the investigation is pursuant to legitimate purpose(s) (same authorities as #6,#7,#8).
- 10) Explain why and how the inquiry for information may be relevant to the purpose(s) (same authorities as #6,#7,#8).
- 11) Show and prove that the information is not already in your possession or can not be obtained from other sources (same authorities as #6,#7,#8).

12) Show and prove that the Secretary or his delegate has determined that this further examination is necessary (IRC §7605(b)).

13) Show and prove that all other administrative steps required by the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) have been followed to the letter of the law (*Martin vs. Chandis*, 128 F2d 731; *U.S. vs. Powell*, 379 US 48).

14) Show and prove that after initial investigation the Secretary or his delegate has determined that further examination is necessary and warranted (*U.S. vs. Powell*, 379 US 48; *U.S. vs. Coopers & Lybrand*, F Supp 942; *U.S. vs. Williams*, 337 F sup 1114; *Sherar vs. Cullen*, 481 F2d 945).

15) Show and prove that the taxpayer has been properly notified that further examination is necessary (*U.S. vs. Powell*, 379 US 48; IRC §7605 (b)).

16) State the exact reason(s), in detail, for the examination of each year specific information is requested (*U.S. vs. Third Northwestern National Bank*, 102 F Supp 879; F.O.I.A.).

17) State whether there is a misconception and/or mistake in the tax return for each year that information is requested (*U.S. vs. Powell*, 379 US 48; *U.S. vs. Wright Motor Co.*, 536 F2d 1090).

18) State exactly wherein the mistake lies, or if in fact one exists (*U.S. vs. London Insurance Agency, Inc.* 72-2 T.C.; *U.S. vs. Powell*, 379 US 48; *Hubner vs. Tucker*, 245 F2d 35).

19) Specify exactly which item(s) of income or expense items(s) is (are) in question on the tax return(s), if any (*U.S. vs. London Insurance Agency, Inc.* 72-2 T.C.; *U.S. vs. Powell*, 379 US 48; *Hubner vs. Tucker*, 245 F2d 35).

20) State why the specific income and/or expense item is in question, or is being examined (*U.S. vs. London Insurance Agency, Inc.* 72-2 T.C.; *U.S. vs. Powell*, 379 US 48; *Hubner vs. Tucker*, 245 F2d 35).

21) Explain why and what issue in law or in fact is questioned, if any (F.O.I.A.; *U.S. vs. McCarthy*, 514 F2d 368).

22) State the name, address, and telephone number of any person or persons informing you of any questions or concern involved in any item or any tax return or any activity of the taxpayer (Sixth Amendment; *U.S. vs. Zack*, D.C. Nev 4/20/74; *Favre vs. Henderson*, 409 U.S. 942; F.O.I.A.).

23) State exactly what was said, either verbal and/or written concerning any item, tax return, or activity of the taxpayer by any person(s) informing or directing you to conduct an examination, directly and/or indirectly (Sixth Amendment; *U.S. vs. Zack*, D.C. Nev 4/20/74; *Favre vs. Henderson*, 409 U.S. 942; F.O.I.A.).

24) State and prove that the taxpayer is not being subjected to an examination based on or for any political, ideological, harassment, pressure tactic, or bad-faith purpose, and is not being singled out for prosecution as an example to other taxpayers for any reason (*U.S. vs. Powell*, 379 US 48; *U.S. vs. Wright Motor Co.*, 536 F2d 1090; *U.S. vs. McCarthy*, 514 F2d 368; *U.S. vs. Roundtree*, 420 F2d 845; *Chaukin vs. Alexander*, 401 F Supp 817; F.O.I.A.).

25) State and explain why the examination can not and will not amount to an inquisition or arbitrary inquiry on the part of the examiner (*Local 174 International Brotherhood of Teamsters vs. U.S.*, 240 F2d 387; *U.S. vs. McKay*, 372 F2d 174; *U.S. vs. Powell*, 379 US 48; *U.S. vs. Michigan Bell Telephone Co.*, 415 F2d 1284; *U.S. vs. Third Northwestern Bank*, 102 F Supp 879).

26) State and explain why IRC §7605 [b] does not apply to any examination where "...No taxpayer shall be subjected to unnecessary examination or investigation..." (*Pacific Mills vs. Kenefick*, 99 F2d 188).

27) State the exact methods used, either past and/or present to gather information concerning this taxpayer, and whether information was gathered through the use of surveillance, telephone wire-tapping, mail coverage, interviews, illegal entry, informers, spies, or otherwise (F.O.I.A.; *U.S. vs. Wright Motor Co.*, 536 F2d 1090; *Sherer vs. Cullen*, 481 F2d 945).

28) State whether the verification of specific deductions would be the limited scope of the examination (*U.S. vs. Powell*, 379 US 48).

29) State and explain any objection to the use of electronic recorder(s) during the pursuit of this examination (IRS Manual MT 9900-26, 1/29/75, paragraph 241.5).

30) State whether the examiner would be prejudiced against a taxpayer who arranges his affairs to minimize his taxes as the law permits (*Gregory vs. Helvering*, 293 US 465; *Knetsch vs. U.S.*, 361).

31) Show and prove to this Citizen how the IRS Commissioner has jurisdiction over any subject matter concerning this Citizen (*Hale vs. Henkle*, 201 US 43; *Murdock vs. Pa.*, 319 US 105; *U.S. vs. LaSalle Bank*, 437 US 298; 26 USC §6011).

32) Unless otherwise shown, this Citizen hereby pleads and does give notice that the IRS Commissioner has an absence of jurisdiction over this Citizen's person (*Hale vs. Henkle*, 201 US 43; *Murdock vs. Pa.*, 319 US 105; *U.S. vs. LaSalle Bank*, 437 US 298; 26 USC §6011).

unCOMMON SENSE

SAMPLE: Sales & Use Tax Exemption

State of _____ Sales and Use Tax Exemption Certificate		
_____ Name of purchaser, firm or agency		
_____ Address (Street & number, P.O. Box or Route number)		_____ Phone (area code and number)
_____ City, State, USA		
_____ _____		
I the purchaser named above, claim an exemption from payment of sales taxes for the purchase of taxable items described below or on the attached order or invoice: _____ _____		
Description of items to be purchased, or on the attached order or invoice: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____		
Purchaser claims this exemption for the following reason: _____ _____ _____		
I understand that I will be liable for payment of Sales Tax which may become due for failure to comply with the provisions of the State, City and / or Metropolitan Sales and Use Tax Laws and and Comptroller rules regarding exempt purchases. Liability for the tax will be determined by the price paid for the taxable items purchased or the fair market rental value for the period of time used.		
I understand that it is a misdemeanor to give an Exemption Certification to the seller for taxable items which I know, at the time of purchase, will be used in a manner other than that expressed in this certificate and that upon conviction may be fined not more than \$ 500 per offense. Article 1 Section 10; Article 1 Section 8		
Purchaser	Title	Date
Sign here _____		

NOTE: This certificate cannot be issued for the purchase, lease or rental of a motor vehicle.
THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT REQUIRE A NUMBER TO BE VALID.
Sales and Use Tax "Exemption Numbers" or Tax Exempt" Numbers do not exist.
This certificate should be furnished to the supplier. Do not send the completed certificate to the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Form **2678**
(Rev. June 1997)

Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Employer Appointment of Agent
Under Section 3504 of the Internal Revenue Code
(For use by employers or payers)

OMB Number
1545-0748

1. To

Director

_____ Service Center

Instructions

Employer or Payer: Please complete this form and give it to the agent.

Agent: Please attach a letter requesting authority to do either all that is required of the employer for wages you pay on the employer's behalf or all that is required of the payer for requirements of backup withholding. (See applicable Revenue Procedures 70-6 or 84-33.) Forward both the letter of request and Form 2678 to the Director of the Internal Revenue Service Center where you file your returns. (See reverse side for addresses.)

Note: Rev. Proc. 70-6 is available in Publication 1271 and Rev. Proc. 84-33 is available in Publication 1272.

2. Employer's or Payer's name

3. Employer's or Payer's address (Number and street, city, town or post office, State and ZIP code)

4. Employer identification number

5. Agent's name

6. Agent's address (Number and street, city, town or post office, State and ZIP code)

7. Agent's employer identification number

8. Effective for (Check the box or boxes that apply)

- Employment taxes (Rev. Proc. 70-6)
 Backup withholding (Rev. Proc. 84-33)

9. If filing under Rev. Proc. 70-6, does this apply to all employees?

Yes No

10. Effective date of appointment by employer or payer

Under section 3504 of the Internal Revenue Code, please authorize this agent to do all that is required under (Check the one(s) that apply)

- Chapter 21 (FICA)
 Chapter 22 (Railroad Retirement)
 Chapter 24-
 Withholding and/or
 Backup withholding
 Chapter 25 (General Provisions) of Subtitle C

The agent named above has been appointed either to pay wages for employers and/or report and deposit backup withholding amounts for payers. This appointment is effective on the date shown in Item 10.

It is understood that the agent and the employer or payer are subject to all provisions of law and regulations (including penalties) which apply to employers or payers.

Signature of employer or payer

Date

Title of signing official (Indicate whether the person signing is an owner, partner, member of firm, fiduciary, or a corporate officer.)

For Internal Revenue Service Use Only

Effective date granted by IRS



For the Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, please see the back of this form.

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—MEMORANDUM OF LAW—
TAXES, SOCIAL SECURITY, LEVYS & SECURITIES

ATTENTION: _____

COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT OF TRUTH REGARDING: Withholding, FICA, OASDI and other TAXES

FROM: [Name of Employee]

Dear _____:

This correspondence comes to you in the form of a **sworn AFFIDAVIT**. You are being presented with this affidavit because you and your organization have, to date, refused to correspond meaningfully with me regarding your enforcement of a "Notice of Levy" on my wages. You have refused to obey the law and have become, in effect, a law-breaker. I find it difficult to believe that a person of your caliber and morality is not willing to engage in a simple search for truth, but instead knowingly acquiesces to nothing more than the base pressures of a government bureaucracy grown drunk and bloated with power, an agency which in the words of its own commissioner is able to collect taxes by the simple expedient of "...scaring the hell out of you"!

This affidavit is not written for the purpose of debating the constitutionality or legality of the income tax. It is not a reflection of my personal opinions and frustrations with the United States tax system. The tax system, when properly applied as an indirect, excise tax to the proper subjects of taxation is both legal and constitutional. I am not a so-called "tax protestor" any more than John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine and other signatories to the organic founding document of this nation, *The Declaration of Independence*, are to be considered "tax protestors." Any inference to such status by your organization will be considered defamation of character and will be litigated as such. None of the FINDING OF FACTS or CONCLUSIONS OF LAW presented herein is contradictory to 26 USC, 26 CFR, or Court decisions applicable to me. All facts contained herein are based upon ruling case law and standing, unoverturned decisions of the supreme Court for the united States of America. None of these facts have ever been found to be "frivolous" by any court, when argued in their exact and proper context. These are technical facts which under Commercial law must be rebutted with "case law" or acquiesced to.

Were I monetarily able, I could hire an attorney to make these points for me, and I am confident that an opinion letter from an "officer of the court" would not be ignored. But apparently my well-intentioned and good faith letters to you have not been deemed worthy of reply or action on your part. Therefore, you leave me no choice but to present you with this **legal constructive notice**, in the form of a **sworn affidavit**.

You may be thinking that you are just doing what the IRS has told you to do, but the clear, unarguable fact is that the IRS has NOT told you, or any person in your organization ANYTHING about enforcing an ILLEGAL LEVY, or stealing my compensation! You may also be thinking that you are protected in your actions by virtue of having the IRS "on your side." However, **I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO SEEK COMPETENT LEGAL COUNSEL in this regard: there can be no immunity, protection or indemnification for unlawful or illegal actions on your part!**

At the end of this affidavit are some questions you need to ask the IRS, along with a suggested letter you can send them, asking if they will indemnify you. If your organization was in fact operating fully within the law, and was in fact doing what the IRS told you to do (as your payroll department supervisor keeps erroneously claiming), the government would certainly back your actions and fully indemnify you against what would surely be viewed as a frivolous suit instituted by your employee(s). However, if you will take the time and simple (but cost effective) effort to ask the IRS, you will discover that they absolutely will not stand behind you. **Let this be your first clue: if the IRS will not protect you, then isn't it highly likely that your actions are unlawful and that the IRS knows this perfectly well?**

You may also wonder why I am discussing the law and tax code applications with you instead of just arguing with the IRS and the U.S. Government. First of all, the IRS already knows my position on this matter, and I will be taking further legal steps as regards them in the near future. The issues with the IRS, though similar, are NOT identical as regards those with you and your organization.

[Name of EMPLOYER] is being used in a fraudulent and unlawful manner by an abusive government agency. But it is YOUR ORGANIZATION which is enforcing the illegal levy, NOT THE IRS. YOUR ORGANIZATION is the one, which is unlawfully deducting monies from my just compensation for a tax, which doesn't exist. And it is YOUR ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING THE INDIVIDUALS IN IT, which must immediately begin and forever more take personal responsibility for not only obeying the law, but also for correcting wrongs that unlawful actions have caused. **YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE for understanding the laws, and obeying the laws. Failure on your part to do so, results in you PERSONALLY being liable for damages to me and to other employees, NOT THE IRS.** This is why this communication is directed to you and your organization.

In other words, if someone in a position of authority with the government told you to go rob a bank *and you did so*, do you think you would have any immunity from prosecution simply because you acted on the belief that the government agent had the alleged authority to order you to steal from a bank? Furthermore, do you think he'd admit telling you that? The answer to both questions is, of course, NO. The hard fact is that the IRS continually oversteps its authority and attempts to get private-sector employers such as yourself to enforce taxes and collection practices for which there is no statutory or regulatory authority. Notwithstanding this fact, you may not use their abuse of authority and their "color of law" actions as a cloak for your own protection.

Before examining specific issues within the Tax Code, or "Code," it is appropriate to establish a few principals to be held in consideration when digesting this information.

- A. The Supreme Court and lower courts have always held that a man's labor is his own property and that what he may receive as compensation for that labor is also property. Supreme Court decisions have proclaimed that the right to labor is a sacred one, calling labor "*the most sacred and imprescriptible right of man*" (Slaughterhouse Case, 16 Wall. 36, 130; see also Stratton's Independence v. Howbert, 231 U.S. 399 (1913); Coppage v. Kansas, 235 U.S. 1; Butchers Union Co. v. Crescent City Co., 111 U.S. 746). *A contract for the sale of labor is a contract for the sale of property* (See Adair v. United States, 208 U.S. 161, 172 (1908)).
- B. Within the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), permission to write regulations is given to the Secretary of the Treasury by 26 USC §7805(a). The purpose of the regulations is to determine and set the guidelines for the "*broad authorizing language*" in the Code. When a certain section of the Code states a vague or nondescript requirement or protection, the regulation written to implement the section will describe in detail the parameters and specifics which will execute the Congressional intent of the Tax Code section. Keep in mind, however, that the Secretary, when writing a regulation, cannot change or deviate from the intent of the Code section because he is not a lawmaker, he is **only an administrator** (see Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co. v. U.S., 122 F.Supp. 551, 553 [3, 4]).

Another VERY important point to be made about the regulations is that, if the Secretary fails to write a regulation for a particular section, that section is unimplemented and **HAS NO EFFECT**. **A statute, to have the force of law, must have an implementing regulation.** In California Bankers' Assoc'n. v. George Schultz, (Sec. of Treas.) 416 U.S. 21, 39 L.Ed.2d 812, 94 S.Ct. 1494, 1519 [18] (1974) it was stated that,

"...we think it important to note that the Act's civil and criminal penalties attach only upon violation of regulations promulgated by the Secretary; if the Secretary were to do nothing, the Act itself would impose no penalties on anyone. [18] Since, as we have observed earlier in this opinion, the statute is not self-executing, and were the Secretary to take no action whatever [fail to write a regulation] under his authority there would be no possibility of criminal or civil sanctions being imposed on anyone." (Also quoted in U.S. v. Murphy, 809 F.2d 1427 (9th.Cir. 1987).

From Dodd v. U.S., 233 F.Supp. 785 (1963) we read:

"The Government urges that since only those who violate these regulations may incur civil or criminal penalties, it is the actual regulations issued by the secretary of the Treasury, and not the broad authorizing language of the statute, which are to be tested...For the purposes of Federal Tax Statutes, the regulations govern."

- C. Within the Tax Code, there are only three chapters that may or may not apply to your employees. Standard practice, as an employer, is to deduct FICA (Chapter 21) and Federal Withholding (Chapter 24) from the amounts earned by your employees. At year's end, the amount of "Withholding" paid by your employees will be taken as a credit against the tax imposed by Chapter 1. Chapters 1, 21, and 24 are the only ones applicable to the average employee. When you know this, it serves to eliminate any intimidation induced because of the size of the Code or the mystery about how it works.

You have just 10 working days from the date above to respond to this affidavit. If you do not feel this is a reasonable period of time, please request an extension in writing. However, you must request an extension, if needed, in writing. No extension is authorized or implied without such written request. Failure to respond will mean that you have acquiesced to this Affidavit and each and every one of the points of law made herein, in its entirety, and from this date forward, the legal doctrine of *estoppel by acquiescence* applies absolutely.

Any statements or claims in this correspondence, properly rebutted by facts of law or overriding article III supreme Court rulings, shall not prejudice the lawful validity of other claims which are not properly rebutted or invalidated by properly presented facts of law.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

WHEREAS, the eternal and unchanging principals of the Laws of Commerce are:

1. A matter must be expressed to be resolved.
2. In commerce, **TRUTH** is sovereign.
3. **TRUTH** is expressed in the form of an **AFFIDAVIT**.
4. An un rebutted **AFFIDAVIT** stands as **TRUTH** in commerce.
5. An un rebutted **AFFIDAVIT** becomes the judgment in Commerce.
6. An **AFFIDAVIT** of Truth, under commercial law, can only be satisfied:
 - (i) through a rebuttal Affidavit of Truth, point for point,
 - (ii) by payment,
 - (iii) by agreement,
 - (iv) by resolution by a jury by the rules of Common Law.
7. A workman is worthy of his hire.
8. All are equal under the law.

"An affidavit is the highest form of prima facie evidence." U.S. v Kis, 658 F.2d 626

THEREFORE, I present to you the following affirmation of law, of fact and I do so in good faith and to the very best of my informed belief and knowledge. Know all men, that I certify in this Commercial Affidavit of Truth that the following facts are true, correct and complete.

I, [Name of Employee], Sui Juris, the undersigned, a Citizen of the [Name of Domicile State] state Republic, domiciled [Name of Domicile County] County, do solemnly swear, affirm, declare, attest and depose:

The foundation of Commercial Law is based upon certain eternally just, valid and moral precepts and truth, which have remained basically unchanged for at least six thousand years, having its roots in Mosaic Law. Said Commercial law forms the underpinnings of Western Civilization, if not all Nations, Law, and Commerce in this world. Commercial law is **non-judicial**, and is prior and **superior to**, the basis of, and cannot be set aside or overruled by the statutes of any governments, legislatures, governmental or quasi-governmental agencies, courts, judges, and law enforcement agencies, which are under an inherent obligation to uphold said commercial law.

1. That I am of lawful age and am competent to make this Affidavit.
2. That I have personal first-hand knowledge of the facts stated herein.
3. That I am not under the lawful guardianship or disability of another. This sworn affidavit is made as a matter of record of my own right, **sui juris**, in my own proper status, **propria persona**.

4. I was naturally born in the contiguous [Name of Birth State] state Republic, and I am domiciled in [Name of Domicile County] County of the [Name of Domicile State] state Republic, where I have held such status since approximately August of 1992 and have been thusly domiciled continuously since.

5. I am a natural born, sovereign, de jure Citizen of one of the 48 sovereign united American states, and/or Hawaii and Alaska.

6. I am a Citizen under the Constitution of 1787, the Bill of Rights ratified in 1791 and precedent decisions of Article III Justice Courts of Law.

7. As so eloquently written in **The Declaration of Independence**, I have been endowed with inalienable rights by my creator. These rights do not come from, nor can they be taken away by man or any creation of man's, such as government. To the contrary, certain of these rights have been fully protected from encroachment by government by securing them to me via the **Constitution for the united States of America**. I do not waive any of my rights at any time.

8. The government of the united States may assume no powers over the People of the 50 sovereign states, that were not specifically delegated to it in said Constitution.

9. I do not owe my Citizenship to the 14th Amendment in any manner whatsoever, for to do so would be to claim citizenship by "birthplace", a system directly out of the feudal ages of England, and known as *jus soli*:

"The principal that a person's citizenship is determined by place of birth, rather than by the citizenship of one's parents. It is of feudal origin." Black's Law Dictionary, sixth edition.

The test of whether one owes their citizenship to the 14th amendment or not is simple: **If one would be eligible to hold the office of President of the United States if the 14th Amendment were non-existent**, then by simple inspection, one can determine that the 14th Amendment granted you nothing and nothing is gained by it. Under this test, my citizenship remains **WITHOUT DOUBT** that of American Citizen of the Sovereign state of Washington.

10. I am not the citizen subject to "its" (the Federal United States government) jurisdiction, as such term is defined in 26 CFR 1.1-1(c).

(c) "Who is a citizen: Every person born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction is a citizen."

Note the use of the singular "its". Clearly this can only mean the government of the united States of America and ITS territories and enclaves, as specified in the Constitution, and not the sovereign 48 states of the union, and/or Hawaii and Alaska.

3A AmJur 1420, Aliens and Citizens: "A person is born subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, for purposes of acquiring citizenship at birth, if this birth occurs in a territory over which the United States is sovereign."

We know from even a cursory study of the Constitution that the government representing the 50 states is NOT sovereign in those land areas comprising the individual states. The government of the United States, the federal corporation, is ONLY sovereign over the 10 mile square area ceded to it, per Article I, section 8, clause 17 of the Constitution.

"It is a well established principle of law that all federal legislation applies only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States unless a contrary intent appears." Foley Brothers, v. Filardo, 336 U.S. 281

11. I was not born in a territory over which the United States is sovereign: Again, note the use of the word **"ITS"** in the definition in item 10 above. The use of the singular is clear and positive proof that the "citizen" as defined at **26 CFR 1.1-1(c)** is someone subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the seat of the federal government meaning Washington DC, and NOT the collection of the 48 sovereign states, and/or Hawaii and Alaska, which is also known as the United States. If it were the latter, the definition would have to read, "...and subject to **THEIR** jurisdiction."

12. I am not a "resident of", "inhabitant of", a "franchisee of", "subject of", "ward of", "property of", "chattel of" or "subject to the jurisdiction of", the state of the forum of any United States, corporate State, corporate County, or corporate City, a corporate Municipality, or body politics created under the primary authority of **Article 1, §8, Clause 17 and Article IV, §3, clause 2** of the Constitution for the united States of America; and I am not subject to any legislation created by such authorities; and I am not subject to the jurisdiction of any employees, officers, or agents deriving their authority thereof, as these entities only proscribe law for the "exclusive legislative jurisdiction" for the seat of the government for the states united under the Constitution. Further, I am not a subject of the Administrative and Legislative Article 1 Courts or bound by precedents of such courts deriving their jurisdiction from said authorities.

"Legislation enacted by Congress applicable to the inferior federal courts in the exercise of the power under Article III of the Constitution cannot be affected by legislation enacted by Congress under Article 1, §8, Clause 17 of the Constitution." D.C. Code Title 11 at page 13.

13. As a Sovereign Citizen of one of the 50 states, under the Constitution and law, only Article III Justice Courts of Law decisions are applicable to me.

14. TAKE NOTICE that I hereby cancel any presumed election made by the United States Government or any agency or department thereof, that I am or ever have been a Citizen or resident of any territory, possession, instrumentality or enclave under the sovereignty or exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, as defined and limited in the organic Constitution for the united States of America in Article 1, §8, Clause 17 and Article IV, §3, Clause 2. I further cancel any presumption that I ever voluntarily elected to be treated as such citizen or resident.

15. TAKE NOTICE that I have previously, and hereby reaffirm that I have, revoked and canceled, and hereby renew the effectiveness of such revocation and cancellation, of all of my signatures on any other forms which may be construed to give the Internal Revenue Service or any other agency or department of the United States government, created under the authorities of Article I, §8, Clause 17 and Article IV, §3, Clause 2 of the Constitution for the united States, authority or jurisdiction over me. I also revoke, rescind and make void *ab inito*, all powers of attorney, in fact, in presumption, or otherwise, signed either by me or anyone else, with or without my consent, as such power of attorney pertains to me, by, but NOT limited to, any and all governmental or quasi, or colorable, public governmental corporations, **on the grounds of constructive fraud, and non-disclosure of pertinent facts.**

16. I am not an officer, employee, or elected official of the United States, the District of Columbia or any agency or instrumentality of the United States of the District of Columbia.

17. I am not an officer of a Corporation under a duty to withhold.

18. **I am not an "employee"** as such term is defined in law and in the Internal Revenue Code. From the Federal Register, Tuesday, September 7, 1943, §404.104 page 12267:

Employee: "The term 'employee' specifically includes officers and employees whether elected or appointed, of the United States, a State, territory, or political subdivision thereof or the District of Columbia or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing."

19. Further, pursuant to the Public Salary Tax Act of 1939, Title I, §1, **I do not earn "gross income"** as such term is defined therein.

Public Salary Act of 1939, Title I - Section 1. §22(a) of the Internal Revenue Code relating to the definition of "gross income" is amended after the words "compensation for personal service" with the following: "including [only] personal service as an officer or employee of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing."

20. I am not involved in any type of "revenue taxable activities" including the manufacture, sale or distribution of alcohol, tobacco, or firearms or any other regulated industry, trade or profession. I am not involved in any wagering activities.

21. I do not reside in, or obtain income from any source within the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, or any other Territory, Possession, enclave or instrumentality of the United States or the District of Columbia.

22. I am not a United States Person, United States Resident, U.S. Individual, U.S. Corporation or "citizen subject to its Jurisdiction", as such "words of art" are defined in the Internal Revenue Code and other applicable U.S. Codes.

23. The 16th amendment did not repeal the Constitutional apportionment restrictions imposed on direct taxes (Article I, §2, Clause 3, Article I, §9, Clause 4). Taxes on personal property are direct taxes, nontaxable by the federal government unless apportioned according to the census of the states.

"The 16th Amendment must be construed in connection with the taxing clauses of the original Constitution..." Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S. 189, 205.

"The 16th Amendment conferred no new power of Taxation..." Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co., 240 U.S. 103

24. Compensation for Labor and the exercise of the Right to Labor are personal property and, as such, are items of income under the Constitution (Article I, §2, Clause 3, and Article I, §9, Clause 4), not taxable by the Federal Government as a graduated income tax. Compensation earned, exercising the Right to Labor is excluded from "gross income" and is exempt from taxation under Title 26, under the authority of 26 CFR ('39) 9.22(b)-1, as follows:

26 CFR (1939) 9.22(b)-1 "Exclusion from gross income - The following items shall not be included in gross income and shall be exempt from taxation under this title: (b)-1 Exemptions; exclusions from gross income. Certain items of income...are exempt from tax and may be excluded from gross income...those items of income which are, under the Constitution, not taxable by the Federal Government."

25. The 16th Amendment is limited to ONLY indirect taxes.

The 16 Amendment did not give congress the power to collect an unapportioned direct income tax. Contrary to popular (but uninformed) belief, the Supreme Court decision in the legal cornerstone case of Brushaber v. Union Pacific RR Co., *THE* case the IRS just loves to cite as their authority to indiscriminately tax my income, **DID NOT** grant them that kind of authority. As clearly shown by cites to standing law in this affidavit, the IRS does not have the authority to tax my income in the manner you are attempting to enforce.

Congress has had the power to lay and collect income taxes from the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Brushaber v. Union Pacific R.R. Co., 240 U.S. 1, 36 S.Ct. 236 (1916). This power was subject to the requirement that direct taxes be apportioned among the states according to population. Pollock v. Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 158 U.S. 601 (1895). The alleged difficulty of meeting this requirement led to the 16th Amendment, which purportedly gave Congress the power to, *"...lay and collect taxes on income, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration."* Evans v Gore, 40 S.Ct. 350, 253 U.S. 245 (1920); Kasey v. C.I.R., C.A.9 457 F.2d 369 (1972). It did not limit or expand the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, but instead, merely provided for taxation of income without apportionment. Brushaber v. Union Pacific Railroad Company, 240 U.S. 1 (1916); Simmons v. U.S., C.A.Md 308 F.2d 160 (1962); Pledger v. C.I.R., C.A.5 641 F.2d 2287 (1981).

The Brushaber court ruled that the 16th Amendment separated the source (capital) from the income (profit) permitting the collection of an indirect (excise) tax on income, but leaving the source (wages,

salary, compensation, fees for service and capital) untouched and free of tax. If these things were to be taxed, it could only be construed as a direct tax, unquestionably in violation of the Constitution, making the entire tax on incomes **void**.

*"The constitutional limitation upon direct taxation was modified by the Sixteenth Amendment insofar as taxation of income was concerned, but the amendment was restricted to income, leaving in effect the limitation upon direct taxation of principal." **Richardson v United States**, 294 F.2d 593, 596 (1961)*

*"... [I]t does not extend the taxing power to new or excepted subjects, but merely removed all occasion, which otherwise might exist, for an apportionment among the states of taxes laid on income, whether it be derived from one source or another." **Peck & Co. v Lowe**, 247 U.S. 165 (1918)*

Congress is **NOT** constitutionally free to define "income" in any way it chooses. See: **Simpson v. U.S.**, DC Iowa 423 F.Supp. 720 (1976), reversed on other grounds; **Presott v C.I.R.**, 561 F.2d 1287.

To reiterate, the tax authorized under the original Constitution **has not changed** except as to separate the source of "income" from the income itself, permitting the collection of an indirect (excise) tax on income, by leaving the source (wages, salaries, compensation, fees for service and capital) free of tax.

*"...The confusion...arises from the conclusion that the 16th Amendment provides for a hitherto unknown power of taxation, that is, a power to levy an income tax, which although direct, should **not** be subject to the regulation of **apportionment**... The far reaching effect of [this] **erroneous assumption**... if acceded to, would cause one provision of the Constitution to destroy another; that is, it would result in bringing the provision of the amendment exempting a direct tax from apportionment into **irreconcilable conflict with the general requirement that all direct taxes be apportioned**... This result, instead of simplifying the situation and making clear the **limitation on the taxing power**, which obviously the Amendment must have been intended to accomplish, would create radical and destructive changes in our constitutional system and multiply confusion... Indeed from any other point of view, the Amendment demonstrates that **no such purpose was intended** and on the contrary, shows that it was drawn with the object of maintaining the **limitations** of the Constitution and harmonizing their operations... **The 16th Amendment contains nothing repudiating or challenging the ruling of the Pollock Case**... The 16th Amendment, **as correctly interpreted, is limited to indirect taxes and for that reason** is constitutional... The conclusion reached in the Pollock case... recognized the fact that taxation on income was in its nature an **excise**..." **Brushaber v. Union Pacific Railroad Company**, 240 U.S. 1 at 10, 11, 12, 18, 19*

*The contention that the [16th] Amendment treats a tax on income as a direct tax is...wholly without foundation. **Brushaber**, supra.*

The **Brushaber** court referred to an earlier case, **Pollock** supra, which declared the Income Tax Act of 1894 unconstitutional, as its effect would have been to leave the burden of the tax to be born by professions, trades, employments, or vocations, and in that way what was intended as a tax on

capital would remain, in substance, a tax on occupations and labor. This result, the court held, could NOT have been contemplated by Congress.

The argument the IRS often puts forward is to quote Brushaber out of context and claim that this case made income taxes constitutional; however, they **fraudulently leave out the fact that income taxes are LIMITED to indirect taxes!**

The fact is that compensation for labor is property. Taxation on property constitutes a direct tax. The Brushaber supreme Court ruled that income taxes are limited to ONLY indirect taxes. Therefore, my compensation for labor is not subject to the income tax! My laboring is a common and lawful pursuit and is a protected RIGHT, not a privilege upon which an indirect, meaning excise tax can be imposed.

The Supreme Court for the United States of America has made the following determination:

"...the definition of income approved by the Court is: The gain derived from capital, from labor, or from both combined, provided it be understood to include profits gained through sale or conversion of capital assets." Eisner v Macomber, 252 U.S. 189 (1920).

"Income within the meaning of the 16th Amendment and the Revenue act means, gain... and in such connections gain means profit... proceeding from property served from capital, however invested or employed and coming in, received or drawn by the taxpayer for his separate use, benefit and disposal." Staples v U.S. 21 F.Supp. 737 (US Dist Ct, E.D. Pa 1937).

In another case, the Supreme Court stated quite unambiguously that:

*"The claim that salaries, wages and compensation for personal services are to be taxed as an entirety and therefore must be returned by the individual who has performed the services which produced the gain, is without support either in the language of the Act or in the decisions of the courts construing it. Not only this, but it is directly opposed to provisions of the Act and to regulations of the U.S. Treasury Department which either prescribe or permit that compensation for personal services to not be taxed as an entirety and not be returned by the individual performing the services. It is to be noted that by the language of the Act, it is not salaries, wages or compensation for personal services that are to be included in gross income. That which is to be included is gains, profits and income **DERIVED** from salaries, wages or compensation for personal service." Lucas v Earl, 281 U.S 111 (1930)*

The court ruled similarly in Goodrich v Edwards, 255 U.S. 527 (1921).

In 1969 the court ruled that:

"...whatever may constitute income, therefore must have the essential feature of gain to the recipient. This was true when the 16th Amendment became effective, it was true at the time of Eisner v. Macomber supra, it was true under section 22(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1938 and it is likewise true under section 61(a) of the IRS code of 1954. If there is not gain, there is not

income... Congress has taxed **INCOME** and not compensation." Connor v U.S. 303 F.Supp. 1187 (1969).

"...One does not derive income by rendering services and charging for them." Edwards v Keith, 231 F.2d 111 (1916).

Excises are taxes laid upon the manufacture, sale or consumption of commodities within the country, upon licenses to pursue certain [regulated] occupations and upon corporate privileges; **the requirement to pay such taxes involves the exercise of privilege.** Flint v. Stone Tracy Co., 220 U.S. 107

The 16th Amendment **does not extend** the power of taxation to new or excepted subjects...**Neither can the tax be sustained on the person, measured by income.** Such a tax would be by nature a capitation rather than an excise." Peck v. Lowe, 247 U.S. 165

The 16th Amendment **must** be construed in connection with the taxing clauses of the original Constitution. Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S. 189, 205

The general term "income" is not defined in the Internal Revenue Code, see U.S. v Ballard, 535 F.2d 400 (1976). The US Supreme Court has ruled that congress may not, by any definition it may adopt, conclude the matter, since it cannot by legislation alter the Constitution, from which alone it derives its power to legislate, and within whose limitation alone that power can be lawfully exercised. See Eisner v Macomber, 252 U.S. 189 (1920).

CONCLUSION: The 16th Amendment is constitutional because it is limited to **only indirect taxes**. "Compensation for labor" and the "Right to Labor" are **property** upon which an indirect tax **cannot** be imposed. The 16th Amendment, therefore, provides **no authority** for taxing such compensation or rights.

26. The income tax is **an excise** tax. My compensation for labor is my personal property and is not taxable by the federal government except by the rule of apportionment.

27. An **excise tax** CANNOT be imposed upon the [natural] person, measured by his/her income, because such a tax would be a direct capitation tax, subject to the rule of apportionment and NOT an excise tax.

28. The requirement to pay an excise tax involves the **exercise of a privilege**. I am exercising no taxable privileges.

29. I provide for my existence by working in a nontaxable occupation of common right.

"The individual, unlike the corporation, cannot be taxed for the mere privilege of existing. The corporation is an artificial entity which owes its existence and charter powers to the state; but the individual's Right to live and own property are natural Rights for the enjoyment of which an

excise cannot be imposed... We believe that the conclusion is well justified that a tax laid **directly upon the income of property, real or personal, may well be regarded as a tax upon the property which produces the income.** " **Redfield v. Fisher**, Oregon Supreme Court 292 at 813, 817, 819 (1930)

30. My compensation constitutes the "fruits of my labor". This is my substance and my **personal property** and the Government may not deprive me of any portion of my property by appropriating it against my will. This is especially true of the IRS, which is not the government, but only a quasi-governmental private corporation.

"...Every man has a natural right to the fruits of his own labor, as generally admitted; and no other person can rightfully deprive him of those fruits, and appropriate them against his will..." **The Antelope**, 23 U.S. 66, 120

"The right to labor and to its protection from unlawful interference is a constitutional as well as a common-law right. Every man has a natural right to the fruits of his own industry." **48 AmJur 2d §2 page 80**

"A State (or the United States) may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal Constitution." **Murdock v. Pennsylvania**, 319 U.S. 105, 113.

31. The Victory Tax of 1942 [56 Stat, Chapter 619, page 884 10/21/42] which implemented "withholding" and 1040 Return requirements, stated:

§476 "The taxes imposed by this subchapter shall not apply with respect to any taxable year after the date of cession of hostilities in the present War (World War II)."

On May 29, 1944 [58 Stat, Chapter 210 §6(a) **REPEAL OF VICTORY TAX** page 2234] the Victory Tax and its provisions for Withholding were **repealed!** With the repeal of the Victory Tax Act the individual income tax became voluntary.

"OUR TAX SYSTEM IS BASED UPON VOLUNTARY ASSESSMENT AND PAYMENT AND NOT UPON DISTRAINT." Supreme Court ruling of **Flora V. U.S.**

Voluntary, according to Black's Law Dictionary, sixth edition is: "Unconstrained by interference, unimpelled by another's influence; spontaneous, action of oneself. Done by design or intention. Proceeding for the free and unrestrained will of the person. Produced in or by an act of choice. Resulting from free choice, without compulsion or solicitation."

I have exercised my **free choice** and have chosen NOT to volunteer. The Government may not force me to comply by distraint or by threat of distraint for having made such a free choice. Further, because non-compliance is one of my lawful options, there is no implementing regulatory authority within **26 CFR** authorizing the Government to distraint me or my property. Congress knows this and knows that any attempt to provide such distraint authority would be unconstitutional. All regulations in part

301 et seq, are merely cross-references, providing distraint authority (i.e., jail, levies, liens) to those involved in "revenue taxable activities."

32. The Internal Revenue Code (IRC) contains some 9722 sections. The Income Tax **Regulations** are the companions for each of those 9722 sections, or statutes. Income Tax Regulations, when properly promulgated by the Secretary, **implement** and interpret the Internal Revenue Code. In the event there is a section or statute in the IRC which does not have an accompanying implementing regulation, that section of code has no force of law. **26 USC 7805(a)** "...the Secretary shall prescribe all needful rules and regulations for the **enforcement** of this title."

The IRC is NOT self-regulating. A statute in the Code only authorizes the Secretary to promulgate an implementing regulation. This is true because the courts have been consistent in their rulings that the IRC is only **"broad authorizing language"**, and without the specificity of an implementing regulation, there is no enforcement possible. If the Secretary does nothing (fails to write an implementing regulation), then that statute imposes no duties, and confers no criminal or civil penalties.

"For federal tax purposes, federal regulations govern." **Dodd v. United States**, 233 F.Supp. 785; **Lyeth v. Hoey**, 305 U.S. 189, 59 S.Ct. 155

*"...the Act's civil and criminal penalties attach only upon violation of regulation promulgated by the Secretary; if the Secretary were to do nothing, the Act itself would impose no penalties on anyone...The Government urges that since only those who violate these regulations (not the code) may incur civil or criminal penalties, it is the actual regulation issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and not the broad authorizing language of the statute, which is to be tested against the standards of the 4th Amendment." **California Bankers Assoc. v. Shultz**, 416 U.S. 25, 44, 39 L.Ed.2d 812, 94 S.Ct. 1494.*

ALL THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS OF IRS CODE HAVE NO IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX (chapter 1 or part 1 taxes). The only implementing regulations which have been promulgated, have been only for the mandatory (not voluntary) taxes on alcohol, tobacco and firearms taxes! All the regulations in part 301 are merely cross-references, providing enforcement authority (i.e., jail, levies, liens) to those involved in "revenue taxable activities."

§6020 Substitute for Return,
§6201 Assessment Authority,
§6301 Collection Authority,
§6303 Notice and Demand Authority,
§6321 Lien Authority,
§§6331-6343 Levy and Distraint Authority,
§6601 Interest on Underpayments,
§6671 Assessment Penalties;
§7201 Tax Evasion,
§7203 Willful failure to file,

§7602 Summons Authority,

*"Although the relevant statute authorized the Secretary to impose such a duty, his implementing regulations did NOT do so. Therefore we held that there was no duty to disclose..." **United States v. Murphy**, 809 F.2d 1427, 1431*

*"The reporting act is not self-executing; it can impose no duties until implementing regulations have been promulgated." **California Bankers Ass'n v. Schultz**, 416 U.S. 21, 26, 94 S.Ct. 1494, 1500, 39 L.Ed.2d 812.*

*"Failure to adhere to agency regulations [by the IRS or other agency] may amount to denial of due process if regulations are required by constitution or statute..." **Curley v. United States**, 791 F.Supp. 52*

*"An individual cannot be prosecuted for violating the act unless he violates implementing regulations." **United States v. Reinis**, 794 F.2d 506, 508 (9th Cir. 1986); **United States v. Murphy**, 809 F.2d 1427 (9th Cir. 1987).*

*"Criminal penalties...can attach only upon violation of regulations promulgated by the Secretary." **United States v. Reinis**, 794 F.2d 506.*

*"Because Congress has delegated to the Commissioner the power to promulgate 'all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement' of [the Internal Revenue Code] at 26 USC 7805(a), we must defer to his regulatory interpretations of the code so long as they are reasonable." **National Muffler Dealers Ass'n. Inc. v. United States**, 440 U.S. 472, 476-477, 99 S.Ct. 1304, 1306-1307, 59 L.Ed.2d 519.*

*"Due process requires that penal statutes define criminal offenses with sufficient clarity that ordinary persons can understand what conduct is prohibited." **United States Code Annotated**, U.S. Constitution Amendment 5.*

Without the statute there is no authority for implementing a regulation and without the regulation, no civil or criminal penalties can be imposed. Further, Regulations cannot change the statute but only clarify it.

*"To the extent that the regulations implement the statute, they have the force and effect of law...The regulation implements the statute and cannot vitiate or change the statute..." **Spreckles v. CIR**, 119 F.2d 667.*

*"...the power to promulgate regulations does not include the power to broaden or narrow the meaning of statutory provisions beyond what Congress intended." **Abbot, Proctor & Paine v U.S.** 344 F.2d 333, 170 CtCl 408 (1965).*

"...regulations cannot do what Congress itself is without power to do; they must conform to the Constitution." C.I.R. v Van Vorst, 59 F.2d 667 (1932).

From Curley v. United States, 791 F.Supp. 52, 55 (E.D.N.Y. 1992), we find the following:

(6) "Plaintiff relies heavily on the Internal Revenue Manual ("IRM") in her argument that the assessment is procedurally invalid. However, the IRM **does not have the force and effect of law**". United States v. New York Telephone Co., 644 F.2d 953, 959 n. 10 (2d Cir 1981). Since the **IRM is not law**, any alleged failure to adhere to its provisions will not necessarily result in an invalid assessment. See Foxman v. Renison, 449 U.S. 993, 101 S.Ct. 530, 66 L.Ed.2d 290 (1980), 449 U.S. 1119, 101 S.Ct. 932, 66 L.Ed.2d 848 (1981); Kopunek v. Director of Internal Revenue, 528 F.Supp. 134, 137 (1981)."

(7) "However, failure to adhere to agency regulations may amount to a denial of due process if the regulations are required by the constitution or statute." Arazipour v. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 866 F.2d 743, 746 (5th Cir. 1989)."

"Since the rules contained in the I.R.S. Manual, even if codified in the code of Federal Regulations, they do not have the force and effect of law." U.S. v Horne, C.A.Me 714 F.2d 206 (1983).

33. For an individual such as myself, who is **NOT** engaged in a privileged or licensed revenue taxable activity, who is instead, trading her labor for money, an activity which the Supreme Court of the United States has declared to be the "**most sacred**" event, the IRS has very little authority, and what little they do have comes from Part 301 of the regulations.

What exactly is part 301, and does it really grant authority to the IRS for the actions which the agency often takes, and in my case has taken (e.g., the wage levy)? Part 301 of the Regulations warrants a detailed explanation, because it is precisely these regulations which the IRS fraudulently **misapplies** to Citizens and to myself as their purported authority to charge interest, make assessments, extract penalties, seize property and levy compensation.

Part 301 titled Policies and Procedures cannot be and in fact is **NOT applicable to ALL subject matters of taxes!**

From the Code of Federal Regulations we find the following:

Example 1: 1.641(a) is an income tax regulation for Part 1, Income Taxes, that explains or interprets Code section 641(a).

Example 2: 31.3401(b)-1 is a withholding regulation...for Part 31, Employment Taxes, that interprets Code section 3401(b).

Example 3: 1.6655-1 and 301.6655-1 were both issued under Code section 6655. While 301.6655-1 is merely a cross reference to 1.6655-1, it has been maintained in the interest of completeness.

NOTE: A "cross reference", as is the word "SEE", in statutory construction, is used as a means of clarification only and has no legal applicability.

IMPORTANT: A part 301 Regulation, by itself, has no legal force to promulgate or implement Part 1, "Income Tax" provisions. A Part 301 regulation is merely a cross reference added, in the interest of completeness, not as the lawful "authority"!

Following are some examples of such "cross references":

1.6012-1(9)(b)(2) - "...or to a nonresident alien individual making a claim under 301.6402-3..."

1.6014-2 - "...Where it is determined that a refund of tax is due, the Internal Revenue Service will send such a refund to the taxpayer. See paragraph (c) of 301.6402-3 of this Chapter."

The following regulations reiterate the fact that there are different "particular taxes", and are another example of "**cross-referencing**."

301.6001-1 - "For provisions requiring records, statements, and returns, see the regulations relating to the particular tax."

301.6011-1 - "For provisions requiring returns, statements, or lists, see the regulations relating to the particular tax."

So what particular kind of tax is 301?

Both the 1939 and the 1954 Title 26 Internal Revenue Codes for Income Taxes, which were never repealed and are still the basis and nucleus of our current system of taxation, **did not contain a Part 301!** From 1939 until 1961, there was no Part 301, "*Procedure and Administration*" outlining procedures for interest, penalties, property seizures and levies! The preface to the 1954 of February 16, 1954 states:

"This book [the Internal Revenue Code of 1954] contains rules and regulations constituting Parts 1 to 79 of Title 26."

Below is a sample excerpt from the Table of Contents for the 1954 Regulations (26 CFR):

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title 26:

Chapter 1--Internal Revenue service, Department of the Treasury
(Parts 1-79) 3

Note the conspicuous absence of Part 301.

SO WHERE WAS PART 301 in the 1954 Regulations? The first time we can find Part 301 was when it mysteriously appeared in a **specialy published 1961 edition of 26 CFR**. The preface to these specially published regulations solves the mystery of the origin of Part 301, stating:

"TITLE 27 [Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms], formerly included Part 300 to the end."

What particular types of taxes were the "Procedures and Administration" applicable to? **Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms!**

Part 301 was NOT written for Title 26 **Voluntary** income taxes. These regulations, parts 300 and above, carry severe penalties for noncompliance, because Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms taxes are **regulated** revenue taxable industries which have imposed on them **mandatory** taxes under which criminal sanctions and property seizures can be imposed!

A "Publishers Note" was added to the first page of the 1954 microfiche of the CFR for Title 26, **after** its publication, and it makes a reference to this suspicious 1961 alteration, stating:

"No Federal Register citation covering this change was discoverable."

So now we find, in addition to numerous other frauds, that the IRS has never published the regulations **(as required by law)** in the Federal Register, prior to attempting to utilize them to seize or distraint property.

Again, the IRS cannot lawfully impose civil or criminal penalties on a voluntary tax because noncompliance is one of the options! **That is why nowhere in the Regulations is a Part 1 Voluntary Tax cross-referenced to a Part 301 regulation applicable to penalties, interest, levies, liens, seizures, or summons!**

Any attempted enforcement of civil or criminal penalties or levies or seizures is unlawful, and all those who participate in such actions are liable under the law.

34. Upon good faith reason and belief, as the result of thousands of hours of study of the law, the code and its regulations, I cannot find either a statute which makes me the "person liable" for Title 26 imposed taxes, nor can I find a regulation which imposes Title 26 taxes upon me or my compensation.

Court testimony of IRS agents, specially trained as witnesses, reveals that even these experts cannot find a statute or regulation which makes and individual liable for the income tax!

In the Instructions for Form 1040, "Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice", it states as follows:

"Our legal right to ask for information is Internal Revenue Code sections 6001, 6011(a) and 6012(a) and their regulations. They say that you must file a return or statement with us for any tax you are liable for."

With this revealing statement we now know for sure that it is up to the individual to determine exactly who they themselves are within the purview of the Internal Revenue Code, and exactly **which tax** they are liable for. Any thinking person, after reading the above Privacy Act Notice, would be reasonably expected to ask, "(1) Where is the statute and implementing regulation defining the tax, and **more importantly**, (2) **WHO IS LIABLE FOR PAYING THAT TAX?** Is it the citizen subject to the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the seat of government for the US, Washington DC? Is it the nonresident alien (as intended by Title 26) Citizen of one of the 50 states? Is it the corporate officer under a duty to withhold? Is it the person involved in a revenue taxable activity such as tobacco or alcohol?

So who, *exactly* is liable for a tax or a penalty? The following two statutes, at first glance seem to shed some light on this question:

Section 6001: *"Every person liable for any tax imposed by this title, or for the collection thereof, shall keep such records, render such statements, make such returns and comply with such rules and regulations as the Secretary may from time to time prescribe. Whenever in the judgement of the Secretary or his delegate it is necessary, he may require any person, by notice served upon such person or by regulations, to make such returns, render such statements, or keep such records, as the Secretary or his delegate deems sufficient to show whether or nor such person is liable for tax under this title."*

Section 6011: (a) GENERAL RULE - *"When required by regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate any person made liable for any tax imposed by this title, or for the collection thereof, shall make a return or statement according to the forms and regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate. Every person required to make a return or statement shall include therein the information required by such forms or regulations."*

But both of these penalty clauses say that you must be a **person liable** or **made liable**, so they fail to bring an individual within the purview of their penalty clauses. So we need to keep looking for the person made liable (if the person isn't volunteering!) With a thorough search we find that the following are the **ONLY** statutes within all of title 26 which define who **"shall be liable"** or who is **"made liable"**:

26 USC 5005(a): The distiller or importer of distilled spirits **shall be liable** imposed thereon by section 5001(a)(1).

26 USC 5703(a)(1): The manufacturer or importer of tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes **shall be liable** for the taxes.

And we find that the following is the **ONLY** "person" in all of Subtitle A of Title 26 who is "made liable". This is the corporate officer under a duty to withhold and file a quarterly 941 Form with the IRS:

26 USC 1461: "Every **person required to** deduct and **withhold** any tax under this chapter is hereby **made liable** for such tax..."

35. **Assessment.**

Under the original Internal Revenue Acts, each type of tax had its own "Title", and personal income taxes were in Title I. Now the entire code is ONE title, divided into subtitles, chapters, subchapters and sections. Below is the penalty clause from the 1921 Act which later became the penalty clause for "tax evasion" and "willful failure to file":

67th Congress, Ch. 136 §1303, pg 309 **SEC. 1302.(a)** That any **person** required under **Titles V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, or XII**, to pay or **to collect**, account for and pay over any tax, or required by **law or regulation**...who fails to pay, collect or truly account for and pay over any such tax, make such return or supply any such information at the time or times required by law or regulation, shall in addition to other penalties provided by law be subject to a penalty..."

NOTE the conspicuous absence of **TITLE I Income Tax**. Also in the Statutes at Large, the right margin is used to provide a brief summary of the statutes. In the right margin, next to the above statute is the following **significant notation** excluding "income taxes" from these penalties:

"PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO PAY TAX, MAKE RETURNS, ETC., OF OTHER THAN INCOME TAXES".

Perhaps the average individual would deduce that if there was no penalty intended for noncompliance with the *voluntary part 1 income taxes*, then proof of that could be found in the authority to assess the tax in the first place. Otherwise the lack of penalty could supposedly be construed as an oversight. But this doesn't stand up under much scrutiny since Congress has had more than 70 years to correct such an oversight if indeed it had been such. Lets look at the assessment authority anyway and see if it will shed more light on this subject.

26 USC §6203 states: "The assessment shall be made by **recording the liability** of the taxpayer **in the office of the Secretary** in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary. Upon request of the Taxpayer, the Secretary shall furnish the taxpayer a copy of the record of assessment."

And the regulation which implements this statute:

26 CFR 301.6203-1 – The district director shall **appoint** one or more assessment officers. The assessment shall be made by an assessment officer **signing** the summary record of assessment. The summary record, through supporting records, shall provide: **identification of the taxpayer, the character of the liability** assessed, the taxable period, if applicable, and the amount of the assessment. The amount of the assessment shall, in the case of tax shown on the return by the taxpayer, be the amount so shown... **If the taxpayer requests a copy of the record of assessment, he shall be furnished a copy of the pertinent parts of the assessment which set forth the name of the taxpayer, the date of the assessment, and the character of the liability assessed.**

I first requested this information back on December 27, 1994 and to date the IRS has not responded with it. Why?

Perhaps the following statute will shed some light on this question:

26 USC §6065 -- "...Return(s), declaration(s), statement(s) or other document(s) required to be made under any provision of the internal revenue laws or regulations shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury..."

If the IRS was to send me a copy of the assessment, which we know has not been made, they would have to provide it signed under the penalty of perjury. Since no assessment has been made (it cannot have been made as I am not engaged in any revenue taxable activity, and Chapter 1, Subtitle A taxes are voluntary, and therefore no penalty can accrue to the taxpayer when she lawfully exercises one of the options of "voluntary", and chooses to NOT VOLUNTEER), no IRS agent is going to be stupid enough to commit felony perjury by signing a document which cannot, by law, exist!

When **NO VALID** assessment certificate has been filed with the Secretary, there is **NO AUTHORITY** for the IRS to continue their collection procedures. This is why they don't go to court to get a levy enforced. They rely on the fear they have instilled in you, as my wage-payer, and the IRS coerces you into enforcing the levy which they themselves cannot.

There is a document kept by the IRS, called an **INDIVIDUAL MASTER FILE** or IMF. If an assessment has been made it is reflected in the IMF. I have a copy of my IMF file and no such record of an assessment exists there either. You should note, that an IMF is 100% acceptable court evidence of the liability or lack thereof of any internal revenue tax. Since there is no record of an assessment on my IMF, the court will recognize this as absolute proof that no assessment has been made. If you wish to see a copy of my IMF, just ask. I will gladly provide you with a copy.

Since this correspondence is being made as a sworn affidavit, **YOU ARE HEREBY LEGALLY AND CONSTRUCTIVELY NOTICED** that unless you can personally refute, via the law, the above truthful statement, you are going to be personally liable to me for any damages regarding the unlawful enforcement of a wage levy on me.

WHAT STATE ARE WE IN? What exactly is the territorial jurisdiction of the IRS?

36a. In something as important as a Congressional statute, one would think that key terms like "State" would be defined so clearly as to leave no doubt about their meaning. Sadly, this is not the case in the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) brought to you by Congress. The term "State" has been deliberately defined so as to confuse the casual reader into believing that it means one of the 50 States of the Union, even though it doesn't say "50 States" in so many words. For the sake of comparison, we will develop a definition which is deliberately designed to eliminate doubt or ambiguity about its meaning:

DEFINITION: *For the sole purpose of establishing a benchmark of clarity, the term "State" means any one of the 50 States of the Union, the District of Columbia, the territories and possessions belonging to the Congress, and the federal enclaves lawfully ceded to the Congress by any of the 50 States of the Union.*

Now, compare this benchmark with the various definitions of the word "State" that are found in Black's Law Dictionary and in the Internal Revenue Code. Black's is a good place to start, because it clearly defines *two different kinds* of "states". The first defines a member of the Union, *i.e.*, one of the 50 States which are united by and under the Constitution:

The section of territory occupied by one of the United States. One of the component commonwealths or states of the United States of America.

[emphasis added]

The second defines a federal state, which is entirely *different* from a member of the Union:

Any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any territory or possession subject to the legislative authority of the United States. Uniform Probate Code, Section 1-201(40).

[emphasis added]

Notice carefully that a member of the Union is not defined as being "subject to the legislative authority of the United States", and in fact is not subject to the legislative authority of the government for the United States of America (*i.e.* Congress) as can be clearly seen at Article 1 Section 8 of the Constitution for the united States wherein it enumerates the ONLY powers of the US Government, and again at Amendments 9 and 10 to the Constitution.

Also, be aware that there are also several *different* definitions of "State" in the IRC, depending on the context. One of the most important of these is found in a chapter specifically dedicated to providing definitions, that is, Chapter 79 (not exactly the front of the book). In this chapter of definitions, we find the following:

IRC 7701(a) *When used in this title, where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof-- ...*

(10) State. -- *The term "State" shall be construed to include the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title.* [emphasis added]

It is obvious that the preceding definition leaves much to be debated because it is ambiguous and it is not nearly as clear as our "established benchmark of clarity". Does the definition restrict the term "State" to mean only the District of Columbia? Or does it expand the term "State" to mean the District of Columbia *in addition to* the 50 States of the Union? And how do we decide?

Even some harsh critics of federal income taxes have argued that ambiguities like this are best resolved by interpreting the word "include" in an expansive sense, rather than a restrictive sense. To support this argument they cite the definitions of "includes" and "including" that are actually found in the Internal Revenue Code:

IRC 7701(c) Includes and Including. -- *The terms "includes" and "including" when used in a definition contained in this title shall not be deemed to exclude other things otherwise within the meaning of the term defined.*

[emphasis added]

Using this logic then, the definition of "State" at IRC Sec. 7701(a)(10) must be interpreted to mean the District of Columbia, *in addition to* other things. But what other things? Are the 50 States to be included also? What about the territories and possessions? And what about the federal enclaves ceded to Congress by the 50 States? If the definition itself does not specify any of these things, then where are these other things "distinctly expressed" in the Code? If these other things *are* distinctly expressed elsewhere in the Code, is their expression in the Code manifestly compatible with the intent of that Code? Should we include also a state of confusion to our understanding of the statute?

Quite apart from the meaning of "includes" and "including", defining the term "include" in an expansive sense leads to an absurd result that is manifestly incompatible with the Constitution. If the expansion results in defining the term "State" to mean the District of Columbia *in addition to* the 50 States of the Union, then these 50 States must be situated *within* the territorial jurisdiction of the federal government, the **federal zone**. The federal zone is the area of land over which the Congress has unrestricted, exclusive legislative jurisdiction. But, Congress does not have unrestricted, exclusive legislative jurisdiction over any of the 50 States. It is bound by the chains of the Constitution in this other zone, to paraphrase Thomas Jefferson. Specifically, **Congress is required to apportion direct taxes which it levies within the 50 States**. This is a key limitation on the power of Congress. It has never been explicitly repealed (as Prohibition was repealed). See **Brushaber** supra.

Other problems arise from attempting to use "include" in an expansive sense in the Internal Revenue Code. First of all, like so much of the IRC, the definitions of "includes" and "including" are outright deceptions in their own right. A grammatical approach can be used to demonstrate that these definitions are thinly disguised tautologies. Note, in particular, where the Code states that these terms "shall **not** be deemed to **exclude** other things". This is a double negative. Two negatives make a positive. This phrase, then, is equivalent to saying that the terms "shall be deemed to include other things". Continuing with this line of reasoning, the definition of "includes" includes "include", resulting in an obvious tautology.

The definitions of "includes" and "including" can now be rewritten so as to "include other things otherwise within the meaning of the term defined". So, **what things are otherwise within the meaning of the term "State", if those things are not distinctly expressed in the original definition?** Author Ralph Whittington has this to say about the special definitions that are exploited by lawyers and lawmakers:

The Legislature means what it says. If the definition section states that whenever the term "white" is used (within that particular section or the entire code), the term includes "black," it means that "white" is "black" and you are not allowed to make additions or deletions at your convenience. You must follow the directions of the Legislature, NO MORE – NO LESS. Omnibus, Addendum II, p. 2

Unfortunately for those who try valiantly to argue the expansive meaning of "includes" and "including", **Treasury Decision No. 3980, Vol. 29, January-December 1927, and some 80 court cases have adopted the restrictive meaning of these terms:**

*The supreme Court of the State ... also considered that the word "including" was used as a word of enlargement, the learned court being of the opinion that such was its ordinary sense. **With this we cannot concur.** It is its exceptional sense, as the dictionaries and cases indicate. Montello Salt Co. vs State of Utah, 221 U.S. 452 (1911)*

An historical approach yields similar results. Without tracing the myriad of income tax statutes which Congress has enacted over the years, it is instructive to examine the terminology found in a revenue statute from the Civil War era. The definition of "State" is almost identical to the one quoted from the current IRC at the beginning of point 41 (this point). On June 30, 1864, Congress enacted legislation which contained the following definition:

The word "State," when used in this Title, shall be construed to include the Territories and the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out its provisions.

[Title 35, Internal Revenue, Chapter 1, page 601]

[Revised Statutes of the United States**]

[43rd Congress, 1st Session, 1873-74]

Aside from adding "the Territories", the two definitions are nearly identical. The Territories at this point in time were Washington, Utah, Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and the Indian Territory.

One of *the* most fruitful and conclusive methods for establishing the meaning of the term "State" in the IRC is to trace the history of changes to the United States Codes which occurred when Alaska and Hawaii were admitted to the Union. It is instructive to illustrate these Code changes as they occurred in the IRC definition of "State" found at the beginning of point 41 (this point). The first Code amendment became effective on January 3, 1959, when Alaska was admitted to the Union:

IRC 7701(a)(10) Amended 1954 Code Sec. 7701(a)(10) by striking out "Territories", and by substituting "Territory of Hawaii".

The second Code amendment became effective on August 21, 1959, when Hawaii was admitted to the Union:

IRC 7701(a)(10) Amended 1954 Code Sec. 7701(a)(10) by striking out "the Territory of Hawaii and" immediately after the word "include".

Applying these code changes in reverse order, we can reconstruct the IRC definitions of "State" by using any word processor and simple "textual substitution" as follows:

Time 1: Alaska is a U.S. Territory
Hawaii is a U.S. Territory

7701(a)(10): The term "State" shall be construed to include the Territories and the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title.

Alaska joins the Union. Strike out "Territories" and substitute "Territory of Hawaii":

Time 2: Alaska is a State of the Union
Hawaii is a U.S. Territory

7701(a)(10): The term "State" shall be construed to include the Territory of Hawaii and the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title.

Hawaii joins the Union. Strike out "the Territory of Hawaii and" immediately after the word "include":

Time 3: Alaska is a State of the Union
Hawaii is a State of the Union

7701(a)(10): The term "State" shall be construed to include the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this title.

We can now properly and reasonably conclude that the term "State" now means *only* the District of Columbia, because the former Territories of Alaska and Hawaii have been admitted to the Union, Puerto Rico has been granted the status of a Commonwealth, and the Philippine Islands have been granted their independence (see United States Citizen versus National of the United States, page 9, paragraph 5).

Notice carefully how Alaska and Hawaii only fit these definitions of "State" before they joined the Union. It is most revealing that these Territories became States when they were admitted to the Union, and yet the United States Codes had to be changed because Alaska and Hawaii were defined in

those Codes as "States" *before* admission to the Union, but *not afterwards*. This apparent anomaly is perfectly clear, once the legal and deliberately misleading definition of "State" is understood.

Whenever the argument about "includes" is raised with the IRS, they reply that 26 USC 7621 establishes their authority to operate outside of Washington D.C.

26 USC 7621(b): Boundaries. -- For the purpose mentioned in subsection (a), the President may subdivide any State or the District of Columbia, or may unite into one district two or more States.

A most significant constitutional issue is involved here: There is an absolute constitutional prohibition against subdividing or joining **any** of the 50 States, or **any parts** thereof, without the consent of Congress **and** of the Legislatures of the States affected. This prohibition is very much like the one *against* direct taxes within the 50 States without apportionment:

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. Constitution for the united States of America, Article 4, Section 3, Clause 1.

Congress does not have unrestricted, exclusive legislative jurisdiction over *any* of the 50 States. It is bound by the chains of the Constitution. **This point is very important!** As in the apportionment rule for direct taxes and the uniformity rule for indirect taxes, Congress cannot join or divide any of the 50 States without the explicit approval of the Legislatures of the State(s) involved. This means that Congress cannot unilaterally delegate such a power to the President. Congress cannot lawfully exercise (nor delegate) a power which it simply does not have.

How, then, is it possible for section 7621(b) of the IRC to give this power to the President? The answer is very simple: the territorial scope of the *Internal Revenue Code* is the federal zone. The IRC only applies to the land that is *internal* to that zone. Indeed, the leading legal encyclopedia leaves no doubt that the terms "municipal law" and "internal law" are equivalent:

... [P]ositive law is classified as international law, the law which governs the interrelations of sovereign states, and municipal law, which is, when used in contradistinction to international law, the branch of the law which governs the internal affairs of a sovereign state. 52A C.J.S. 741, 742 ("Law") NOTE: C.J.S. is Corpus Juris Secundum

If the territorial scope of the IRC were the 50 States of the Union, then section 7621(b) would, all by itself, render the entire statute unconstitutional for violating clause 4:3:1 of the Constitution (see above). Numerous other constitutional violations would also occur if the territorial scope of the IRC were the 50 States. A clear and unambiguous definition of "State" must be known before status and jurisdiction can be decided with certainty.

This fact is known to the IRS, as evidenced on **Form 2039 SUMMONS**, as discussed above. Is the IRS telling us that the only States over which it has jurisdiction are Guam, Washington D.C., Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, etc.? Well, why not write and find out?

Don't expect an answer, though. Your affiant has asked this question and sought to have both of her Senators and one Congressperson prod the IRS for a reply when none was forthcoming. Still nothing.

And isn't that strange? It would be so simple for the service to reply, "*Of course Oregon is one of the United States referred to in the code*" if that were, indeed, the case. What can one conclude from the government's refusal to deal with this simple question except that the government cannot admit the truth about United States citizenship?

I admit that the question almost sounds silly, after all doesn't everyone know that Oregon is one of the United States? But the IRS deals with "silly" questions every day, often at great length. After all, the code occupies many feet of shelf space, and covers almost any conceivable situation. It just doesn't seem to be able to cope with the simplest questions!

Two final definitions will prove, beyond any possibility of doubt, that the IRC can also define the terms "State" and "United States" to mean the 50 States as well as the other federal states when it needs to and can do so lawfully. **The very existence of multiple definitions provides convincing proof that the IRC is intentionally vague, particularly in the section dedicated to general definitions (IRC 26 USC §7701(a)).** The following definition is taken from Subtitle D, Miscellaneous Excise Taxes, Subchapter A, Tax on Petroleum (a tax which we all pay *at the pump*):

IRC 4612(a)(4)(A) In General. -- The term "United States" means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Notice that this definition uses the term "means". Why is this definition so clear, in stark contrast to other IRC definitions of the "United States"? Author Ralph Whittington provides the simple, if not obvious, answer:

The preceding is a true Import Tax, as allowed by the Constitution; it contains all the indicia of being Uniform, and therefore passes the Constitutionality test and can operate within the 50 Sovereign States. The language of this Revenue Act is simple, specific and definitive, and it would be impossible to attach the "Void for Vagueness Doctrine" to it. The Omnibus, page 83

The following definition of "State" is required only for those Code sections that deal with the sharing of tax return information between the federal government and the 50 States of the Union. In this case, the 50 States need to be mentioned in the definition. So, the lawmakers can do it when they *need* to do it.

IRC §6103(b)(5) State -- The term "State" means

(A) any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

It is noteworthy that these sections of the IRC also utilize the term "means" instead of the terms "includes" and "including", and instead of the phrase "shall be construed to include". It is certainly not impossible to be clear. If it *were* impossible to be clear, then just laws would not be possible at all, and the Constitution could never have come into existence anywhere on this planet.

The term "States" in 26 USC 7701(a)(9) is referring to the federal states of Guam, Virgin Islands, Etc., and NOT the 50 States of the Union. Congress cannot write a municipal law to apply to the individual inhabiting the States of the Union.

36b. The Office of the Federal Register has issued a statement indicating that Treasury Department Orders 150-10 and 150-37 (regarding taxation) were not published in the Federal Register. For this reason there are still no published orders from the Secretary of the Treasury giving the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the requisite authority to enforce the Internal Revenue Code within the 50 States of the Union. Furthermore, under Title 3, Section 103, the President of the United States, by means of Presidential Executive Order, has not delegated authority to enforce the IRC within the 50 States of the Union. Treasury Department Order No. 150-10 can be found in Commerce Clearinghouse Publication 6585 (an unofficial publication). Section 5 reads as follows:

U.S. Territories and Insular Possessions. The Commissioner shall, to the extent of authority otherwise vested in him, provide for the administration of the United States internal revenue laws in the U.S. Territories and insular possessions and other authorized areas of the world.

Thus, the available evidence indicates that **the only authority delegated to the Internal Revenue Service is to enforce tax treaties with foreign territories, U.S. territories and possessions, and Puerto Rico**. To be consistent with the law, Treasury Department Orders, particularly TDO's 150-10 and 150-37, needed to be published in the Federal Register. Thus, given the absence of published authority delegations within the 50 States, the obvious conclusion is that the various Treasury Department orders found in Internal Revenue Manual 1229 have absolutely no legal bearing, force or effect on sovereign Citizens of the 50 States.

36c. I have studied the law and I firmly believe that I am not subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Internal Revenue Service Code. Your authority to enforce a levy for a tax which does not exist is being directly challenged.

"it is a well established principle of law that all federal legislation applies only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States unless a contrary intent appears." Foley Brothers v Filarido, 336 U.S. 281 (1948).

It is a principle of law that once challenged, the person asserting authority or jurisdiction must prove that jurisdiction to exist as a matter of law.

For further support of this principle see:

McNutt v G.M., 56 S.Ct. 789, 80 L.Ed. 1135

Griffin v Mathews, 310 F.Supp. 341, 423 F.2d 272

Basso v U.P.L., 495 F.2d 906

Thomson v Gaskiel, 62 S.Ct. 673, 83 L.Ed. 111

36d. Sovereign powers:

"There is no such thing as a power of inherent Sovereignty in the government of the United States. In this country sovereignty resides in the PEOPLE, and Congress can exercise no power which they have not, by their Constitution entrusted to it: All else is withheld." **Julliard v Greenman**, 110 U.S. 421

37a. Jurisdiction versus Statutory authority:

Much of the foregoing has been devoted to establishing the lack of jurisdiction by the IRS over a Citizen engaged in common law pursuits within the 50 Sovereign states and not engaged in any revenue taxable activities nor receiving compensation from a federal enclave or area legislated for and by Washington DC.

However, many of the issues raised in the foregoing are understandably difficult for most Americans to accept, as today, Americans have been brainwashed to the point where any pronouncement, regardless of how ridiculous, from any bureaucrat is taken as gospel truth -- most Americans today have apparently forgotten the simple yet timeless device of just *asking "Why?"*, and, unlike our forefathers, we have neglected to continue to always question authority.

Understanding that the preceding issues of citizenship and jurisdiction may indeed be difficult for you to grasp initially, perhaps it would be more comfortable for you to continue to believe that the whole of the income tax code is not a massive fraud, but instead is the law of the land. Therefore, what follows is a discussion of the code, the statutes and regulations which apply to citizens of the U.S. as defined at **26 CFR 1.1-1**.

If you choose to insist that both you and I are included within that definition, then you have absolutely no choice but to answer the following question and you must not fail to understand precisely how your actions are circumscribed by it:

"EXACTLY HOW DOES 26 USC §83 APPLY TO ME AND MY COMPENSATION?"

The above question may not have ever come to your attention prior to now, so what follows is provided to you, as part of this sworn affidavit, to give you extensive documentation and references to answer the above question. Of course, you don't have to take my words for the answer; in fact I strongly urge you to attempt to get the IRS to answer this question themselves.

1) The Internal Revenue Code, Title 26 of the U.S. Code, is divided into "subtitles". Each subtitle is composed of a group of chapters. Chapter 1 is in **Subtitle A, Income Taxes**, and Chapters 21 and 24 are subtitle C, **Employment Taxes**.

Each of these chapters addresses a taxable event, such as receiving compensation for services. They each identify the liable party, the "**employee**", and they each impose their **own** tax; FICA at **26 USC §3101** and withholding at **26 USC §3402**. But each chapter is complete and is designed to address specific categories of individuals, and therefore, a Citizen cannot be subject to more than one chapter. If the wrong chapter and its provisions are applied to an individual, it could very well lead to confusion and possibly a number of punishable offenses.

One thing which serves to clarify the exact intent of these three chapters is the fact that all three chapters have a section called "Definitions". In these sections, **26 USC §3121** for FICA, and **26 USC §3401** for withholding, certain very restrictive definitions of very common terms serve to exclude your employees from their application.

2) **Within Chapter 1, no exclusive definitions exist.** Indeed, regulation 1.1-1 attempts to expressly include your employees in its definition of Citizen, "**any person born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof...**". Chapter 1 is constructed in a way that very specifically protects the standard wage or salary from taxation, but Chapters 21 and 24 are worded so as to imply that the entire amount received is to be taxed. Both cannot be right for each and every individual. But the fact that some individuals are apparently to be taxed on the entire amount they receive led the IRS to write regulations which attempt to unlawfully alter and manipulate the way the Code was designed to function by Congress. These alterations serve to deprive your employees, and you, of the provisions that protect compensation from taxation, in Chapter 1.

3) What this portion of this affidavit is highlighting is:

- a) That FICA and Withholding are not only inapplicable, but entirely inappropriate to your salary or that of your employees and most specifically to my wages,
- b) that even if FICA and Withholding were applicable, typically no event occurs upon which to impose them,
- c) that Chapter 1 is protective of the **Fair Market Value (FMV)** of labor from taxation. Even if it were not, a credit of FICA and Withholding payments made by your employees is **not** available under the law. It will be shown that your employees must **pretend** to be eligible to credit these taxes against the tax imposed by Chapter 1. Their (and your) ineligibility is evidenced by the fact that Chapters 21 and 24 were not intended to be applied to your employees, regardless of whether Chapter 1 protects wages and salaries from taxation.
- d) That even though Chapters 21 and 24 are worded in such a way as to attempt to tax the entire wage or salary, nothing in the law precludes the protections found in Chapter 1 that restrict the Fair Market Value (FMV) from being included in gross income. This brings about two sets of rules, one taxing the entire amount, the other taxing only the excess over the Fair Market Value.

An example of this could be Christmas bonus, profit sharing, etc..., although received in connection for services, services were not actually performed.

- e) That you need to know that company payroll checks are considered to be securities under the law. By deducting "taxes" from that which is not taxable, **you are directly and indirectly** engaged in what may be considered to be securities fraud, conversion, violation of contract, and the violation of equal protection under the law (i.e. [Name of EMPLOYER] takes certain write-offs, or the exclusion from "income" for certain expenses; expenses you most certainly fight to protect). If your employees are entitled to include their time and labor in their cost, and write it off, it would hardly seem fair to deny them what you yourself would fight hard to obtain with regards to your company, wouldn't it?

At the end of this affidavit you will find a list of questions that you should submit to the IRS to clarify and substantiate the issues outlined herein. In other words, what I want to ensure is that **EVERYONE**, (you, me **and** the IRS) **OBEY all the laws**, (not just selective ones) and to obey them **ALL OF THE TIME**.

ABOUT SOCIAL SECURITY

A juxtaposition of the pertinent sections of Chapter 2 and Chapter 21

CHAPTER 2		CHAPTER 21
Tax on Self-employment income		FICA on wages
<u>§1401</u>	Imposes the same tax as	<u>§3101</u>
		O.A.S.D.I. & Hospital Insurance Social Security
<u>§1402(b)</u>	AND	<u>§3121(e)</u>
		Have the same definition of Citizen and these definitions exclude U.S. Citizens
		<u>§7655</u> says that "these taxes are for the possessions."

§7651(5)(A) says that

Chapters 2 and 21 come from section 3811
of the 1939 code.

AND

§3811 of the 1939 code
is for
"Collection of taxes in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands"

ADDITIONALLY

§879(a)(2) which is in Chapter 1:
Tells us that a nonresident alien is to use Chapter 2 to
figure income tax from a trade or business. This
means that Chapter 2 is for a different
citizenship than Chapter 1 individuals.

AND

§31 is
the only provision in Chapter 1 for a credit of FICA
payments made during the year. Only "*employees of certain
foreign corporations*" are eligible (see 26 CFR 1.31-2(b)).

AND FINALLY

the Regulation
1.1402(a)-2(a) says: "Chapter 2 tax computations; use Chapter 1 provisions."

37b. Looking at the figure on the following page, you can clearly see that we have the same tax imposed by two different chapters!

One chapter imposes it upon **self-employment** income, and the other on **employment** income. Although referred to commonly as *Social Security*, the name of these taxes are **Old Age and Survivors Disability Insurance**, and **Hospital Insurance**. These taxes are imposed by Code sections **3101(a)** and **3101(b)** in Chapter 21, and **1401(a)** and **1401(b)** in Chapter 2.

Both of these chapters have, in their "definitions" section, a provision that excludes your employees from applicability of Social Security (FICA). Below, the definition of Citizen from each chapter is shown.

26 USC §1402(b)

... An individual who is not a citizen of the United States but who is a resident of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa shall not,... be considered to be a nonresident alien individual.

26 USC §3121(e)

An individual who is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (but not otherwise a citizen of the United States) shall be considered... as a citizen of the United States.

It is certain that many, if not all, of your employees are NOT of the citizenship that makes one liable for FICA.

IRCode §7655 does much to clarify and substantiate the holding that FICA is a tax relating only to the United States Possessions when it says:

26 USC §7655 Cross References

(a) Imposition of tax in possessions

For provisions imposing tax in possessions, see -

- (1) Chapter 2, relating to self-employment tax;
- (2) Chapter 21, relating to the tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

Further, Code section **7651(5)(A)** tells us of the origin of Social Security which is imposed under these two chapters of the Code (Chapters 2 and 21).

26 USC §7651(5)(A)

For purposes of this section, the reference in section 28(a) of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to '*any tax specified in section 3811 of the Internal Revenue Code*' shall be deemed to refer to any **tax imposed by Chapter 2 or by Chapter 21.** [emphasis added]

1939 Internal Revenue Code,

§3811 Collection of taxes in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands

- (a) Puerto Rico
- (b) Virgin Islands

37c. The analysis of Social Security: Everything in this analysis of Social Security are the words of Congress as set forth in the Tax Code. These are NOT opinions!

Code section 879(a)(2) offers more substantiation when it says:

26 USC §879(a)(2) Trade or business income, and a partner's distributive share of partnership income, shall be treated as provided in section 1402(a)(5).

In §879, we have a provision that instructs a nonresident (as the term pertains to Citizenship as defined in Chapter 1 and specifically defined at 26 CFR 1.1-1) to use Chapter 2 provisions to figure a partner's tax on business income (§1402 is in Chapter 2).

Why is this? It is because the United States Citizen is the Citizen to which Chapter 1 applies (see 26 CFR 1.1-1(c)). A nonresident alien to Chapter 1 is told to use Chapter 2 provisions. Therefore, clearly Chapter 2 is for nonresident aliens, and therefore Chapter 21 is too.

Is the IRS a lawmaking body, or does Congress write the laws? The answer, of course, is obvious: Congress!

Why are you subjecting your employees and yourself, to FICA under Chapter 21?

If your employees do not owe it, is your company or corporation required to pay matching FICA? The answer, again, is obvious: No!

The ONLY chapter which contains a provision for an employee of [Name of EMPLOYER] to obtain credit of FICA against a Chapter 1 tax liability is Code section 31 (26 USC §31). Regulations under §31 exclude your employee(s) from eligibility when it limits the credit eligibility to only "employees of certain foreign corporations" (see 26 CFR 1.31-22(b)).

Why would only certain "foreign" corporate employees be eligible for this credit (see §7655 above)? The answer is straightforward: The credit is given only to employees of foreign corporations because they are the ONLY ones which are to be taxed in the manner in which [Name of EMPLOYER] is currently taxing all its employees!

ABOUT FEDERAL WITHHOLDING

37d. Federal withholding is a tax imposed by Chapter 24, §3402, and is collected via the Form W-4 (see §3402(f)). Remember: the Secretary of the Treasury, the author of the regulations, is NOT a lawmaker, only a law implementer. Now, observe the deviation from the Congressional mandate as set forth in the code. From the statute (the law Congress made) to the regulation (the enactment of the law made by the administrator) we see a gross dereliction of duty.

The statute:

§3401(c) Employee. For purposes of this chapter, the term "Employee" includes any officer, employee, or elected official of the United States, the District of Columbia or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing. The term employee also includes an officer of a corporation.

The regulation:

26 CFR 31.3401(c)-1(b) Generally the relationship of employer and employee exists when the person for whom the services are performed has the right to control and direct the individual who performs the services, not only as to the result to be accomplished by the work but also to the details and means by which that result is accomplished.

What does the term "generally" have to do with a restrictive definition such as is found at **§3401(c)**? The statute might apply to as many as 5 million people, but the regulatory deviation attempts to make it apply to some 200 million more.

REMEMBER: the definition of the term "define" is to state the **exact meaning and to limit and to state precisely** (see any dictionary) and this applies to **§3401(c)** as well. Section **3401(c)** is an unique exception. A definition as restrictive as the statute is, cannot, at the whim of an administrator, become vague and all encompassing. Furthermore, this regulation contains two distinct "definitions" of the term "employee" (see **26 CFR 31.3401(c)-1(a)**), another glaring example of regulatory deviation.

Now we will examine the definition of the term "employer" from the same Chapter (Chapter 24).

The statute:

§3401(d) Employer. For purposes of this chapter, the term employer means the person for whom an individual performs or performed any service, of whatever nature, as **the employee of such person.** [emphasis added]

Seeing above that the Chapter 24 employer is defined in terms of who he employs, and knowing that the definition of "employee" has been grotesquely altered, it is easily anticipated that the regulation implementing the term "employer", has also destroyed the statute which it seeks to implement as well.

The regulation:

26 CFR 31.3401(d)-1. Employer. (a) The term "employer" means any person for whom an individual performs or performed any service, of whatever nature, **as the employee of such person.** [emphasis added]

Through regulation, the Secretary has attempted to bring everyone in the private sector under the applicability of Chapter 24.

But, this brings us right back to the question:

Where is the provision in Chapter 1 that says, "For the taxation of wages and salaries, see the provision of Chapter 24 Federal Withholding"?

Indeed, everything in Chapter 1 is prohibitive of involvement with Chapters 21 and 24 (see §§83, 164, 275, and 26 CFR 1.31-2(b)). After studying Chapter 1, the chapter which the IRS claims addresses the employee in the fifty states, who wouldn't file exempt on their Form W-4? For all intents and purposes, your employees ARE exempt from the tax (§3402). Federal Withholding is intended as a credit against Subtitle A liabilities, but §83 excludes your employees from tax on their wages or salaries. With a full refund due, why withhold in the first place?

How much does [Name of EMPLOYER] spend to track and account for taxes withheld from the pay of employees? A great deal, I'm sure. How much FICA is paid by your organization even though Social Security is a tax imposed ONLY in the possessions (Guam, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico)? It sure looks as though this is costing [Name of EMPLOYER] a lot more than the law actually requires, as well as costing its employees!

WHAT IS GROSS INCOME?

37e. Gross income is defined in §61(a). There you will find 15 items commonly included in gross income. The IRS asserts that all wages and salaries are addressed as gross income in §61(a), but, the regulations under §61(a) clearly state that **some compensation may be "excluded by law"** from inclusion in gross income (see 26 CFR 1.61-1 and 1.62). This makes it unmistakably clear that there may be a lawful exclusion of part or of all of an individual's compensation for services. This means that §61(a) Gross Income, includes **only** that which is not "excluded by law." Go back and look at point number 35 above.

Code section 83, however, is said by its regulations and the courts to apply to **ALL** compensation for the services of an independent contractor OR an employee. Nothing excludes your employees from the provisions of §83, either in Chapter 21 or in Chapter 24.

*Internal Revenue Code section 83 applies to any compensation income (see 26 CFR 1.83-3(f); **Pledger v. C.I.R.**, 641 F.2d 287, 295 (U.S. App. 5th Cir. 1981)); **Cohn v. C.I.R.**, 73 USTC 443, 446; **MacNaughton v. U.S.**, 888 F.2d 418, 421, [2] (6th Cir. 1989)); **Klinger Elec. Corp. v. U.S.**, 776 F.Supp. 1158, 1164 (S.D. Miss. 1991)); **Robinson v. C.I.R.**, 82 T.C. 444, 453 (1984)).*

In bold type, there follows a quote from the case of Montelepre; a quote which is the very first thing stated in that opinion from the Federal Court!

"Code section 83 explains how property received in exchange for services is taxed."
Montelepre Systememd, Inc. v. C.I.R., 956 F.2d 496, 498 at [1] (C.A.5 1992).

Gross income and not gross receipts is the foundation of tax on income. **Clark v. U.S.**, 211 F.2d 100, cert. den. 75 S.Ct. 289 (C.A. Mo. 1954).

It would be difficult to find anything in the tax code which has been better established than the applicability of §83. Now let's examine some protections found in its (§83) provisions.

"The general rule for the taxation of compensation income...is very simple. The taxpayer may be taxed on the fair market value of the property received LESS ANY AMOUNT which the taxpayer may have paid to receive the property. Taxable gain equals the fair market value MINUS BASIS. Pledger v. C.I.R., 641 F.2d 287, 295 (U.S. App. 5th Cir. 1981).

"It [§83] requires a taxpayer to include in gross income the excess of the stock's fair market value OVER ITS COST, as soon as the taxpayer's interest is no longer subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture." **Sakol v. Commissioner**, 574 F.2d 694, 695

In Sakol supra, is a concise, cogent explanation of exactly how §83 operates. The amount paid your employees is the cost of their labor or basis, and, in Pledger supra, we see that in a case decided **under 26 USC §83**, that property received which constitutes an excess, is the **ONLY** amount to be included in gross income, **NOT** the Fair Market Value of the property exchanged; labor for its worth.

By the unlawful device of the regulatory deviations under §3401(c) and §3401(d), and by the attempt to interpret the word "includes" to be open ended and all inclusive when used in a "definition," the IRS has alienated the Chapter 1 individual from the protections of free enterprise and free labor found in 26 USC §83 and its regulations.

What right does the IRS have to include wages, salaries, or fees of an independent contractor in gross income? **NONE!**

If the IRS cannot adequately explain how the pay of your employees is permitted to be taken out of §83 and placed instead into the category of "gross income", you can hardly withhold a "tax" from said pay; in that, said withholding would constitute a deprivation of the provisions of §83, deprivation of property, violation of contract, conversion of property, involuntary servitude, securities and mail fraud, and violation of equal protection under the law (in that corporations are allowed all of their write-offs but apparently not your employees), along with unreasonable seizure, violation of privacy, etc.

The taxed amount must only be the excess over the Fair Market Value of the services performed.

If only the excess of the compensation given to the employee in exchange for her labor can be included in gross income, and, if one includes the Fair Market Value in gross income, is she not in violation of §83? Once again we have a resounding: "Yes!"

37f. By imposing and collecting a "tax" on the Fair Market Value of your employees' labor, are YOU in compliance with the provisions of §83? Unfortunately, this time the answer is, "No."

If you are in violation of the law, can you be sued for damages? Yes.

By each of your employees? Yes. (Class Action)

For literally thousands of dollars per paycheck? Yes.

After this **Legal Constructive Notice**, if you continue in this manner, are you not a willing participant in the IRS' conspiracy? Yes.

Should a willing co-conspirator be sued to the limit of the law? Yes.

Can you expect a suit for failure to halt the deprivation of the provisions of §83 with regards to your employees? Yes, unless you make an honest, immediate, and lawful effort to ascertain the truth of the law, and then act on those truths.

If §§3401 and 3402 actually do tax the "income" (for Chapter 24, see regulation 26 CFR 31.3402(a)(1)(a)) as the IRS claims they do, and thereby tax the Fair Market Value, NOT just the excess, can the whole pay of your staff be taken out from the purview of §83 and into the control of §61(a), or §3101 or §3402? No!

Can your pay? No.

Why not? Because code §83 purports to apply to ALL compensation but the code only provides for the excess over Fair Market Value to be removed from §83 and taxed according to other code sections (i.e. §61(a) and the like).

Surely the standards for the taxation of compensation income will be the same for the Federal employee identified in Chapter 24, and the common-law employee identified in Chapter 21, **and for the Chapter 1 employee or independent contractor**. After all, Pledger supra, states that the deduction of the employee's cost before taxation is a "very simple, general rule." And surely, Federal Employees and those employees in the United States possessions have the same God-given right of free labor as the Chapter 1 Citizen (U.S. Citizen), don't they? Or do you claim to be able to abrogate the **UNALIENABLE RIGHTS** a Citizen has under God and secured to her by the U.S. Constitution?

38a. Once again, before proceeding to look at the Code, it would serve to read what the precise legal definition of "property" is, with respect to the law. From Black's Law Dictionary, sixth edition:

Property. That which is peculiar or proper to any person; that which belongs exclusively to one. Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co. v. State, 65 Misc.Rep. 263, 121 N.Y.S. 536. The term is said to extend to every valuable right or interest. More specifically, ownership; the right to dispose of a

*thing in every legal way, to possess it, to use it, and to exclude every one else from interfering with it. That dominion or indefinite right of use or disposition which one may lawfully exercise over particular things or subject. **The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing. The highest right a man can have to anything**; being used to refer to that right which one has to lands or tenements, goods or chattels, which no way depends on another man's courtesy.*

*The word is also commonly used to denote everything which is the subject of ownership, corporeal or incorporeal, tangible or intangible, visible or invisible, real or personal; everything that has an exchangeable value or which goes to make up wealth or estate. It extends to every species of valuable right or interest and includes real and personal property, easements, franchises, and incorporeal hereditaments, and includes every invasion of one's property right by an actionable wrong. **Labberton v. General Cas. Co. of America**, 53 Wash.2d 180, 332 P.2d 250, 252, 254.*

Intangible property. Property which cannot be touched because it has no physical existence such as claims, interests, and rights.

*Personal property. In a broad general sense, **everything that is the subject of ownership, not coming under the denomination of real estate.** A right or interest in things personal, or interest less than a freehold in realty, or any right or interest which one has in things movable.*

*Criminal law. **"Property" means anything of value, including real estate, tangible and intangible personal property, contract rights, choses-in-action and other interest in or claims to wealth...***

[emphasis added]

It should be clear by now that "property" is not so much the object of ownership as it is the rights to that property; TANGIBLE or INTANGIBLE. Indeed, "property" encompasses an individual's very RIGHTS themselves.

Again from Black's Sixth Edition:

Property right. A generic term which refers to any type of right to specific property whether it is personal or real property, tangible or intangible.

[emphasis added]

Nothing in the above definition of "property" excludes LABOR from its proper classification as property. A woman **DOES** have total dominion over her labor.

No one can use a woman's labor without her specific consent.

A woman's labor is definitely of exchangeable.

Why would a corporation be entitled to deduct the labor they purchase as a cost of doing business, and not the laborer who vested that labor in the first place?

The U.S. Supreme Court has been unequivocal when describing the inherent characteristics of labor and of property.

"In principle, there can be no difference between the case of selling labor and the case of selling goods." Adkins v. Children's Hospital, 261 U.S. 525, 558 (1922)

38b. Does Congress, which is the only constituted federal law making body, share this opinion of labor, do they also call it property? And if they agree, have they properly provided for it in the Code?

The answer is a resounding, "YES!"

26 USC §7701(e)(1) *In general. A contract which purports to be a service contract shall be treated as a lease of property...*

Now why on earth would a service contract be treated as a lease of property if services, which are labor, were not recognized in the code as property? Obviously, the Congress of the united States fully and competently recognizes labor to be property, in addition to that which is given in exchange for it. **SO DO THE COURTS!**

Butcher's Union Co. v. Crescent City Co., 111 U.S. 746, 756-757 (1883), *"As in our intercourse with our fellow men, certain principles of morality are assumed to exist, without which society would be impossible, so certain inherent rights lie at the foundation of all action, and upon a recognition of them alone can free institutions be maintained. These inherent rights have never been more happily expressed than in the Declaration of Independence, that new evangel of liberty to the people; 'We hold these truths to be self-evident,' that is so plain that their truth is recognized upon their mere statement, 'that all men are endowed,' not by edicts of Emperors, or decrees of Parliament, or act of Congress, but, 'by their Creator with certain inalienable rights,' that is, rights which cannot be bartered away, or given away, or taken away except in punishment of crime, 'and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and to secure these,' not grant them but secure them, 'governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.'"*

Butcher's, supra, at 757: *"Among these inalienable rights, as proclaimed in that document, is the right of men to pursue their happiness, by which is meant the right to pursue any lawful business or vocation, in any manner not inconsistent with the equal rights of others, which may increase their prosperity or develop their faculties, so as to give their highest enjoyment."*

"The common business and callings of life, the ordinary trades and pursuits, which are innocuous in themselves, and have been followed in all communities from time immemorial, must, therefore, be free in this country to all alike upon the same conditions. The right to pursue them, without let or hinderance, except that which is applied to all persons of the same age, sex, and condition, is

a distinguished privilege of citizens of the United States, and an essential element of that freedom which they claim as their birthright."

It has been well said that, 'The property which every man has is his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property, it is the most sacred and inviolable. The patrimony of the poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his own hands, and to hinder his employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of the most sacred property.'

[emphasis added]

Coppage v. Kansas, 236 U.S. 1, 14 (1915): *"Included in the right to personal liberty and the right of **PRIVATE PROPERTY**, partaking of the nature of each, is the right to make contracts for the acquisition of property. Chief among such contracts is that of personal employment, by which labor and other services are exchanged for money or other forms of property."*

[emphasis added]

The Antelope 23 US 66, 120: *"...every man has a natural right to the fruits of his own labor, as generally admitted; and that no other person can rightfully deprive him of those fruits, and appropriate them against his will..."*

[emphasis added]

Brushaber v. Union Pacific RR, 240 US 1, 17; 36 S.CT. 236, 241 (1916): *"The individual worker does not receive a profit or gain from his/her labors, merely an equal exchange of funds for services."*

[emphasis added]

Evans v. Gore, 253 US 245: *"The Sixteenth Amendment does not justify the taxation of persons or things previously immune. It was intended only to remove all occasion for any apportionment of income taxes among the states."*

[As stated in Evans supra, wherein the Court stated that the 16th amendment was not to be construed to justify the taxation of things previously immune, you need to review point 37f above.]

"Constitutional Amendment 16 authorizing Congress to collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment, among the states, does not extend the taxing power to new or excepted subjects, but merely removes all occasion otherwise existing for an apportionment, and hence does not authorize a tax on the salary of a federal judge contrary to Article 3, Section 1."

[emphasis added]

The Supreme Court refers to the right of free labor as the "most sacred and inviolable right of man". Does a Nation under God tax that which comes from him? No. That would go against all upon which this Nation is founded. An entity that sets about doing so, cannot be viewed as moral, ethical, or American.

40. The **OBVIOUS CONGRESSIONAL INTENT** is that finite and sacred property, labor, is NOT to be discounted in its recognition as PROPERTY for purposes of the Code as evidenced by the fact that NO distinction is made under the law as it pertains to transfers of property.

Public Law 91-172 Subtitle C - Restricted Property

SEC. 321 Restricted Property

(a) *In General.* Part II of subchapter 1 (relating to items specifically included in gross income) (footnote omitted) is amended by adding after section 82 (as added by section 221(b) of this Act) the following new section:

"SEC. 83. Property Transferred in Connection With Performance of Services."

The Public Law from which §83 was codified (entered into law) clearly addresses property that is "RESTRICTED" but only speaks of the fair market value, and of the excess. *After §83 operates upon my compensation specifically and the compensation of your employees in general, the excess may be taxed, but the fair market value remains "restricted" from inclusion in gross income.*

The provisions of §83 which protect labor from taxation make perfect sense, in that it would be grossly unfair and an insult to the good people who are the backbone of America, without whom there would be no corporations or IRS, to allow the corporate entity for whom they labor, to deduct the amount paid for this "*most sacred property*" of your employees, yet at the same time forbid your employees from deducting that SAME amount, the fair market worth of the property (the labor), from that which is taxable. Done this way this act leaves the corporation with substantially more vested property rights in an individual's labor than the individual who is the very source of the labor; a condition which is absolutely repugnant to the Constitution, our Declaration of Independence, the Revolutionary War and the Treaty of Paris.

In the regulations, for §61(a), 1.61-1 and 1.61-2, a window is provided for some compensations to be "excluded by law" for inclusion in gross income; that law is §83!

A non-resolvable conflict of 180 exists between Chapters 1 and 24 with regards to taxation of wages or salaries (if indeed one continues to insist that all wages are taxable under Chapter 24). Regulations under §3401 are in total derogation of Chapter 1 and its protections of the Fair Market Value of labor. One look at how 26 CFR 31.3401(a)-1(a) is worded reveals why the IRS is so eager to subject EVERY employee to the provisions of Chapter 24, regardless of how many felonies must be committed. Said regulation mentions fair market value only in passing when outlining that which is subject to withholding. The semantic omission of an important material fact leads those who read this regulation to believe that ALL wages are to be included in gross income, in total derogation of "*the general rule that is very simple*" when taxing compensation income; *the fair market value of labor is not gross income* (see Pledger v. Commissioner, supra; Robinson V. C.I.R., 82 T.C. 444, 457; Hensel Phelps Const. Co. v. C.I.R., 74 T.C. 939, 954, 703 F.2d 485, 488 [5] (10th Cir. 1983)); Stapler v. U.S., 21 F.Supp. 737, 739; Coppage v. Kansas, 235 U.S. 1; Comm'l. League Ass'n. of America v. People Ex Rel.

Needles, Auditor, 90 Ill. 166; Lauderdale Cemetery v. Matthews, 345 PA 239, 47 A.2d 277 (1946); Edwards v. Keith, 231 F.2d 110 (1916); Connor v. U.S., 303 F.Supp. 1187 (1969); Oliver v. Halstead, 88 S.E.2d 858, 859 (1955)). The right to free labor is the most sacred, inviolable right of man (see Butcher's Unit Co. v. Crescent City Co., 111 U.S. 746; Slaughterhouse cases, 16 Wall. 36, 130).

"Reasonable compensation for labor or services rendered is not profit." Lauderdale Cemetery assc. v. Matthews, 47 Atlantic 2d 277 (1946).

"There is a clear distinction between profit and wages or compensation for labor. Compensation for labor cannot be regarded as profit within the meaning of the law." Oliver v Halstead, 196 Va. 992, 86 SE2d 858 (1955).

The enforcement guidelines of the IRS are most certainly void of ANY consideration for the fair market value of labor e.g., §83. This consideration, embodied in IRC §83 and acknowledged by the courts to be an axiom, is the single statutory provision standing between the employee or independent contractor and the Constitutionally prohibited condition of involuntary servitude (13th Amendment U.S. Constitution). If this standard had no bearing, why would Chapter 24 regulation 31.3401(a)-1(a)(4) even mention "fair value" or "stipulated price"?

41. Duly established above is the fact that the IRS is getting you to enforce the collection of a toll, not a tax that is provided for in and by the Code, but a toll, in complete and total defiance of the mandates from the courts. **And this action makes you and your corporation specifically liable for damages and other penalties.**

"Whatever may constitute income, therefore, must have the essential feature of gain to the recipient. This was true when the Sixteenth Amendment became effective, it was true at the time of Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S. 189. It was true under Section 22(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, and it is likewise true under section 61(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. If there is no gain there is not income. ...Congress has taxed income, not compensation." Connor v. U.S., 303 F.Supp. 1187 (1969).

"It has been well settled that a Citizen must determine whether the agency's employees are acting within the bounds of their authority which is not just limited to an agreement. See Bornstein et al. v. U.S., 65-1 USTC ¶ 9421 (1965), 1954 Standard Federal Tax Reports. Also see Federal Crop Insurance v. Merrill, 332 U.S. 380 (1947): "...He who deals with an agent of the government must look to his authority, which will not be presumed but must be established. He cannot rely upon the scope of dealing or apparent authority as in the case of a private agent."

EMPLOYEES OF [Name of EMPLOYER] AND [Name of Company] NEED TO READ, UNDERSTAND, AND FOLLOW THE DICTATE DESCRIBED IMMEDIATELY ABOVE at Federal Crop Insurance v. Merrill!

Where is the authority or jurisdiction of the IRS, over an arm's length transaction for the sale of services, and does it come from Chapter 1?

Evidence in support of the contention that §§3401(c) and 3401(d) have invalid regulations is voluminous. Said regulatory deviation removes a Chapter 1 individual from the very chapter which Congress wrote to preserve free enterprise and free labor (Chapter 1). Indeed, where ARE the provisions (protections) of §83 when the entire wage is taxed?

Code §83 is the reason the IRS felt compelled to impose Chapter 24 provisions upon the fifty states.

Indeed, if Chapter 1 and §83 weren't written for your employees, who IS the Citizen as defined at 26 CFR 1.1-1?

When the "general rule that is very simple", (see Pledger v. C.I.R. 641 F.2d 287, 295 (U.S. App. 5th Cir. 1981)) which is embodied in §83, **is applied** to the compensation of the self-employed individual or to compensation of your employees, where is the taxable event in the absence of a payment that constitutes an excess over the Fair Market Value of the labor or services performed?

COLLECTION OF TAXES BY LEVY

42. To collect alleged deficiencies, the IRS employs a Form 668-W Notice of Levy. This form has not been approved for use and can therefore bestow no legal authority to seize the pay of your employees, nor can it impose an obligation upon you to act in the collection of any alleged underpayment.

The Form 668-W is an automated collection technique and is therefore defined as a "collection of information" for the purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act (see 5 CFR Ch. III 1320.7(c)(1)). A "collection of information" bearing no Office of Management and Budget control number (OMB number) has no effect (see 5 CFR Ch. III 1320.(a)(1), (2)(b) (c)).

"The term "information collection requests" includes tax forms. Unless the form has undergone the approval process of OMB, the Paperwork Reduction Act forbids the agency from conducting or sponsoring the collection of information. Before embarking upon the specific collection of information, the agency must first have an assigned control number and said number must be displayed." U.S. v. Stiner, 765 F.Supp. 663 (D.Kan. 1991), 665 at [7]; U.S. v. Burdett, 768 F.Supp. 409 (E.D.N.Y. 1991) at 410-411 [1, 2, 3].

Any OMB control number that is assigned to any collection of information will be displayed in the upper right-hand corner of the front page of such collection.

NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY

43a. Before any levy may be executed, a formal Notice of Deficiency has to have been issued as required by law (see **26 CFR §§6212, 6213**). If an employee notifies you that any levy which you intend to execute on behalf of the IRS is unlawful due to the IRS's neglect to issue a Notice of Deficiency, do not levy! The IRS has absolutely no authority to levy before the issuance of said notice and you should demand proof of said issuance before diverting the property of your employees to the IRS. This is your **Legal Constructive Notice** of this fact.

However, even if a Notice of Deficiency has been issued, there is the problem that Title **4 USC §72** requires that no attachment to the seat of government shall function outside of Washington D.C. unless expressly authorized by law. A provision authorizing the President to establish Revenue Districts (**26 USC §7621(a)**) is hardly a statute authorizing the Department of the Treasury to operate outside the nation's capitol, for nowhere in the Code is any mention of any one of the freely associated compact states, see **28 USC §297**.

The fact, that the IRS is attempting to circumvent the law and operate on Citizens **outside of the jurisdiction of the United States** (meaning outside of the seat of government; i.e. Washington D.C., or the territories or possessions), is nowhere made more clear than by the common use of **IRS Form 2039, SUMMONS**.

As it turns out, the section of the form 2039 given to the taxpayer is incomplete (prima facie evidence of fraud!) What the IRS does, is to remove from the top of this form, **prior to sending it to the taxpayer**, the words: **"(42)200 OBTAINING EVIDENCE FROM ABROAD ADMINISTRATIVELY**. Here we have positive proof of the fraud the IRS is engaged in right from the start; they know they are in a jurisdiction which is foreign to most taxpayers, and yet they persist in attempting to snag the unwary Citizen into a bureaucratic trap, ABROAD.

This is fraud, pure and simple. And you should know that there is no statute of limitations on fraud. You may not feel you have anything to do with a "summons", but if the IRS is operating from a jurisdiction which is foreign to me and [Name of EMPLOYER], and you willingly cooperate with them, without protection under the law, you too are guilty of **FRAUD**.

b. **Regarding concealment or suppression of facts:**

*"Fraud" may be committed by a failure to speak when the duty of speaking is imposed as much as by speaking falsely. **Batty v. Arizona State Dental Board**, 112 P.2d 870, 877, 57 Ariz. 239. (Pg. 34)*

*"Fraud" may consist of intentionally suppressing the truth as to material facts as well as affirmative misrepresentation. **United States ex rel. Percas v. Karnuth**, D.C.N.Y. 28 F.Supp. 597, 598.*

*To constitute "actionable fraud" false representation must have been made as to material matter, with knowledge of their falsity and intention that they should be acted on by other party, who must have acted in reliance thereon to his injury. Supreme Court of Washington, in **Oates et. ux. v. Taylor**, 199 P.2d 924, 927, 31 Wash.2d 898: (pg. 35)*

Suppression of material fact by party bound in good faith to disclose it is equivalent to "false representation."

Where law imposes duty on one party to contract to disclose all material facts known to him and unknown to other party, silence concerning or concealment of such facts, with intent to deceive, amounts to "fraud."

Concealment of fact by party bound to disclose it is indirect representation that such fact does not exist and constitutes "fraud."

While mere silence as to material fact does not constitute "fraud", in the absence of duty to speak, intentional concealment by a party to a transaction of material fact within his knowledge, which he owes duty to disclose to the other party, is actual fraud.

"Fraud" in equity includes all willful or intentional acts or concealment by which an undue or unconscionable advantage over another is obtained. Jaeggi v. Andrews, 200 A. 760, 764, 124 N.J. Eq. 155.

Generally "fraud" is any act, omission, or concealment, involving breach of legal duty or confidence justly reposed, and injurious to another. Young v. Terrace Improvement Co., Tex.Civ.App., 62 S.W. 2d 180, 183.

Mere silence alone is fraud, where persons on whom is imposed a duty to speak deliberately remain silent. Schrabauer v. Schneider Engraving Product, 25 S.W.2d 529, 533, 224 Mo/App. 304.

"Fraud" comprises all acts, omissions, and concealments involving a breach of a legal or equitable duty and resulting in damage to another. Coppo v. Coppo, 297 N.Y.S. 744 750, 163 Misc. 249.

"Fraud" includes all means of surprise, trick, cunning, dissembling, and unfair means by which another is deceived, including suppression of facts likely to mislead and other acts fitted to deceive, under Civil Code §§1572, 1710. Wells et. ux. v. Zenz, 256 P. 484, 485, 83 Cal.App. 137.

Concealment of a material fact like a misrepresentation as to such fact, amounts to "fraud." The Supreme Court of California, in General Accident, Fire & Life Assur. Corporation, Limited, of Perth, Scotland, v. Industrial Accident Commission, 237 P. 33, 37, 196 Cal. 179. (Pg. 36)

If a party conceals a fact that is material to a transaction, knowing that the other party is acting on assumption that no such fact exists, the concealment may be as much a "fraud" as if the existence of the fact were expressly denied, or the reverse of it expressly stated. The court added, "If this court felt that there had been a mistake its attitude towards defendant might be more sympathetic. To us it was fraud, pure and simple." U.S. v. Zgrebec, D.C. Mich., 38 F.Supp. 127, 130

The Supreme Court of New Mexico, in Everett v. Gilliland, 141 P.2d 326, 331, 47 N.M. 269: *"In fraud as it relates to nondisclosure, a charge of fraud is maintainable where a party knowing material facts is under a duty to speak but remains silent."*

If one party to a contract has superior knowledge or knowledge which is not within reasonable reach of other, and which he could not discover by reasonable diligence or means of knowledge which are not open to both parties alike, he must speak and his silence constitutes "fraud." Silence or nondisclosure where there is a duty to speak will alone be sufficient to ground an action for "deceit."

Whether fraud is effected by silence or by positive misrepresentation is immaterial, since any undue concealment of material fact to another's prejudice which one party is bound in conscience and duty to disclose to the other constitutes "fraud" against which equity provides relief.

Blewer v. Veeder, 183 A. 203, 208, 119 N.J.Eq. 398. (Pg. 37): *"If a principal seeks to enforce a contract made by his agent, he is as much bound by any material representation made by the agent as if made by himself."* Alexander v. Brogley, 63 N.J. Law (34 Vroom) 307, 43 A. 888

"An innocent principal cannot assert any rights or retain any benefit, upon a contract which is procured by fraud of his agent." Lloyd v. Hulick, 69 N.J. Eq. 784, 63 A. 616, 115 AmStRep. 624.

"A principal claiming the benefit of his agent's unauthorized act thereby ratifies that act and is bound by it." Pappas v. Foster Screen Company, 95 N.J. Eq. 399.

"Fraud" includes all acts, omissions, and concealments, which involve breach of legal or equitable duty, truth or confidence justly reposed and injurious to another, or by which undue or unconscientious advantage is taken of another. Riverside Trust Co. v. Collin, N.J., 168 A. 377, 378, 114 N.J. Eq. 157.

Suppression is a "fraud" only when the concealment is of material facts and there is such a relation of trust and confidence between the parties that one party is under some legal or equitable duty to give full information to the other, which the other has a right to know. Devo v. Hudson, 153 N.Y.S. 693, 695, 89 Misc. 525.

"Fraud" includes anything calculated to deceive, whether it be a single act or combination of circumstances, whether the suppression of truth or the suggestion of what is false, whether it be by direct falsehood or by innuendo, by speech or by silence, by word or mouth, or by look or gesture. Bundesen v. Lewis, 9 N.E.2d 327, 334, 291 Ill. App. 83. (Pg. 38)

c. Regarding the aspects of deception and deceit:

Supreme Court of Kansas, in **Smith v. Bridgeport Mach. Co.**, 100 P.2d 65, 66, 151 Kan. 444. (Pg. 46): "Fraud" is an act of deception or cunning intentionally and effectively used to cheat a person of his rights.

"Fraud" is any cunning deception or artifice used to circumvent, cheat, or deceive another. **Hill v. Maguire**, 140 So. 169, 172, 19 La.App. 798.

Any misrepresentation intended to deceive and which does deceive is "fraud," entitling deceived party to remedy at law. **Oliver v. O'Kelley**, 173 S.E. 232, 233, 48 Ga. App. 762.

Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, in **Stewart v. Winter**, 174 A. 456, 458, 133 Me. 136 (Pg. 47): Any instrument may be voided for "fraud," which has been defined to be any cunning, deception, or artifice used to circumvent, cheat, or deceive another.

d. **Regarding whether foreknowledge of falsity, or what might be termed "malicious intent" is a requisite for "fraud", look to the following cases.**

It is not necessary, in order to constitute a fraud, that the party who makes a false representation should know it to be false. He who makes a representation as of his own knowledge not knowing whether it be true or false and it is in fact untrue, is guilty of fraud as much as if he knew it to be untrue. In such a case he acts, to his own knowledge, falsely and the law imputes a fraudulent intent. **Stimson v. Helps**, 10 P. 290, 292, 9 Colo. 33. (Pg. 82)

To constitute actionable "fraud," plaintiff must prove that defendant made a material representation, that it was false, that when he made it he knew it was false or made it recklessly without any knowledge of its truth and as a positive assertion, that he made it with the intention that it should be acted upon by plaintiff, that plaintiff acted in reliance upon it, and that plaintiff thereby suffered injury, and failure to prove any one of the elements is fatal to recovery. **Able v. Equitable Life Assur. Soc. of United States**. 195 S.E. 652, 655, 656. 186 S.C. 381. (Pg. 84)

e. **Regarding the aspects of misrepresentation and false representation you need to review the following case law:**

A misrepresentation of material facts is a fraud. **Hogsett v. Ellis**, 17 Mich. 351. (Pg. 87)

Material misrepresentations, relied and acted upon, constitute fraud, though innocently made. **Poindexter v. Davis**, Tex., 27 S.W.2d 139, 141

Fraud consists in the misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact calculated to deceive the opposite party. **Dillard's Adm'r v. Moore**, 7 Ark. 166, 171.

In war fraud action by Federal Government against munitions manufacturer, fraud of some sort must be proved, and "fraud" implies a misrepresentation of material fact either express or implied. **U.S. v. U.S. Cartridge Co.**, D.C. Mo. 95 F.Supp. 384, 394, 395. (Pg. 88)

"Fraud" consists of false representation of a material fact, made with knowledge of its falsity and with intent to deceive the other party, which representation must be believed and acted upon by party deceived to his damage. U.S. v. U.S. Cartridge Co., D.C. Mo. 95 F.Supp. 384, 394, 395.

To constitute actionable "fraud," it must be shown that representations were material, false, and fraudulent, and that party relying thereon would not have executed contract but for such representations. Melton v. Whitney, 23 P.2d 660, 165 Okl. 220.

Essential elements of a cause of "fraud" are a material false statement, made knowingly or recklessly, as regards its falsity, for the purpose of being acted on by the defrauded party to his detriment. Gulf, C. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Houston, Tex.Civ. App. 45 S.W.2d 771, 776.

DISHONORING THE W-4

44. I have filed a statement in lieu of a "W-4" with you, and you have dishonored that filing. There are several fundamental things wrong with your action.

CONGRESS writes the laws in this country, NOT YOU. This is such a fundamental concept, yet [Name of EMPLOYER] remains in total defiance of this; therefore it bears repeating.

CONGRESS WRITES THE LAWS IN THIS COUNTRY, NOT [Name of Company]!

Congress has provided that no employer shall be required to deduct and withhold upon the pay of an employee if there is in effect a Form W-4 exempt with respect to that employee, see 26 USC 3402(n).

There is NO lawful or factual basis for your action of dishonoring my presentment.

Regardless of how many allowances are claimed by an employee on her statement, when you unilaterally and arbitrarily dishonored it with no consideration of the law and specifically 26 USC §83 and the regulations thereunder, you became, as of the date of this notice, a willing, knowing and knowledgeable participant in the crime of mail/securities/conversion of property fraud. The dishonoring of my lawful statement is to further the act of extortion, both before and after the fact, which the IRS is currently extorting from the Fair Market Value of my labor (see the 13th Amendment to the Constitution). It would serve you well to demand an illustration of exactly how 26 USC §83 plays a part in the determination to dishonor my Statement in Lieu of a W-4. You need to demand this explanation from the IRS. If you fail to inquire, **YOU ARE A WILLING PARTICIPANT.**

Remember, it is the regulations, not the statutes which are controlling. Below is the controlling statute regarding the use of a Form W-4 or statement in lieu thereof:

26 CFR 31.3402(f)(2)-1 -- Withholding exemption certificates. (a) *On commencement of employment.* On or before the date on which an individual commences employment with an employer, the individual shall furnish the employer with a signed withholding exemption certificate...**OR** if the statements described in **31.3402(n)-1** are true with respect to an individual, he may furnish his employer with a **signed withholding exemption certificate which contains such statements IN LIEU OF** the first mentioned [W-4] certificate.

Pursuant to Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service Publication 515 (Rev. Nov 1994) Cat. No. 15019L, this is my written statement that I am a sovereign Citizen of Oregon state, domiciled in Lane County. If you do not know otherwise, please stop withholding from my paycheck.

If you continue to withhold from my lawfully earned compensation, after you have received this affidavit, I will have no recourse but to *file legal action against you*. Please be aware, that the IRS cannot and will not afford you or your organization with immunity from such suit.

SECURITIES

45. A corporation which issues checks as compensation is the issuer of securities (see **15 USC §77b**. Definitions). Specifically, **77b.(1)** defines the term "security"; **77b.(2)** defines "person"; **77b.(3)** defines the "sale" of a security; **77b.(4)** defines "issuer".

Title **15 USC 77a. - 77x.** is called the Securities Act of 1933. Section **77l.** of the Act outlines civil liability for violations of the Act. Section **77o.** of the Act outlines the *Liability of controlling persons* who control through ownership, agency or otherwise. Section **77p.** outlines other remedies available in addition to securities laws violations. But perhaps the most interesting section of the securities fraud code, and the most applicable to any corporation honoring a **"bootleg" form such as the Form 668-W Notice of Levy is:**

15 USC Sec. 77q

(a) Use of interstate commerce for purpose of fraud or deceit. It shall be unlawful for any person in the offer or sale of any securities by the use of any means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by the use of the mails, directly or indirectly -

(1) to employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud, or

(3) to engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser.

It would serve you, as an employer, to ask yourself, and to insure you get competent answers to the following questions.

- 1) Is it fraud to deduct amounts not owed under the law, from the securities paid or issued to our employees?
- 2) Is it not fraud to deduct a tax only applicable to the United States possessions when doing business in one of the fifty states?
- 3) Is it not fraud to knowingly deduct and withhold taxes that would force the employee to sue the IRS for a refund?
- 4) Is it not fraud to deprive an individual of a portion of their most sacred right by diverting 15% (and more) of its worth to the Government?
- 5) Is it not fraud to leave your employees with no option but to unlawfully claim eligibility for a credit of FICA and Withholding by signing under penalties of perjury?
- 6) Is your corporation in violation of 26 USC §83?
- 7) It is in your best interest to inquire of the IRS, IN WRITING, as to the applicability of §83 (see 1.83-3(f))?

The answer to all of the above is YES.

This correspondence shall serve as your **legal constructive notice** that you are engaged in **violations of Constitutional rights, securities fraud, conspiracy, invasion of privacy, violation of due process, and other high crimes and misdemeanors**. In the event you choose to ignore the above information, you may expect to be held strictly accountable under the law by **AT LEAST** one, or all of your employees.

Prior knowledge **relieves** the requirement that fraudulent intent be manifest. This correspondence and **proof of service upon you of this correspondence prove prior knowledge.**

*Title 15 USC 77q. is to be broadly construed. **U.S. v. Austin**, 462 F.2d 724, cert. den. 93 S.Ct. 518, 545, 547, 40 U.S. 1048, 34 L.Ed.2d 501 (C.A. Kan 1972); **S.E.C. v. Van Horn**, 371 F.2d 181 (C.A. Ind. 1966); **Cant v. A.G. Becker & Co., Inc.**, 374 F.Supp. 36, supplemented 379 F.Supp. 972, supplemented 384 F.Supp. 814 (D.C. Ill. 1974); **MacAndrews & Forbes Co. v. American Barmag Corp.**, 339 F.Supp. 1401 (D.C. S.C. 1972); **Stevens v. Abbot, Proctor, and Paine**, 288 F.Supp. 836 (D.C. Va. 1968).*

*Securities fraud under 15 USC 77q. is for public protection. **Gerstle v. Gamble-Skomo, Inc.**, 298 F.Supp. 66, modified on other grounds 478 F.2d 12281 (D.C. N.Y. 1969).*

*Fraud under 15 USC 77q. does not require all the elements of common law fraud. **S.E.C. v. Gulf International Finance Corp.**, 223 F.Supp. 987 (D.C. Fla. 1963); **Kubik v. Goldfield**, 479*

F.2d 472 (C.A. Pa. 1973); S.E.C. v. Manner Nursing Centers, Inc., 458 F.2d 1082 (C.A. N.Y. 1972); Globus v. Law Research Service, Inc., 418 F.2d 1276, cert. den. 90 S.Ct. 913, 397 U.S. 913, 25 L.Ed.2d 93 (C.A. N.Y. 1969).

Fraudulent intent need not be manifest for remedy under 15 USC 77q. Aaron v. S.E.C., 100 S.Ct. 1945, 446 U.S. 680, 64 L.Ed.2d 611 (N.Y. 1980); Steadman v. S.E.C., 603 F.2d 1126, aff'd. 101 S.Ct. 999, reh. den. 101 S.Ct. 2008 (C.A.5 1979).

Reckless disregard for truth or mere negligence is grounds for remedy against fraudulent practices. S.E.C. v. Spectrum, Ltd., 489 F.2d 535 (C.A. N.Y. 1973); U.S. v. Farris, 614 F.2d 634, cert. den. 100 S.Ct. 3022, 447 U.S. 926, 65 L.Ed.2d 1120.

Use of the mails is not required as a prerequisite for a violation of 15 USC 77q. S.E.C. v. Midland Basic, Inc., 283 F.Supp. 609 (D.C. S.D. 1968).

Please construe this correspondence to be a threat of legal action. Failure to act in a timely fashion to halt the extortion against myself specifically and all your employees in general, which the IRS has intimidated you into performing, will most certainly be received as neglect and a reckless disregard for the truth and it will prompt civil actions against you to recover damages caused willingly and knowingly by you, and visited by you upon your employees.

46. Remember, nothing precludes your employees, OR YOU, from the provisions of 26 USC §83 and that for the entire time that you engage in the deduction of amounts from the pay of your employees, you are in violation of the law. Can the IRS identify the provision in §83 that permits the Fair Market Value of the services of your employees to be included in gross income? If they cannot, you should not include it in gross income on your own "authority".

An finally, DO NOT FORGET, this correspondence is your **LEGAL CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE** that you are depriving me specifically and your employees in general of the provisions of 26 USC §83 and that your employees are not eligible for a credit or refund of FICA or Federal Withholding under the law. Even if your employees were eligible, it would be the crediting of these taxes against a liability that never existed. If it cannot be proven under the letter of the law, **IT IS NOT THE LAW!!!**

IN SUMMARY:

- a) I am not an "employee" earning "wages" and have no "gross income" as such terms are defined in the Internal Revenue Code, the Public Salary Tax act of 1939 and in Law.
- b) I am exercising NO taxable **privileges** and I earn no income upon which an indirect "excise" tax may be imposed. The Brushaber court and other supreme Courts have ruled that, "*taxation on income is in its nature an excise*" Flint v. Stone Tracy Co., 220 U.S. 10, ruled, *the requirement to pay Excise taxes involves the exercise of a privilege.*" Further the supreme Court case of Peck v. Lowe, 247 U.S. 165 ruled that a tax sustained upon a natural person would be a "capitation" tax (subject to apportionment) and not an excise tax.

- c) After due diligence, study and discussion with knowledgeable experts, it is my firm belief that there is no such thing as a "1040 TAX" nor is there any statute or regulation which makes me the individual liable for paying such a tax.
- d) I am not a citizen who's citizenship is derived from or dependent upon the 14th Amendment, and that since the exclusive legislative authority of Congress extends ONLY to the area of Washington DC and other territorially limited federal enclaves, much of the IRS code does not apply to me.

If the issues outlined herein are found by a jury to be meritorious, it would certainly be unfortunate if some type of action were precipitated merely due to someone's neglect to confer with me in advance of any further Constitutional transgressions. For proof that the courts, including the US Supreme Court, frown with certitude upon Constitutional transgressions, regardless of whether the transgressing party is private, quasi-private or governmental individuals or agencies, see the following.

Butz v. Economou, 436 U.S. 478 (1977); **Bivens v. Six Unnamed Federal Narcotics Agents**, 403 U.S. 478 (1971); **Smiler v. United States**, 24 F.2d 22 (5th Cir. 1928); **Delany v. United States**, 199 F.2d 107 (1st Cir. 1952); **United States v. Nunan**, 236 F.2d 576 (2nd Cir. 1956); **United States v. Umans**, 368 F.2d 725 (2nd Cir. 1966); **United States v. Barash**, 412 F.2d 26 (2nd Cir. 1969); **United States v. Polansky**, 418 F.2d 444 (2nd Cir. 1969); **United States v. OMNI International Corp.**, 634 F.Supp. 14114 (D. Md. 1986); **United States v. Greenberf**, 445 F.2d 1158 (2nd Cir. 1971); **United States v. Weiser**, 428 F.2d 932 (2nd Cir. 1969); **United States v. Lipton**, 467 F.2d 1161 (2nd Cir. 1972); **United States v. Lanci**, 669 F.2d 391 (6th Cir. 1982); **United States v. Miller**, 874 F.2d 1255 (9th Cir. 1989); **United States v. Gorman**, 807 F.2d 1299 (6th Cir. 1986); **Glasser v. United States**, 315 U.S. 60, 62 S.Ct. 457 (1942); **Fall v. United States**, 49 F.2d 506 (D.C. Cir. 1931); **Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. v. United States**, 273 U.S. 456, 47 S.Ct. 416 (1927); **Mammoth Oil Co. V. United States**, 275 U.S. 13, 48 S.Ct. 1 (1927); **United States v. Hiss**, 185 F.2d 822 (2nd Cir. 1950); **Baker v. United States**, 401 F.2d 958 (D.C. Cir. 1968) and 430 F.2d 499 (D.C. Cir. 1970); **United States v. Liddy**, 542 F.2d 76 (D.C. Cir. 1976); **United States v. Erlichman**, 546 F.2d 910 (D.C. Cir. 1976) and 559 F.2d 31 (D.C. Cir. 1976); **United States v. Barker**, 546 F.2d 940 (D.C. Cir. 1976); **United States v. Mardian**, 546 F.2d 973 (D.C. Cir. 1976); **United States v. Mitchel**, 551 F.2d 1252 (D.C. Cir. 1976); **Connelly v. United States**, 249 F.2d 546 (8th Cir. 1957); **In re Olson**, 818 F.2d 34 (D.C. Cir. 1976); **United States v. Nofziger**, 878 F.2d (D.C. Cir 1989); **United States v. Secord**, 726 F.Supp. 845 (D.C. Cir. 1989); **United States v. Hansen**, 772 F.2d 940 (D.C. Cir. 1985); **United States v. North**, 920 F.2d 940 (D.C. Cir 1990); **United States v. Poindexter**, 951 F.2d 369 (D.C. Cir. 1991); **United States v. Mitchell**, 141 F.2d 666 (D.Or. 1905); **United States v. Booth**, 148 F.2d 122 (D.Or. 1906); **Burton v. United States**, 202 U.S. 344, 26 S.Ct. 688 (1905); **May v. United States**, 175 F.2d 994 (D.C. Cir. 1949); **Bramblett v. United States**, 231 F.2d 489 (D.C. Cir. 1956); **Curley v. United States**, 160 F.2d 229 (D.C. Cir. 1947); **United States v. Johnson**, 383 u.s. 169, 86 sct 749 (1966) and 215 F.Supp. 300 (D.Md. 1963); **United States v. Brewster**, 408 u.s. 501, 92 sct 22531 (1972); **United States v. Anderson**, 509 F.2d 312 (D.C. Cir. 1974); **United States v. Dowdy**, 479 F.2d 213 (4th Cir. 1973); **United States v. Garmatz**, 445 F.Supp. 54 (D.Md. 1977); **United States v. Heltoiski**, 576 F.2d 511 (3rd Cir. 1978) and 442 u.s. 477, 99 sct 2432 (1979); **United States v. Passman**, 460 F.Supp. 912 (W.D.La. 1978); **United States v. Diggs**, 613 F.2d 988 (D.C. Cir. 1979); **United States v. Murphy**, 642 F.2d 699 (2nd Cir. 1980); **United States v. Meyers**, 635 F.2d 932 (2nd Cir. 1980); **United States v. Meyers**, 692 F.2d 823 (2nd Cir. 1982); **United States v. Williams**, 705 F.2d 603, (2nd Cir. 1983);

United States v. Kelley, 707 F.2d 1460 (D.C. Cir. 1983), also 748 F.2d 691 (D.C. Cir. 1984); United States v. Jenrette, 744 F.2d 817 (D.C. Cir. 1984); United States v. Kim, 595 F.2d 755 (D.C. Cir. 1979); United States v. Carson, 464 F.2d 424 (2nd Cir. 1972); United States v. Biaggi, 853 F.2d 89 (2nd Cir. 1988); United States v. Johnson, 337 F.2d 180 (4th Cir. 1964); United States v. Addonizio, 451 F.2d 49 (2nd Cir. 1971); United States v. Hyde, 448 F.2d 815 (5th Cir. 1971), 230 So.2d 519, 220 F.Supp. 293(1963); United States v. Kenny, 462 F.2d 1205 (3rd Cir. 1972); United States v. Issacs, 493 F.2d 1124 (7th Cir. 1974); United States v. Braasch, 505 F.2d 139 (7th Cir. 1974); United States v. Bush, 552 F.2d 641 (7th Cir. 1975); United States v. Mandel, 550 F.2d 1001 (4th Cir. 1977); United States v. Caldwell, 544 F.2d 691 (4th Cir. 1976); United States v. Scott, 587 F.2d 889 (7th Cir. 1978); United States v. Cerilli, 603 F.2d 415 (3rd Cir. 1979); United States v. Jannoti, 673 F.2d 578 (3rd Cir. 1982); United States v. Blanton, 700 F.2d 298 (6th Cir. 1983), vacated at 703 F.2d 981 (6th Cir. 1983), aff'd at 719 F.2d 816 (6th Cir. 1983); State ex rel Leech v. Wright, 622 S.W. 2d 807 (Tenn. 1981); United States v. Burgin, 621 F.2d 1352 (5th Cir. 1980); United States v. Barry, 938 F.2d 1327 (D.C. Cir. 1991); United States v. Hall, 536 F.2d 313 (10th Cir. 1976); United States v. Silvano, 812 F.2d 754 (1st Cir. 1987); United States v. Barber, 668 F.2d 778 (4th Cir. 1982); United States v. Brown, 540 F.2d 364 (8th Cir. 1976); United States v. Keane, 522 F.2d 534 (7th Cir. 1975); United States v. Staszczuk, 35 F.Supp. 457 (E.D.La. 1940); United States v. Odom, 736 F.2d 104 (4th Cir. 1984); McNally v. United States, 483 u.s. 350, 107 sct 2875 (1987); Evans v. United States, 1122 sct 1881 (1992); United States v. Davis, 967 F.2d 516 (11th Cir. 1992); Slade v. United States, 85 F.2d 786 (10th Cir. 1936); United States v. Manton, 107 F.2d 834 (2nd Cir. 1939); McDonald v. Alabama, 57 Ala App. 529, 329 So.2d 583 (1975); United States v. Campbell, 684 F.2d 141 (D.C. Cir. 1982); United States v. Murphy, 768 F.2d 1518 (7th Cir. 1985); United States v. Holloway, 778 F.2d 653 (11th Cir. 1985); United States v. LeFevour, 798 F.2d 977 (7th Cir. 1986); United States v. Nixon, 816 F.2d 1022 (5th Cir. 1987), habe at 881 F.2d 1305 (5th Cir. 1989); United States v. Conn, 769 F.2d 420 (7th Cir. 1985); United States v. Devine, 787 F.2d 1086 (7th Cir. 1986); United States v. Holzer, 816 F.2d 304 (7th Cir. 1987); United States v. Reynolds, 821 F.2d 427 (7th Cir. 1987); United States v. Glecier, 923 F.2d 496 (7th Cir. 1991).

The burden of proof is not upon me, but upon you!!! The following code cite is your authority to demand from the IRS, proof that they are acting lawfully.

26 USC 6703. Rules applicable to penalties under sections 6700, 6701, and 6702

(a) Burden of proof

In any proceeding involving the issue of whether or not any person is liable for a penalty under section 6700, 6701, or 6702, the burden of proof with respect to such issue shall be on the Secretary.

I would also suggest that you familiarize yourself with the provisions of **18 USC §241** which states:

"If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same...."

"They shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results, they shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life."

Also you should carefully review the wording of 18 USC §242 especially where it refers to, "...penalties on account of such inhabitant being an alien,..."

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the united States of America that 100% of the foregoing, is, to the very best of my informed knowledge and belief, true, accurate and correct, so help me God.

All that remains to be done by you to prevent a law suit, is to IMMEDIATELY begin obeying the law the way it has been explained to you herein. Any attempt to continue to act unlawfully will leave us with no choice but to institute legal action against you and your organization.

Subscribed and sworn this _____ day of _____, 200__

[Name of Employee]

Signed before:

Witness: _____

Witness: _____

Individual Sovereignty Process

WE THE PEOPLE

We the People have the unalienable and natural right to self-determination.

We the People have the right to our true Citizenship.

We the People have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Allow no law or power to usurp this right.

***We the People have the right to a constitutional Republic
that does not enslave its people by taxing them into economic slavery.***

We the People have the right to a healthy environment.

We the People have the right to share the wealth of the earth.

No law or power shall deny another the right to be.

***We the People hereby declare...our sovereign rights as Citizens
under the Declaration of Independence, the American law,
the Constitution for the United States of America,
and shall accept no other law before thee...***

***We the People hereby declare...our sovereign rights to govern ourselves
as a community of leaders, of men and women equal under a higher law...***

***We the People hereby declare ...our sovereign rights
to privacy from the invasion of government or bureaucracies,
the rights of contract***

under the Constitution and Common law,

the rights of protection under Canon laws

for practicing our religions,

the rights of association, of assembling, of speaking freely,

the rights enjoyed by all free men and women of culture,

whether aristocratic or of humble means,

the rights of We the People forever guaranteed under Law...

***If Truth were found more common than Uncommon Sense ,
it would be the basis for a higher morality.***

***Though the Truth is less likely to be legislated,
than freely chosen by upstanding Sovereign Citizens
who understand their powers and rights to be. ****

—Johnny Liberty

**** excerpted from the "Global Sovereign's Handbook"***

.....

Legal Notices & Documentation: Citizenship

1. NOTICE AND DEMAND: Declaration of Citizenship.

* Send this NOTICE AND DEMAND along with the AFFIDAVIT to the following agencies: U.S. Secretary of State; your Secretary of federal State of "X".

2. NOTICE AND DEMAND: Birth Certificate is Not Sufficient Evidence of Commerce; Evidence & Termination of Constructive Trust.

* Send this NOTICE AND DEMAND along with AFFIDAVIT to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. See also *Sample Birth Certificate / Certificate of Live Birth*.

3. OPTIONAL - UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE: Filing a UCC1 on Your Strawman

* With proper instructions, you can file a lien against your strawman and your birth certificate as a commercial remedy. Enclosed UCC National I.D. Forms. *Note: Instructions not included in this package.*

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

DECLARATION OF CITIZENSHIP

TO: U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE

Attn: Mr. Colin Powell, United States Secretary of State

2201 "C" STREET, NW

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

TO: SECRETARY OF STATE [YOUR STATE]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The purpose of this LETTER and the attached AFFIDAVITS incorporated herein is to give you, your office, and your Principles constructive LEGAL NOTICE of my election to:

1. REVOKE all powers of attorney granted unknowingly to various agencies of the County, State and federal *de facto* government;
2. REVOKE ANY and ALL CONTRACTS entered into with agents or agencies of the government unknowingly and unintentionally waiving rights for privileges or benefits, present or future;
3. REVOKE my signature or authorization on ANY and ALL contracts, documents or things in the possession, custody and /or control, of either AGENT or PRINCIPLE;
4. RESERVE ALL MY UNALIENABLE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS by virtue of the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Treaty of Paris, the Articles of Confederation (1777), the Constitution for the united states of America, the Bill of Rights (1791) and 225 years of positive American law;
5. REPUDIATE any presumed obligation to pay a fraudulent debt on a declared yet undisclosed State and federal bankruptcy implemented by foreign principles/creditors to overthrow the *de jure* republican government of the united states of America;
6. REVEAL the treason, high crimes and misdemeanors of elected and appointed agents, politicians, public officials, judges, attorneys and police officers acting under "color of law," violating their oaths of office and allegiance to the Constitution for the united states of America, while acting knowingly and unknowingly as the express agents of foreign principles/creditors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other foreign powers, knowingly seizing property from the American people for corporate government, the Federal Reserve System and international banking cartels;
7. SUPPORT my fellow Citizens, public officials and statesmen/women with the courage to stand up to this injustice and RESTORE the sovereign rights and property of all the people of the united states of America (including blacks, women, minorities and indigenous people), and the *de jure* government of the republic, a government of, by and for the people;
8. Exercise my natural right to REMOVE MYSELF from the jurisdiction of the federal, corporate United States as a U.S. citizen and REPATRIATE as a sovereign American national and "state" Citizen and uphold the "separation of powers" doctrines;
9. RESTORE and REINHABIT a lawful, constitutional, republican form of government with sovereignty vested in We the People, including a lawful money system tendered on the "payment" of gold/silver for debt, not debt-based Federal Reserve Notes (i.e. Corporation Notes of Undetermined Value).

I understand that such a NOTICE requires the GROUNDS which are set forth hereunder, attached hereto, and incorporated herein as follows: That the Secretary of State has engaged in constructive fraud and misrepresentation, undue influence and/or concealment of facts by NOT fully informing me, by withholding information about my lawful sovereign "state" Citizenship and unalienable rights; That no responsible or honest

full disclosure occurred with ANYONE in any branch of government regarding the implications of unconscionable adhesion contracts entered into BEFORE or AFTER coming of legal age.

At the time of application for a "Birth Certificate" and "Social Security Trust Account Number," I was incompetent by way of age to enter into any contract with an implied signature, consent or power of attorney to any individual, person or legal entity including my parents. Nor was disclosure ever made to my parents who made the original application on my behalf. I was NOT informed by ANY agent or responsible party in government at that time, or any time thereafter, nor when I came of legal age, that I was NOT REQUIRED to apply for and/or accept such a Number in order to obtain work in any occupation or profession of common right in the community.

I was NOT informed that application for and acceptance of such Number(s) or any other such License, Insurance, Benefit, Privilege, Franchise, would subject me to the jurisdiction of Admiralty/Maritime/Merchant/International Law, and/or the Uniform Commercial Code, and/or the jurisdiction and authority of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the Buck Act of 1940, the Public Employees Salary Act of 1939 and all its predecessors including the 14th Amendment. Nor was I informed that application for and acceptance was an implied waiver of my sovereign American National OR "state" Citizenship, and unalienable sovereign rights bestowed on all freemen by virtue of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Had I been duly informed, I would NOT have made such application, NOR would I have accepted such a Number, License, Insurance, Benefit, Privilege or Franchise by the administration of the Social Security contract.

Such an fraudulent and irresponsible act, by the Social Security Administration and complicity by other federal and State agencies, as the supreme Court has determined, will vitiate the most solemn contracts even court judgments, therefore the Social Security Number (SSN) is **NULL and VOID, ab initio.**

This is also **NOTICE** that I have already effectively **REVOKED, RESCINDED, REPUDIATED, REJECTED** and **RELEASED** the **POWER OF APPOINTMENT** of the Social Security Administration, making me no longer an instrumentality of the federal United States government corporation, and I am no longer eligible for their benefits or debts. Consider this also **NOTICE** of a **RELEASE OF APPOINTMENT** from the obligations and restrictions placed upon my person through the Social Security Administration via the instrument known as the Social Security Number (SSN).

NOTICE to PRINCIPLES is NOTICE to AGENTS. NOTICE to AGENTS is NOTICE to PRINCIPLES.

Furthermore, I am **REQUIRING** you and your Department/Administration, Agencies, Commissions and/or Divisions, and/or Agents, Officers, and/or employees thereof, under the authority of the Ethics in Government Act (P.L. 96-103), the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act (1974), that **within thirty (30) days of your receipt of this NOTICE all implied signatures, documents and things in your possession, custody and control be purged from my files, my files destroyed, any reference to any file with my previous Social Security Trust Account Number be rendered NULL and VOID for any purpose whatsoever, and written response made directly to me reporting the TERMINATION of any contractual relations between us.** A registry of sovereign "state" Citizens who were also landholders was once kept in the "Great Book" by virtue of the electoral process at the county level, and needs to be restored in both policy and practice.

Thank you for your attention to this matter and for your prompt and full compliance with the terms of this NOTICE. Your courtesy is appreciated.

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Enclosures:

Affidavit: Declaration of Citizenship

Affidavit: Declaration of Domicile and Notarized Positive Identification w/Passport Photo

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____

My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

***BIRTH CERTIFICATE IS NOT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF COMMERCE;
EVIDENCE & TERMINATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST***

**TO: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
14th AT CONSTITUTION AVE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The purpose of this **LETTER** and the attached **AFFIDAVITS** incorporated herein is to give you, your office, and your Principles constructive **LEGAL NOTICE** of my election to:

1. REVOKE all powers of attorney granted unknowingly to various agencies of the County, State and federal *de facto* government;
2. REVOKE ANY and ALL CONTRACTS entered into with agents or agencies of the government unknowingly and unintentionally waiving rights for privileges or benefits, present or future;
3. REVOKE my signature or authorization on ANY and ALL contracts, documents or things in the possession, custody and /or control, of either AGENT or PRINCIPLE;
4. RESERVE ALL MY UNALIENABLE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS by virtue of the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Treaty of Paris, the Articles of Confederation (1777), the Constitution for the united states of America, the Bill of Rights (1791) and 225 years of positive American law;
5. REPUDIATE any presumed obligation to pay a fraudulent debt on a declared yet undisclosed State and federal bankruptcy implemented by foreign principles/creditors to overthrow the *de jure* republican government of the united states of America;
6. REVEAL the treason, high crimes and misdemeanors of elected and appointed agents, politicians, public officials, judges, attorneys and police officers acting under "color of law," violating their oaths of office and allegiance to the Constitution for the united states of America, while acting knowingly and unknowingly as the express agents of foreign principles/creditors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other foreign powers, knowingly seizing property from the American people for corporate government, the Federal Reserve System and international banking cartels;
7. SUPPORT my fellow Citizens, public officials and statesmen/women with the courage to stand up to this injustice and RESTORE the sovereign rights and property of all the people of the united states of America (including blacks, women, minorities and indigenous people), and the *de jure* government of the republic, a government of, by and for the people;
8. Exercise my natural right to REMOVE MYSELF from the jurisdiction of the federal, corporate United States as a U.S. citizen and REPATRIATE as a sovereign American national and "state" Citizen and uphold the "separation of powers" doctrines;
9. RESTORE and REINHABIT a lawful, constitutional, republican form of government with sovereignty vested in We the People, including a lawful money system tendered on the "payment" of gold/silver for debt, not debt-based Federal Reserve Notes (i.e. Corporation Notes of Undetermined Value).

I understand that such a **NOTICE** requires the **GROUND**S which are set forth hereunder, attached hereto, and incorporated herein as follows: That the Department of Commerce has engaged in constructive fraud and misrepresentation, undue influence and/or concealment of facts by NOT fully informing me, by withholding information about my lawful sovereign "state" Citizenship and unalienable rights; That no responsible or honest full disclosure occurred with ANYONE in any branch of government regarding the implications of unconscionable adhesion contracts entered into BEFORE or AFTER coming of legal age.

At the time of application for a "Birth Certificate" and "Social Security Trust Account Number," I was incompetent by way of age to enter into any contract with an implied signature, consent or power of attorney to any individual, person or legal entity including my parents. Nor was disclosure ever made to my parents who made the original application on my behalf. I was NOT informed by ANY agent or responsible party in government at that time, or any time thereafter, nor when I came of legal age, that I was NOT REQUIRED to apply for and/or accept such a Number in order to obtain work in any occupation or profession of common right in the community.

I was NOT informed that application for and acceptance of such Number(s) or any other such License, Insurance, Benefit, Privilege, Franchise, would subject me to the jurisdiction of Admiralty/Maritime/Merchant/International Law, and/or the Uniform Commercial Code, and/or the jurisdiction and authority of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the Buck Act of 1940, the Public Employees Salary Act of 1939 and all its predecessors including the 14th Amendment. Nor was I informed that application for and acceptance was an implied waiver of my sovereign American National OR "state" Citizenship, and unalienable sovereign rights bestowed on all freemen by virtue of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Had I been duly informed, I would NOT have made such application, NOR would I have accepted such a Number, License, Insurance, Benefit, Privilege or Franchise by the administration of the Department of Commerce.

The "Birth Certificate," as registered in the Department of Commerce, was instituted after the Civil War to "register" the children of the newly freed slaves and fraudulently implied evidence of U.S. citizenship. Such registration was filed in the exclusive D.C. jurisdiction in the Department of Commerce via the Bureau of the Census, State Department of Health, Office of State Registrar, and/or local health department of hospital.

The "Birth Certificate," was created and instituted fraudulently and deceitfully without full disclosure, supposedly to aid in the Census, as a means of identification, to document a birth at a hospital and for health reasons and purposes.

The true nature of the "Birth Certificate" is an unrevealed commercial agreement, a security agreement, the true nature of the "Date of Birth" is to execute the birth of the certificate, not the natural person, the true nature is to create a legal fiction (e.g., Trust) distinct and separate from the natural person.

Such FRAUDULENT and irresponsible acts by the Department of Commerce, Social Security Administration, and complicity by other federal, State and local agencies, as the supreme Court has determined, will vitiate the most solemn contracts, even court judgments. Therefore, the "Birth Certificate," or "Certificate of Live Birth" issued by a hospital or local health department on my behalf is NOT in and of itself SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE of being effectively joined in commerce as a natural person with the federal U.S. government corporation and it's Principles/Agents by virtue of an involuntary registration via the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce. Instead, the "Birth Certificate," or "Certificate of Live Birth" is EVIDENCE of a CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST, purposes for which have not been fully disclosed.

This is NOTICE that I have elected to TERMINATE my participation in the implied CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST, FRANCHISE and/or commercial contract as well as any presumptions of federal U.S. government jurisdiction over my natural-born person with the Department of Commerce and it's Principles/Agents via the "Birth Certificate." This is also NOTICE to remove any hidden nexus between this CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST and myself as a natural person; that I hereby release the Department of Commerce and its Principles/Agents of any obligation to perform any commercial duties or responsibilities, including but not limited to liability for payment of debts. I am NOT in commerce with the federal, U.S. government corporation or it's Principles/Agents in any capacity whatsoever.

But this NOTICE does NOT in anyway terminate the EVIDENCE of NATURAL-BORN AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP that the "Certificate of Live Birth" proves without a doubt. This NOTICE

does NOT renounce, but reaffirms the natural-born, sovereign character of the individual American "state" Citizen that I am.

This is also NOTICE that I have already effectively REVOKED, RESCINDED, REPUDIATED, REJECTED and RELEASED the POWER OF APPOINTMENT of the Social Security Administration, making me no longer an instrumentality of the federal United States government corporation, and I am no longer eligible for their benefits or debts. Consider this also NOTICE of a RELEASE OF APPOINTMENT from the obligations and restrictions placed upon my person through the Social Security Administration via the instrument known as the Social Security Number (SSN). Therefore, for the reasons of fraud, the Social Security Number (SSN) is NULL and VOID, *ab initio*.

NOTICE to PRINCIPLES is NOTICE to AGENTS. NOTICE to AGENTS is NOTICE to PRINCIPLES.

Furthermore, I am REQUIRING you and your Department/Administration, Agencies, Commissions and/or Divisions, and/or Agents, Officers, and/or employees thereof, under the authority of the Ethics in Government Act (P.L. 96-103), the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act (1974), that **within thirty (30) days of your receipt of this NOTICE** all implied signatures, documents and things in your possession, custody and control be purged from my files, my files destroyed, any reference to any file with my Birth Certificate Trust Account Number be rendered NULL and VOID for any purpose whatsoever, and written response made directly to me reporting the TERMINATION of any contractual relations between us.

Thank you for your attention to this matter and for your prompt and full compliance with the terms of this NOTICE. Your courtesy is appreciated.

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____

My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT
 FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS (front and back) CAREFULLY

A NAME & PHONE OF CONTACT AT FILER [optional]

B SEND ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO. (Name and Address)

THE ABOVE SPACE IS FOR FILING OFFICE USE ONLY

1. DEBTOR'S EXACT FULL LEGAL NAME - insert only one debtor name (1a or 1b) - do not abbreviate or combine names

1a ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR

1b INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME see # 8 FIRST NAME see # 8 MIDDLE NAME see # 8 SUFFIX

1c MAILING ADDRESS CITY STATE POSTAL CODE COUNTRY

1d TAX ID # SSN OR EIN ADD'L INFO RE ORGANIZATION DEBTOR 1e TYPE OF ORGANIZATION 1f JURISDICTION OF ORGANIZATION 1g ORGANIZATIONAL ID #, if any NONE

2. ADDITIONAL DEBTOR'S EXACT FULL LEGAL NAME - insert only one debtor name (2a or 2b) - do not abbreviate or combine names

2a ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR

2b INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME SUFFIX

2c MAILING ADDRESS CITY STATE POSTAL CODE COUNTRY

2d TAX ID # SSN OR EIN ADD'L INFO RE ORGANIZATION DEBTOR 2e TYPE OF ORGANIZATION 2f JURISDICTION OF ORGANIZATION 2g ORGANIZATIONAL ID #, if any NONE

3. SECURED PARTY'S NAME (or TOTAL ASSIGNEE of ASSIGNOR S/P) insert only one secured party name (3a or 3b)

3a ORGANIZATION'S NAME

OR

3b SECURED PARTY'S NAME

3c MAILING ADDRESS

4. This FINANCING STATEMENT covers the following collateral

5 ALTERNATIVE DESIGNATION (if applicable) LESSEE/LESSOR CONSIGNEE/CONSIGNOR BAILEE/BAILOR SELLER/BUYER AG LIEN NON-UCC FILING

6 This FINANCING STATEMENT is to be filed (for record) (or recorded) with the recorder of land deeds Attach Addendum (if applicable) 7 Check to REQUEST SEARCH REPORT(S) on Debtor(s) (ADDITIONAL FEE) (optional) All Debtors Debtor 1 Debtor 1

8 OPTIONAL FILER REFERENCE DATA

from 1b Debtor: _____ Secured Party: _____

UCC FINANCING STATEMENT ADDENDUM

FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS (front and back) CAREFULLY

9 NAME OF FIRST DEBTOR (1a or 1b) ON RELATED FINANCING STATEMENT

9a ORGANIZATION'S NAME			
OR	9b INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME see # 8 below	FIRST NAME see # 8 below	MIDDLE NAME, SUFFIX see # 8

10 MISCELLANEOUS:

THE ABOVE SPACE IS FOR FILING OFFICE USE ONLY

11. ADDITIONAL DEBTOR'S EXACT FULL LEGAL NAME - insert only one name (11a or 11b) - do not abbreviate or combine names

11a. ORGANIZATION'S NAME			
OR	11b INDIVIDUAL'S LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME SUFFIX
11c. MAILING ADDRESS		CITY	STATE POSTAL CODE COUNTRY
11d. TAX ID # S S OR EIN	ADD'NL INFO RE ORGANIZATION DEBTOR	11e. TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	11f. JURISDICTION OF ORGANIZATION
			11g. ORGANIZATIONAL I D #, if any <input type="checkbox"/> NONE

12. ADDITIONAL SECURED PARTY'S or ASSIGNOR S/P'S NAME - insert only one name (12a or 12b)

12a ORGANIZATION'S NAME	
OR	12b. SECURED PARTY'S NAME
12c. MAILING ADDRESS	

13 This FINANCING STATEMENT covers timber to be cut or as-extracted collateral, or is filed as a fixture filing

14 Description of private land property

16 Additional collateral description

SEE ATTACHED SCHEDULES 'A' and 'B'

15. Name and address of a RECORD OWNER of above-described private land property (If Debtor does not have a record interest)

17 Check only if applicable and check only one box.
Debtor is a Trust or Trustee acting with respect to property held in trust or Decedent's Estate

18 Check only if applicable and check only one box
 Debtor is a TRANSMITTING UTILITY
 Filed in connection with a Manufactured-Home Transaction — effective 30 years
 Filed in connection with a Public-Finance Transaction — effective 30 years

Debtor:

Secured Party:

Individual Sovereignty Process

Legal Notices, Documentation & Memorandum: Travel

1. NOTICE AND DEMAND: Right to Travel.

* Send this NOTICE AND DEMAND with the AFFIDAVIT to the following agencies: U.S. Department of Transportation; & State DMV with your state-issued driver's license.

2. MEMORANDUM OF LAW: Travel.

* Send this sample MEMORANDUM to both of the above agencies as well. *Note: You MUST research the Motor Vehicle Code in your State and insert the pertinent statutes before using.*

3. NOTICE AND DEMAND: Revocation of Power of Attorney.

* Send this NOTICE AND DEMAND along with the AFFIDAVIT to all Officers of the Court if involved in a legal matter.

4. CAVEAT: Violation of Due Process .

* Send this CAVEAT if any Officers of the Court violate your unalienable rights. *Note: This is for sovereign "state" Citizens exercising their free right to travel, not for foreign domiciled American Nationals with their papers in order via IDP's etc.,*

5. CAVEAT: For False Arrest & Citation.

* Hand this CAVEAT to all police officers who violate your rights or arrest you without probable cause. *Note: This is for sovereign "state" Citizens exercising their free right to travel, not for foreign domiciled American Nationals with their papers in order via IDP's etc.,*

6. SAMPLE: Writ of Habeas Corpus.

* Best to not get yourself arrested, but if you do demand to see a magistrate immediately. The police officer must prove probable cause to the magistrate before taking you to jail.

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

RIGHT TO TRAVEL

**TO: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
400 7TH STREET SW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590**

**TO: [YOUR STATE] DMV
[DMV ADDRESS]
[DMV CITY], [DMV STATE] [DMV ZIP CODE]**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The purpose of this **LETTER** and the attached **AFFIDAVITS** incorporated herein is to give you, your office, and your Principles constructive **LEGAL NOTICE** of my election to:

1. **REVOKE** all powers of attorney granted unknowingly to various agencies of the County, State and federal *de facto* government;
2. **REVOKE ANY** and **ALL CONTRACTS** entered into with agents or agencies of the government unknowingly and unintentionally waiving rights for privileges or benefits, present or future;
3. **REVOKE** my signature or authorization on **ANY** and **ALL** contracts, documents or things in the possession, custody and /or control, of either **AGENT** or **PRINCIPLE**;
4. **RESERVE ALL MY UNALIENABLE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS** by virtue of the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Treaty of Paris, the Articles of Confederation (1777), the Constitution for the united states of America, the Bill of Rights (1791) and 225 years of positive American law;
5. **REPUDIATE** any presumed obligation to pay a fraudulent debt on a declared yet undisclosed State and federal bankruptcy implemented by foreign principles/creditors to overthrow the *de jure* republican government of the united states of America;
6. **REVEAL** the treason, high crimes and misdemeanors of elected and appointed agents, politicians, public officials, judges, attorneys and police officers acting under "color of law," violating their oaths of office and allegiance to the Constitution for the united states of America, while acting knowingly and unknowingly as the express agents of foreign principles/creditors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other foreign powers, knowingly seizing property from the American people for corporate government, the Federal Reserve System and international banking cartels;
7. **SUPPORT** my fellow Citizens, public officials and statesmen/women with the courage to stand up to this injustice and **RESTORE** the sovereign rights and property of all the people of the united states of America (including blacks, women, minorities and indigenous people), and the *de jure* government of the republic, a government of, by and for the people;
8. Exercise my natural right to **REMOVE MYSELF** from the jurisdiction of the federal, corporate United States as a U.S. citizen and **REPATRIATE** as a sovereign American national and "state" Citizen and uphold the "separation of powers" doctrines;
9. **RESTORE** and **REINHABIT** a lawful, constitutional, republican form of government with sovereignty vested in We the People, including a lawful money system tendered on the "payment" of gold/silver for debt, not debt-based Federal Reserve Notes (i.e. Corporation Notes of Undetermined Value).

This is **LEGAL NOTICE** to all elected, appointed or employed officials including police officers, agents, or representatives of the City, County, State and/or federal government, including corporations and attorneys: That you can no longer presume to act on my behalf or take **ANY** action without my consent, without

TRESPASS upon my natural person or private property; That any action involving a citation or ticket, extortion, confiscation, impoundment or illegal search and seizure of my private property by a police officer or ANY other public servant or employee will be considered a willful act to deprive me of my constitutionally protected rights as an American National OR "state" Citizen; That ANY action by a police officer, officer of the court, public servant or government official to assert unlawful authority under the "color of law" will be construed as a direct and willful violation of my constitutionally protected unalienable rights and prosecuted to the full extent of American law. (Title 42 §§§1983, 1985, 1986 and/or Title 18§§241, 242)

I understand that such a **NOTICE** requires the **GROUND**s which are set forth hereunder, attached hereto, and incorporated herein as follows: That the Department of Transportation, its subsidiary State Department of Motor Vehicles and its Principles/Agents have engaged in constructive fraud and misrepresentation, undue influence and/or concealment of facts by NOT fully informing me, by withholding information and intentionally deceiving me and the American people about our lawful Citizenship and our unalienable rights, including but not limited to our unalienable right to travel; That no responsible or honest full disclosure occurred with ANYONE in any branch of government regarding the implications of unconscionable adherence contracts entered into BEFORE or AFTER coming of legal age.

At the time of application for a "**Birth Certificate**," "**Social Security Trust Account Number**," and my first "**Driver's License**," I was incompetent by way of age to enter into any contract with an implied signature, consent or power of attorney to any individual, person or legal entity including my parents. Nor was disclosure ever made to my parents who made the original application on my behalf. I was NOT informed by ANY agent or responsible party in government at that time, or any time thereafter, nor when I came of legal age, that I was NOT REQUIRED to apply for and/or accept such a Number in order to obtain work in any occupation or profession of common right in the community.

I was also NOT informed that my signature upon a State-issued "**Driver's License**" was a voluntary act to engage in a commercial activity with the federal U.S. government corporation via the Department of Transportation, and pay an excise tax for that privilege. Such an act was done under misrepresentation and/or under **THREAT, DURESS** or **COERCION**, thus is **NULL and VOID**.

I was NOT informed that application for and acceptance of such Number(s) or any other such License, Insurance, Benefit, Privilege, Franchise, would subject me to the jurisdiction of Admiralty/Maritime/Merchant/International Law, and/or the Uniform Commercial Code, and/or the jurisdiction and authority of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the Buck Act of 1940, the Public Employees Salary Act of 1939 and all its predecessors including the 14th Amendment. Nor was I informed that application for and acceptance was an implied waiver of my sovereign American National OR "state" Citizenship, and unalienable sovereign rights bestowed on all freemen by virtue of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Had I been duly informed, I would NOT have made such application, NOR would I have accepted such a Number, License, Insurance, Benefit, Privilege or Franchise by the administration of the Department of Transportation contract.

Such an fraudulent and irresponsible act by the Department of Transportation and its agents, as the supreme Court has determined, will vitiate the most solemn contracts even court judgments, therefore the State-issued "**Driver's License**" is **NULL and VOID, ab initio**.

I hereby declare that I have also effectively **REVOKED ANY** Power of Attorney unknowingly and unintentionally granted to the Department of Transportation (DOT) or the State Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). (See AFFIDAVIT: Revocation of Power of Attorney). That you are hereby **NOTICED** that you or your agents can no longer act on my behalf or take ANY action without my consent, without **TRESPASS** upon my natural person or private property.

I hereby declare that I have secured by birth the **UNALIENABLE and FUNDAMENTAL, UNRESTRICTED and UNREGULATED RIGHT TO TRAVEL** upon public walkways and highways, and

transport my private and allodial property, duly conveyed, unhindered by ANY private, corporate or statutory law, or Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) or Department of Transportation (DOT) regulation or requirement (See enclosed AFFIDAVIT: Right To Travel).

This is also NOTICE that I have already **REVOKED, RESCINDED, REPUDIATED, REJECTED** and **RELEASED** the **POWER OF APPOINTMENT** of the Social Security Administration, making me no longer an instrumentality of the federal United States government corporation, and I am no longer eligible for their benefits or debts. Consider this also **NOTICE** of a **RELEASE OF APPOINTMENT** from the obligations and restrictions placed upon my person through the Social Security Administration via the instrument known as the Social Security Number (SSN). Such SSN cannot be used anymore.

Therefore by this **NOTICE** and the attached **AFFIDAVITS** incorporated herein as *prima facie* evidence, I hereby **REVOKE, CANCEL and RENDER** any and all implied signatures from Driver's License Applications any and all documents and things which you or your Department/Administration/Agency may have in your possession, custody, and/or control which indicate, represent and/or imply any contract, quasi-contract, agreement, implied consent and/or power of attorney entered into unknowingly, unwillingly and unintentionally, **NULL and VOID, Nunc Pro Tunc.**

NOTICE to PRINCIPLES is NOTICE to AGENTS. NOTICE to AGENTS is NOTICE to PRINCIPLES.

Furthermore, I am **REQUIRING** you and your Department/Administration, Agencies, Commissions and/or Divisions, and/or Agents, Officers, and/or employees thereof, under the authority of the Ethics in Government Act (P.L. 96-103), the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act (1974), that **within thirty (30) days of your receipt of this NOTICE all implied signatures, documents and things in your possession, custody and control be purged from my files, my files destroyed, any reference to any file with my previous Social Security Trust Account Number be rendered NULL and VOID for any purpose whatsoever, and written response made directly to me reporting the TERMINATION of any contractual relations between us.**

Thank you for your attention to this matter and for your prompt and full compliance with the terms of this **NOTICE**. Your courtesy is appreciated.

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Enclosures:

- Affidavit: Right to Travel
- Memorandum of Law: Right to Travel
- [Your State] Driver's License

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____
My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—MEMORANDUM OF LAW—
RIGHT TO TRAVEL

RIGHT TO TRAVEL

That I, [Your Name], as a sovereign state Citizen of the [state] republic (xxxx) have the **UNALIENABLE, FUNDAMENTAL, UNRESTRICTED and UNREGULATED RIGHT TO TRAVEL** upon all the public walkways and highways, to transport my personal and private property, duly conveyed in allodium, unhindered by ANY private, corporate or statutory law, State Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) or Department of Transportation (DOT) regulation, so-called requirement, or administrative/bureaucratic/regulatory/enforcement scheme to extort money from the Citizens of this, or any other state through fraud and misrepresentation. This UNALIENABLE RIGHT is guaranteed by the Constitution for the united states of America (1791), the respective sovereign state republics, and 200 years of American case law. **Take JUDICIAL NOTICE of this Citizens RIGHT TO TRAVEL.**

"The right of the citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his/her property thereon either by carriage or automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city [or State] may prohibit or permit at will, but a common right which he/she has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

—Thompson v. Smith, 154 SE 579

"Even the legislature has no power to deny to a citizen the right to travel upon the highway and transport his/her property in the ordinary course of his business or pleasure, though this right may be regulated in accordance with the public interest and convenience."

["regulated" means traffic safety enforcement, stop lights, signs etc.]

—Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago, 169 NE 22

"Generally, the owner or operator of a motor vehicle has the same rights as travelers using other modes of conveyance to operate his motor vehicle on the streets or highways for the ordinary purposes of life and business, which do not make the highway or streets a place of business for gain."

—State v. Perry, 130 NW 2d 343

I am NOT effectively connected with a trade or business in the corporate monopoly of the federal U.S. government, corporation whether federal, State, County or Municipal. I am NOT a resident "U.S. citizen," but a sovereign "state" Citizen of the several states domiciled in the sovereign state of [state] republic (xxxx), an American National and/or sovereign "state" Citizen of the united states of America. I am domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction to both the corporate State and federal U.S. government corporation and its Principles/Agents. **Take JUDICIAL NOTICE, I am NOT a juristic/commercial person. I have NOT knowingly or willingly waived ANY of my UNALIENABLE RIGHTS. (See attached NOTICES & AFFIDAVITS.)**

BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION

The original intent and purpose of the "driver's license" law was to serve as a "certificate of competency" for the private CITIZEN to travel in their own private conveyance. A "chauffeurs license," distinct from a "driver's license," denoted a juristic/commercial "person" for both regulatory and revenue purposes. A chauffeur or driver utilized the roads for commercial purposes only. This classification did NOT, and still DOES NOT now, nor ever has included the private CITIZEN with the unalienable RIGHT TO TRAVEL without ANY encumbrance, including a tribute or tax, by any means whatsoever. The classic argument that having a "driver's license" keeps the road safe is a poor one. We all know that most all accidents, speeding, driving under the influence of alcohol, speed chases and other highway crimes causing body or property damage are caused by "licensed drivers."

The perversion of the intent and purpose of the law by bureaucrats, politicians, and revenue agents, to apply the juristic/commercial "person" classification to entrap each and every CITIZEN, through non-disclosure, misrepresentation, and entrapment, as the elements of fraud, demonstrates a criminal intent to deprive CITIZENS of their liberty and property for the purpose of raising a revenue for the profit of the State.

The second argument, is that the fees collected from driver's licenses and vehicle registration are used to maintain the roads and highways. The FACT is that excise taxes from the sale of gasoline, tires, oil and other related products maintains the roads, not license fees. The States share in a profit-sharing scheme with the federal government for their share of these excise taxes, in exchange for their unlawful enforcement of license fees upon all CITIZENS, regardless of their classification. The tax money from these fees are used to pay the administrative salaries of bureaucrats with total disregard for the law, and the rights of CITIZENS to travel upon the public highways.

The third argument is that vehicle registration assists the police in tracking down stolen vehicles. These are interesting historically, and did have a place in the justification of the statutes, but they are NOT the present reason for these regulatory, revenue-raising bureaucratic schemes.

THIS MOTORIST IS A NON-OPERATOR

I, [Your Name], am a "motorist who is a non-operator" as defined by law. This PRESUMPTION stands unless evidenced otherwise at a traffic stop. All Motor Vehicle statutes are uniform throughout the states, States, and United States. Every statute, without exception, deals with the occupational and commercial use of the roads. Take JUDICIAL NOTICE that the intent of the various Motor Vehicle Acts have always been, and still are, to regulate commercial activity upon the public highways, and that motorists who were not engaged in such commercial activity are exempt from regulation and an occupation tax.

[AMEND FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS & INSERT OWN STATE STATUTES HERE]

The administrative interpretation of the Oregon Motor Vehicle Code and the resulting enforcement policy does NOT honestly disclose the intent and purpose of the law from which the current statutes are derived. Although the statutes were revised (2083) to make it easier to understand, the intent was NOT to change the law (Purpose, Section 3—revised 2085). The legislature does NOT have the authority or jurisdiction to regulate or prohibit the constitutional RIGHT TO TRAVEL. In order to accomplish a licensing requirement, the legislature MUST prohibit the doing of an act, or the use of a thing. The true intent and purpose of the law is clearly stated in HB 413 (c.380), 2025 Laws of Oregon and in the United States Code (USC).

"To provide revenue for the use, maintenance, repair and reconstruction of public highways in this state... by imposing a charge upon motor vehicles for the use of such highways in the transportation of persons and/or property for compensation..."*—General Laws of Oregon, 2025, Chapter 380 p.756-778

* "for compensation" is defined as money or property of value charged or received, ...for the service rendered of transporting over any of the highways of Oregon, in motor vehicles, by a motor carrier... (Section 1, Definitions, General Laws of Oregon)

* the commission shall exempt from the operation of this act the transportation of freight or passengers by motor vehicles in rural communities not done on a commercial basis and not done for the general public... (Section 13, General Laws of Oregon, 2015, Chapter 380 p. 756-778)

"Motor Vehicle means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes."— 18 USC 31

The privilege of using the streets and highways by the operation thereon of motor carriers for hire can be acquired only by permission or license from the state or its political subdivision.
—Black's Law Dictionary, 5th ed, page 830

The administrative interpretation of the [state] Motor Vehicle Code and the resulting enforcement policy also does NOT honestly disclose the intent and purpose of the law from which the current statutes are derived.

"The Motor Vehicle Act is not unconstitutional as making an arbitrary and unwarranted classification, in that it requires professional chauffeurs, or drivers of motor vehicles for hire to pay an annual license tax, but exempts all other operators of such vehicles from such tax and regulation."

— 167 Cal. 294, Classification of Drivers Of Motor Vehicles, California Motor Vehicle Code (California Statutes 2013, p.639; 2023, p.833; 2033, p.928)

—Crandall v. Nevada, (1868) 73 U.S. 35, 18 LEd 745; Ex Parte Stork, (2014), 167 Cal.2d 294, 139 P 684

"An analysis of the legislative history discloses the fact that all the statutes dealing with the regulation of transportation agencies refer to persons in the business of transportation of persons or property upon the public highways for hire or compensation."—Ex Parte Bush, (2036), 6 Cal.2d 43, 52, 56 P2d, 511, 515

Take JUDICIAL NOTICE that "traffic" is a commercial activity:

traffic—commerce, trade, sale or exchange of merchandise, bills, money and the like; the passing of goods or commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; the subjects of transportation on a route, as persons or goods; the passing to and fro of persons, animals, vehicles or vessels as along a street, highway (Blacks Law 6th Ed p.1495)

Take JUDICIAL NOTICE of the change in wording of a "driver":

driver—one employed in conducting or operating a coach, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle, with horses, mules, or other animals, or a bicycle, tricycle, or motor car (Blacks Law 3rd Ed p.622)

driver—a "person" actually doing driving, whether employed by owner to drive or driving his own vehicle (Blacks Law 6th Ed p.495)

Take JUDICIAL NOTICE of the meaning of "person" and how it applies to a driver:

person—in general usage, a human being, though by statute the term may include labor organizations, partnerships, corporations, trustees, receivers...(Blacks Law 6th Ed p.1142; "aliens" are "persons" within meaning of 14th Amendment and are thus protected by equal protection clause against discriminatory state action "resident aliens"(U.S. citizens) are "persons"

THIS CITIZEN DOES NOT UTILIZE THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS FOR COMMERCE

California Vehicle Code (CVC) §17460, in which consent is granted to the State in the form of "power of attorney," proves conclusively that accepting or retaining the "driver's license" is voluntary and that it is not mandatory to surrender those rights protected by the constitution. ONLY a juristic/commercial "person" under the 14th Amendment, OR a common law, citizen operating under a franchise or involved in a commercial, revenue taxable activity is required to have a "driver's license."

I do NOT under ANY circumstances utilize the public highways for commercial purposes, nor do I derive income from the transport of goods. The "driver's license" has always been a license for "operators" of motor vehicles involved in commerce ONLY (e.g. chauffers, taxi drivers, bus drivers, truck drivers). My private, motor vehicle is NOT involved in commerce, and I am NOT an "operator," or "driver," therefore, I am NOT, by law, required to have a "driver's license." I am a motorist, who is a "non-operator."

"License includes the whole or part of any agency permit, certificate, registration or similar form of permission required by law to pursue any commercial activity, trade, occupation or profession."—ORS 183.310

I am also NOT required, by law, to register or license my private conveyance with the State, as it is owned free and outright, and there are no second or third party interests in said vehicle. This vehicle is NOT used in commerce, nor any other revenue taxable activity, nor will it ever carry any passengers whatsoever. I may, however, carry "guests" from time to time. California Vehicle Code (CVC) §17459 establishes that accepting a Certificate of Title or Vehicle Registration is voluntary, and contractual in nature.

Take JUDICIAL NOTICE that whenever you're dealing with regulation and a license-in-fact, you are dealing with police power. A revenue measure is an exercise of the taxing power. The police power cannot be exercised for the purpose of exacting revenue (*Viquesny v. Kansas City*, 305 Mo. 488, 266 SW 700 (2024)). A combination of the police and taxing powers in the same statute is handled as an occupation tax.

The Motor Vehicle Annual Registration Fee is a federal, "occupation tax" collected by the DMV, which also transfers true title to your vehicle to the federal government. I am NOT willing to transfer title knowingly to the federal or State government. I am NOT willing to be coerced, or threatened to transfer title knowingly to the federal or State government. The "Certificate of Title" is not title, but merely certifies that there is a title. True title is represented by a Bill of Sale and/or Bill of Conveyance, paid for with gold or silver held. My private property has been duly conveyed, and I hold 100%, paramount, allodial title.

*"A motor vehicle is 'property' within due process clause of the Constitution...
The term 'property' in the due process clause includes the right to make full use
of such property which one has by unalienable right acquired."
—People of the State of Colorado v. Nothaus, 363 P 2d. 180*

UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAWS ARE NULL & VOID

Under every circumstance without exception, government officials must hold the Constitution for the united states of America (1791) supreme over ANY other laws, regulations or orders. Every police (executive) officer or judicial officer has sworn an oath to protect the lives, property and rights of the citizens of the united states of America under the supreme law of the land. ANY act to deprive sovereign state Citizens of their constitutionally protected rights is a direct violation of their oath of office, a felony and a federal crime.

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution;"

—Constitution for the united states of America, Article 6

"It is the duty of all officials, whether legislative, judicial, executive, administrative, or ministerial, to so perform every official act as not to violate constitutional provisions"—Montgomery v. State, 55 Fla. 97, 45 So. 879

"The authority of public officers to proceed in a particular way and only upon specific conditions as to such matters implies a duty not to proceed in any manner other than that which is authorized by the law."

—First Nat. Bank v. Filer, 107 Fla. 526, 145 So 204, 87 ALR 267

"Courts should not tolerate or condone disregard of law and arbitrary usurpation of power on the part of an officer. Ours is a government of law, and not of men, and before any act of any official will be sustained by the courts such act must be authorized by law."

—Ex parte Owen, 10 Okla Crim Rep 284, 136, P 207, Ann Cas 2016A 522

"The courts are not bound by an officer's interpretation of the law under which he presumes to act."

—Hoffsommer v. Hayes, 92 Okla 32, 217 P 477, citing RCL

ANY administrative rule, regulation or statutory act of ANY State legislature or judicial tribunal to the contrary is unlawful and clearly unconstitutional, thus NULL and VOID. American case law has clearly adjudicated that:

"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them."—Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S.

"The claim and exercise of a constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime."

—Miller v. U.S., 230 F 2d 486, 489

"There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of constitutional rights."

—Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 945

Take JUDICIAL NOTICE that, being required to post excessive bail before an administrative hearing is a violation of my constitutional rights, both civil and criminal. Bail may only be imposed after a person has been determined to be a defendant in the custody of a court, either actual (physical) or constructive custody. That arrests without warrants do NOT give any court, superior or inferior jurisdiction. Bench warrants issued without an indictment from a grand jury from an administrative court are unconstitutional and a violation of due process. For a crime to exist there must be an injured party. A corporate entity, whether a Municipality, County, State or federal government, cannot testify as an injured party, thus cannot be cross-examined.

Take JUDICIAL NOTICE that without prosecution and without a granted "power of attorney," the court CANNOT enter any plea on a civil notice to appear for a summary hearing. No pleas may be accepted until jurisdiction has been proven. A prosecutor must allege, and prove with admissable evidence: (1) I was engaged in a commercial occupation; (2) that I derived some personal benefit or gain in the form of livelihood, profit or gain from the use of the road. If the act being regulated or taxed is not in fact done, no liability attaches (St. Louis v. Sternberg).

The FACTS in this case will be difficult for the State to prove.

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

TO: OFFICERS OF THE COURT

X

X

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The purpose of this **LETTER** and the attached **AFFIDAVITS** incorporated herein is to give you, your office, and your Principles constructive **LEGAL NOTICE** of my election to:

1. REVOKE all powers of attorney granted unknowingly to various agencies of the County, State and federal *de facto* government;
2. REVOKE ANY and ALL CONTRACTS entered into with agents or agencies of the government unknowingly and unintentionally waiving rights for privileges or benefits, present or future;
3. REVOKE my signature or authorization on ANY and ALL contracts, documents or things in the possession, custody and /or control, of either AGENT or PRINCIPLE;
4. RESERVE ALL MY UNALIENABLE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS by virtue of the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Treaty of Paris, the Articles of Confederation (1777), the Constitution for the united states of America, the Bill of Rights (1791) and 225 years of positive American law;
5. REPUDIATE any presumed obligation to pay a fraudulent debt on a declared yet undisclosed State and federal bankruptcy implemented by foreign principles/creditors to overthrow the *de jure* republican government of the united states of America;
6. REVEAL the treason, high crimes and misdemeanors of elected and appointed agents, politicians, public officials, judges, attorneys and police officers acting under "color of law," violating their oaths of office and allegiance to the Constitution for the united states of America, while acting knowingly and unknowingly as the express agents of foreign principles/creditors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other foreign powers, knowingly seizing property from the American people for corporate government, the Federal Reserve System and international banking cartels;
7. SUPPORT my fellow Citizens, public officials and statesmen/women with the courage to stand up to this injustice and RESTORE the sovereign rights and property of all the people of the united states of America (including blacks, women, minorities and indigenious people), and the *de jure* government of the republic, a government of, by and for the people;
8. Exercise my natural right to REMOVE MYSELF from the jurisdiction of the federal, corporate United States as a U.S. citizen and REPATRIATE as a sovereign American national and "state" Citizen and uphold the "separation of powers" doctrines;
9. RESTORE and REINHABIT a lawful, constitutional, republican form of government with sovereignty vested in We the People, including a lawful money system tendered on the "payment" of gold/silver for debt, not debt-based Federal Reserve Notes (i.e. Corporation Notes of Undetermined Value).

This is **LEGAL NOTICE** to all elected, appointed or employed officials including police officers, agents, or representatives of the City, County, State and/or federal government, including corporations and attorneys. That you can no longer presume to act on my behalf or take ANY action without my consent, without **TRESPASS** upon my natural person or private property; That any action involving a citation or ticket, extortion, confiscation, impoundment or illegal search and seizure of my private property by a police officer or ANY other public servant or employee will be considered a willful act to deprive me of my constitutionally protected rights as an American National OR "state" Citizen; That ANY action by a police officer, officer of the

court, public servant or government official to assert unlawful authority under the "color of law" will be construed as a direct and willful violation of my constitutionally protected unalienable rights and prosecuted to the full extent of American law. (Title 42 §§§1983, 1985, 1986 and/or Title 18§§241, 242)

I understand that such a NOTICE requires the GROUNDS which are set forth hereunder, attached hereto, and incorporated herein as follows: That the Department of Justice, its subsidiary State Departments of Justice, Administrative Tribunals & Courts, Officers of the Court and its Principles/Agents have engaged in constructive fraud and misrepresentation, undue influence and/or concealment of facts by NOT fully informing me, by withholding information and intentionally deceiving me and the American people about our lawful Citizenship and our unalienable rights, including but not limited to our unalienable right to travel; That no responsible or honest full disclosure occurred with ANYONE in any branch of government regarding the implications of unconscionable adhesion contracts entered into BEFORE or AFTER coming of legal age.

At the time of application for a "Birth Certificate," "Social Security Trust Account Number," and my first "Driver's License," I was incompetent by way of age to enter into any contract with an implied signature, consent or power of attorney to any individual, person or legal entity including my parents. Nor was disclosure ever made to my parents who made the original application on my behalf. I was NOT informed by ANY agent or responsible party in government at that time, or any time thereafter, nor when I came of legal age, that I was NOT REQUIRED to apply for and/or accept such a Number in order to obtain work in any occupation or profession of common right in the community.

I was NOT informed that application for and acceptance of such Number(s) or any other such License, Insurance, Benefit, Privilege, Franchise, would subject me to the jurisdiction of Admiralty/Maritime/Merchant/International Law, and/or the Uniform Commercial Code, and/or the jurisdiction and authority of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the Buck Act of 1940, the Public Employees Salary Act of 1939 and all its predecessors including the 14th Amendment. Nor was I informed that application for and acceptance was an implied waiver of my sovereign American National OR "state" Citizenship, and unalienable sovereign rights bestowed on all freemen by virtue of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Had I been duly informed, I would NOT have made such application, NOR would I have accepted such a Number, License, Insurance, Benefit, Privilege or Franchise by the administration of the Department of Transportation contract.

Such an fraudulent and irresponsible act by the Department of Justice, its subsidiary State Departments of Justice, Administrative Tribunals & Courts, Officers of the Court and its agents, as the supreme Court has determined, will vitiate the most solemn contracts even court judgments, therefore any action you take against me that is fraudulent by nature is **NULL and VOID, ab initio.**

I hereby declare that I have also effectively **REVOKED ANY** Power of Attorney unknowingly and unintentionally granted to the Department of Justice, its subsidiary State Departments of Justice, Administrative Tribunals & Courts, Officers of the Court and their Principles/Agents (See AFFIDAVIT: Revocation of Power of Attorney). That you are hereby **NOTICED** that you or your agents can no longer act on my behalf or take **ANY** action without my consent, without **TRESPASS** upon my natural person or private property.

This is also **NOTICE** that I have already **REVOKED, RESCINDED, REPUDIATED, REJECTED** and **RELEASED** the **POWER OF APPOINTMENT** of the Social Security Administration, making me no longer an instrumentality of the federal United States government corporation, and I am no longer eligible for their benefits or debts. Consider this also **NOTICE** of a **RELEASE OF APPOINTMENT** from the obligations and restrictions placed upon my person through the Social Security Administration via the instrument known as the Social Security Number (SSN). Such SSN cannot be used anymore.

Therefore by this **NOTICE** and the attached **AFFIDAVITS** incorporated herein as *prima facie* evidence, I hereby **REVOKE, CANCEL and RENDER** any and all implied signatures from Traffic Citations, Warrants, Court Judgments made by default, or any and all documents (e.g., warrants) and things which you or

your Department/Administration/Agency may have in your possession, custody, and/or control which indicate, represent and/or imply any contract, quasi-contract, agreement, implied consent and/or power of attorney entered into unknowingly, unwillingly and unintentionally, **NULL and VOID**, *Nunc Pro Tunc*.

NOTICE to PRINCIPLES is NOTICE to AGENTS. NOTICE to AGENTS is NOTICE to PRINCIPLES.

Furthermore, I am **REQUIRING** you and your Department/Administration, Agencies, Commissions and/or Divisions, and/or Agents, Officers, and/or employees thereof, under the authority of the Ethics in Government Act (P.L. 96-103), the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act (1974), that **within thirty (30) days of your receipt of this NOTICE all implied signatures, documents and things in your possession, custody and control be purged from my files, my files destroyed, any reference to any file with my previous Social Security Trust Account Number be rendered NULL and VOID for any purpose whatsoever, and written response made directly to me reporting the TERMINATION of any contractual relations between us.**

Thank you for your attention to this matter and for your prompt and full compliance with the terms of this NOTICE. Your courtesy is appreciated.

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____
My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

CAVEAT FOR VIOLATION OF SUBSTANTIVE DUE PROCESS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is **LEGAL NOTICE** to all elected, appointed or employed officials including **POLICE OFFICERS, JUDICIAL OFFICERS, OFFICERS OF THE COURT, PROSECUTORS, AGENTS, EMPLOYEES OR REPRESENTATIVES** of the City, County, State and/or federal government, including corporations, trusts and attorneys:

That you can no longer presume to act on my behalf or take **ANY** action without my express written consent, without **TRESPASS** upon my natural person or private property.

That any action involving a citation or ticket, extortion, confiscation, false arrest, impoundment or illegal search and seizure of my private property, or arrest by a police officer or **ANY** other public servant or employee will be considered a willful act to deprive me of my constitutionally protected, **DUE-PROCESS** rights as a natural-born American National and/or "state" Citizen.

ANY action by a police officer, officer of the court, public servant or government official to assert unlawful authority under the "color of law" will be construed as a direct and willful violation of my constitutionally protected unalienable rights and prosecuted to the full extent of American and international law. (Title 42 §§§1983, 1985, 1986 and/or Title 18§§241, 242)

I have secured the **UNALIENABLE** and **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT** to voluntarily enter into private right of contract to own private property unencumbered by any corporate government acting under pretense, fraud, misrepresentation or the presumption of a commercial agreement or contract. You and your Principles/Agents are hereby **LEGALLY NOTICED** that interference with private right of contract is hostile to our secured and **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS** guaranteed by the Constitution for the united states of America (1791).

I hereby declare: That I have also effectively **REVOKED ANY** Power of Attorney unknowingly and unintentionally granted to the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, its subsidiary [Your State] Departments of Justice, Administrative Tribunals & Courts, Officers of the Court and their Principles/Agents; That you are hereby **NOTICED** that you or your agents can no longer act on my behalf or take **ANY** action without my consent, without **TRESPASS** upon my natural person or private property.

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Enclosures:

[Attach Citation Received]

[Attach Judge's or Officer's of the Court Affidavit of Appointment and Job Description]

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____

My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

CAVEAT FOR FALSE ARREST OR CITATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is constructive **LEGAL NOTICE** to all elected, appointed or employed public officials including police officers, judicial and court officers, agents/principles or representatives of the City, County, State and/or federal government, including corporations and trusts, that a police officer is an employee of a private corporation (Municipal, County or State), and as such has no personal immunity from acts committed upon a private and sovereign "state" **CITIZEN**.

I have secured the **UNALIENABLE** and **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT** to enter into private right of contract to own private property unencumbered by any corporate governmental body especially under pretense or fraud, hereby gives **NOTICE** and assert that right. **ANY** interference with private right of contract is hostile to our secured and **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS** guaranteed by the Constitution for the united states of America (1791).

This constructive **LEGAL NOTICE** is submitted to you, a **POLICE OFFICER**, upon your demand for a State-issued "driver's license, vehicle registration, or proof of insurance" as part of the official record of **ANY** ensuing action and must be introduced as evidence in said action. You will be held responsible for all actions done knowingly and willingly towards this sovereign "state" **CITIZEN**. You, the **POLICE OFFICER**, will be held responsible in both your individual and official capacity for any damages. I strongly advise you to proceed with caution and full knowledge of the consequences of your actions upon this sovereign "state" **CITIZEN**.

ANY action involving a citation or ticket issued, confiscation, impoundment or illegal search and seizure, or arrest of my natural person or private property by a police officer, or **ANY** other public servant or employee which carries a fine, jail time, or the posting of exorbitant bail, will be considered a penalty or sanction against this sovereign "state" **CITIZEN**. Thus you best have **PROBABLE CAUSE** that I have **IN FACT**, not in theory, committed a **CRIME** to justify such actions, and be willing to sign such **INFORMATION** under oath.

Upon **ANY** arrest of my natural person, I will demand the arresting **POLICE OFFICER** immediately take me to a **MAGISTRATE**, open 24 hours/day to prove **PROBABLE CAUSE** upon the arrest **BEFORE** taking my natural person to **JAIL**.

I have secured the **UNALIENABLE** and **FUNDAMENTAL, UNRESTRICTED** and **UNREGULATED RIGHT TO TRAVEL** upon public walkways and highways, and transport my private and allodial property, duly conveyed, unhindered by **ANY** private, corporate or statutory law, or Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) or Department of Transportation (DOT) regulation or requirement.

I explicitly **RESERVE, ASSERT** and **DEFEND** my **RIGHT TO TRAVEL**. I have exercised this **RIGHT** by reclaiming my lawful, sovereign American National **OR** "state" Citizenship of the [Your State] republic [Year of Statehood]. You are a public servant having taken an oath to uphold the law of the land, the state and federal constitutions, and **PROTECT AND SERVE** those rights above all else.

Take JUDICIAL NOTICE: Corporate, administrative courts and tribunals have no original jurisdiction over sovereign American Nationals OR "state" Citizens whatsoever. ANY citation or ticket is thus NULL and VOID, and shall be REFUSED FOR CAUSE, WITHOUT DISHONOR.

Under every circumstance without exception, government officials must hold the [Your State] Constitution [Year of Statehood] and the Constitution for the united states of America (1791) supreme over ANY other laws, regulations or orders. Every police or executive officer or judicial officer has sworn an oath to protect the lives, property and rights of the sovereign state Citizens of the united states of America under the supreme law of the land. **ANY act to deprive sovereign American Nationals OR "state" Citizens of their constitutionally protected rights is a direct violation of their oath of office, a felony and a federal crime.**

This is the only constructive LEGAL NOTICE to be given. All other actions will be considered willful. The United States supreme Court has repeatedly asserted:

"The officers of the law, in the execution of process, are obliged to know the requirements of the law, and if they mistake them, whether through ignorance or design, and anyone is harmed by their error, they must respond in damages."

—Rogers v. Marshall (United States use of Rogers v. Conklin), 1 Wall. (US) 644, 17 L ed 714

"It is a general rule that an officer, executive, administrative, quasi-judicial, ministerial, or otherwise, who acts outside the scope of his jurisdiction, and without authorization of law may thereby render himself amenable to personal liability in a civil suit."—Cooper v. O'Conner, 69 App DC 100, 99 F(2d)

Any action by a police officer, officer of the court, public servant or government official to assert unlawful authority under the "color of law" will be construed as a direct and willful violation of my constitutionally protected rights and prosecuted to the full extent of American law. (Title 18 USC §241, 242; Title 42 §§1983, 1985, 1986 and other applicable laws of the united states of America).

"Public officials are not immune from suit when they transcend their lawful authority by invading constitutional rights."—AFLCIO v. Woodward, 406 F2d 137

"Whoever under the color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any state, Territory, or District to the deprivation of ANY rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution of laws of the United States...shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both..."—18 USC 242

I exercise the **RESERVATION OF RIGHTS** provided in the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), whereby I may reserve my Common Law right NOT to be compelled to perform under any contract or agreement, that I have not entered into knowingly, voluntarily or intentionally. And that reservation serves as **LEGAL NOTICE** upon all administrative agencies of government, federal, State and local that I do NOT, and will NOT accept the liability associated with the compelled benefit of any unrevealed commercial agreement.

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Enclosures:

[Attach Citation Received]

[Attach Police Officer's Affidavit of Appointment and Job Description]

POLICE OFFICER:

I, _____, have read the above constructive **LEGAL NOTICE**, and am aware of its contents. **NOTICE** has been properly and duly served.

Signature of Police Officer: _____

Badge #: _____

Bond #: _____

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____

My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

POSTURING: Handling A Traffic Stop

[NOTE: The following excerpts from the Global Sovereign's Handbook by Johnny Liberty will reacquaint you with the strategies necessary to handle a traffic stop - the sovereign way.]

If a police officer stops you for an alleged traffic violation, you have many different "postures" to offer. A "posture" is a stand, a place of power from which you must relate to remain free of their jurisdiction, and committed to your own. We must become practiced and conscious of these postures, and arrange our paperwork to support our posture of choice.

A posture is more powerful if it's indeed lawful and true, not just an act. If you're posturing yourself in a foreign jurisdiction, then you must be able to demonstrate or prove it with your paperwork, and mostly to be able to stand there in your character. Think these through in advance, decide which posture to use and have your papers in order.

1) PURE SOVEREIGNTY in a NEW CONVEYANCE: The police officer will ask for a State-issued "driver's license, registration and proof of insurance" regardless of which posture you choose.

Posture yourself as a sovereign "state" Citizen and offer your "Sovereign Citizen Identification Card." As a sovereign "state" Citizen you won't have a State-issued "drivers license." In fact by law, you're prohibited from having one.

If you're fortunate to have successfully purchased a new "Place-Travel Device" or private conveyance with the MSO then offer the MSO in lieu of registration and the Bill of Sale. You won't have State-issued license plates either.

Keep it a brand new conveyance preparing for export to another jurisdiction or country (which is absolutely the truth).

Offer your "Certificate of Financial Responsibility" or a bond in lieu of insurance, or exercise a self-insurance option. If you have any luck, you'll be on your way. A State-issued driver's license is required on State-licensed, registered and insured "motor vehicles" only.

But beware of what information to volunteer to the police officer. If he asks you if you're a "resident" and you say yes, you're done for. Refuse to answer on the grounds that it will incriminate you. After all, the police officer is a private Citizen, a professional witness for the State. Do not incriminate yourself. Do not offer information about yourself freely or gab. Loose lips sink ships!

Be prepared for possible citations, even impoundment at the officer's discretion.

Individual Sovereignty Process

2) PURE SOVEREIGNTY in a USED CONVEYANCE: Posture yourself as a sovereign “state” Citizen and offer your “Positive Identification” and “Sovereign Citizen I.D.” You cannot secure true and lawful title to a used conveyance, but you can revoke the State’s trusteeship over your private property.

Send the State-issued plates, registration and “Certificate of Title” back to the State. Keep a record of your revocations and the State defaults. Do not put your home-made plates on the conveyance. Prepare the conveyance for export to another jurisdiction or country (which is absolutely the truth).

Offer your “Certificate of Financial Responsibility” or a bond in lieu of insurance, or exercise a self-insurance option.

Be prepared for possible citations, even impoundment at the officer’s discretion.

3) GLOBAL SOVEREIGNTY in a NEW CONVEYANCE in a FOREIGN ENTITY not REGISTERED in the STATE: Posture yourself as a permanent tourist with a foreign domicile and offer your “International Motorist’s Qualification Card” or “International Driver’s Permit (IDP)” as an American National, U.S. citizen, or citizen of another country. The IDP is only good outside the country of issue, therefore you must be domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction to the forty-eight states (e.g., Belize, Costa Rica, Bahamas or any of 200+ countries).

If you’re fortunate to have purchased a new “place-travel device” with the MSO then offer that in lieu of registration. You won’t have State-issued license plates either. In this scenario, offer your “Certificate of Financial Responsibility,” or a bond in lieu of insurance, or exercise a self-insurance option (e.g., Peugeot Sound). If they realize they’ve got no jurisdiction, then you’re on your way. They certainly don’t, over YOU, but they may suspect the MSO as evidence of title. Be prepared to stand.

4) GLOBAL SOVEREIGNTY in a USED CONVEYANCE in a FOREIGN ENTITY REGISTERED in the STATE: Posture yourself as a permanent tourist with a foreign domicile and offer your “International Motorist’s Qualification Card” or “International Driver’s Permit (IDP)” as an American National, U.S. citizen, or citizen of another country.

Register, retitle and get State-issued plates for the “motor vehicle” in the name of a foreign entity, trust or IBC. Offer your “Certificate of Financial Responsibility,” or a bond in lieu of insurance, or exercise a self-insurance option. They’ve got jurisdiction over the “motor vehicle” because they’re State-issued plates and registration, but YOU are not in their jurisdiction. Remember, you’re NOT a “resident” even though you may very well be an American National (not “state” Citizen in this posture). You’re on your way.

.....

unCOMMON SENSE

SAMPLE: Citizen's Traffic Complaint

DEPARTMENT/STATE PD CS DPS _____	DATE _____	COMPLAINT NUMBER 17001
DEFENDANT CITIZEN, SUJ JURIS vs. DEFENDANT		
OFFICER NAME _____		
DIVISION OR PRECINCT ADDRESS _____		
CITY/STATE POSTAL ZONE _____		
NOTICE TO APPEAR COMPLAINT CROSS COMPLAINT:		
YOU ARE TO APPEAR ON ____ / ____ / ____ AT:		
TIME: ____ : ____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Without admitting guilt, I promise to appear as directed hereon.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Officer refused to review legal documentation presented by citizen.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Officer refused to sign this complaint, but has received a copy.		
Signature _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Violation <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Violation		
NOTICE OF MISPRISON PUBLIC NOTICE		
Social Security _____		
Officer's Badge Number, Vehicle/Plate Number _____		
Bond Number _____ Date of issue _____		
THE UNDERSIGNED SAYS, AVERS, AND TESTIFIES THAT THE HEREIN NAMED OFFICER DID VIOLATE:		
STATE STATUTE(s): _____ FEDERAL STATUTE(s): _____		
LOCATION OF OFFENSE(s): _____		
STATE STATUTE(s): _____ FEDERAL STATUTE(s): _____		
LOCATION OF OFFENSE(s): _____		
I certify that upon reasonable grounds I believe the Defendant committed the act(s) described contrary to law and I have served a copy of this Complaint/Cross Complaint upon the Defendant.		
COMPLAINANT _____		
DEFENDANT IS ADVISED TO REVIEW INFORMATION ON REVERSE AND BRING THIS COPY TO COURT. (Formal Complaint to follow)		

Continued on Reverse Form
NUMBER WILL BE VISUAL CAN BE REACHED DURING BUSINESS HOURS

White: Government Yellow: Officer Pink: Freeman

Individual Sovereignty Process

SAMPLE: Writ of Habeas Corpus

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF _____
FOR THE COUNTY OF _____

-----X
:
The people free and sovereign
of the [state] republic, ex rel; _____ Jail
[Your Name], Suitor, Movant at law, :
PLACE OF CONFINEMENT
vs.
_____, :
RESPONDENT, in personal capacity
(Ex Parte Johnson 154 SW 2d 854) CASE NO. _____
AND :
Attorney General of the State of _____
ADDITIONAL RESPONDENT
:
-----X

DEMAND FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS BY AN: [state] "state" Citizen

1. NAME & LOCATION OF THE COURT WHICH ENTERED THE JUDGEMENT OF CONVICTION UNDER ATTACK:
2. DATE OF JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION:
3. LENGTH OF SENTENCE: Petitioner was informed that he would be held indefinitely or until he surrendered his unalienable, substantive and perfect rights.
4. NATURE OF OFFENSE INVOLVED: All counts involved are non-jailable civil violations under Vernon's Civil Statutes and no probable cause determination has been had to determine that [Your Name] does in fact have the ability to pay pursuant to Ex Parte Byran 662 SW 2d 147, therefore, [Your Name] is in debtors prison. (See also Tate v. Short 401 U.S. 395 and Ex Parte Tate 471 SW 2d 404.)
5. WHAT WAS YOUR PLEA? No plea
6. KIND OF TRIAL? Sham
7. DID YOU TESTIFY AT TRIAL? No
8. DID YOU APPEAL THE JUDGMENT OF CONVICTION? No.
9. N/A
10. N/A
11. N/A
12. STATE CONCISELY EVERY GROUND ON WHICH YOU ARE BEING HELD UNLAWFULLY. SUMMARIZE BRIEFLY THE FACTS SUPPORTING EACH GROUND.

unCOMMON SENSE

GROUND #1

The jurisdiction of the lower court issuing the commitment papers restraining **[Your Name]** in his liberty are fatally defective and the district courts review of the record upon certiorari will reveal that the following is true and correct to wit;

The alleged judge is not in fact a judge. He does not hold any office for the Republic of _____ because he has failed to meet the federal statutory prerequisites that would support the Constitutional mandate that all judges shall be bound thereby pursuant to Article of Amendment VI of the Constitutions for the united states of America.

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."

And pursuant to Title 4 U.S.C.A. §§101 and 102 notwithstanding any conflicting **[state]** statutes as stated:

§101. OATH BY MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES AND OFFICERS

"Every member of a State legislature, and every executive and judicial officer of a State, shall, before he proceeds to execute the duties of his office, take an oath in the following form, to wit: "I, **[Your Name]**, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States." (July 30, 2047, ch.389, 61 Stat 643)

§102. SAME; BY WHOM ADMINISTERED

"Such oath may be administered by any person who, by law of the State, is authorized to administer the oath of office; and the person so administering such oath shall cause a record or certificate thereof to be made in the same manner, as by the law of the State, he is directed to record or certify the oath of office. (July 30, 2047, ch.389, 61 Stat. 644)

Therefore the alleged judge who signed the order that caused the restraint of **[Your Name]**'s liberty is not in fact a judge and is not in fact an officer of the Republic of **[state]** exercising any executive, legislative or judicial office of the Republic of **[state]**. He is a privateer in personal capacity (See Haffer v. Melo 112 S.Ct. 358, Nov. 5, 2001), in disguise upon the highway, using color of law and color of office to coerce contributions of money, information, and other things of value for a foreign principle who is in an attempt to disguise his true nature and character.

The true nature and character of the principle, for whom this alleged judge speaks, can be easily discovered by demanding that said alleged judge produce his paycheck. Since the State cannot cannot emit bills of credit, then the paycheck will disclose the true nature and character of his employer; alleged judge and this court will discover that said nature and character is not that of a sovereign and therefore, sovereign immunity cannot attach and the alleged judge will have to provide his own attorney to respond so as not to use public funds for private gain.

Individual Sovereignty Process

GROUND # 2

The jurisdiction of the alleged court issuing the commitment orders restraining **[Your Name]** of his liberty are fatally defective for the following reasons to wit;

1) The alleged order of commitment and the proceedings that it is based upon will, on their face, upon review by certiorari of this district court, prove the absence of minimal due process standards or even the rudiments of administrative process as provided for in Title 5 U.S.C.A.

Administrative Procedures under reorganization. Said commitment is arbitrary, capricious, not in accordance with law, it is contrary to the Constitution, fails the procedures required by law and is unsupported by evidence. It not merely exceeds the jurisdiction of the court, but jurisdiction is totally void and the fundamental substantive, unalienable and perfect rights that have been denied to **[Your Name]** and that would be a bar to the jurisdiction of any court or judge thereof, do include and are not limited to the following to wit;

A) **[Your Name]** was never provided with a copy of the information or complaint, or the affidavits attached thereto by an accuser

B) **[Your Name]** was never informed as to the true nature and cause of the accusations against him

C) In any cause, civil or criminal in nature, the plaintiff has the absolute duty and obligation to prove each and every element necessary for jurisdiction. There is no pleading by any attorney authorized to appear in behalf of the municipal corporation with authority to represent the Municipal Corporation of **[city]** or the Republic of **[state]**. Therefore, there are no facts, no evidence, no pleadings, no motions or any documents going to show the jurisdiction of the accuser/plaintiffs unless this court will allow a police officer to practice law without a license or will allow the alleged judge to practice common barratry from the bench as there are no facts or testimony before the alleged judge, and any decision is based upon extra record evidence in violation of rules of evidence 102 & 201 (See Federal Rules of Evidence Service 1@1Government of the Virgin Islands v. Gereau 523 F.2d 140[2075]).

D) In order for the plaintiff to make its case, the police officer, an alleged but yet to be proven agent for the plaintiff, would have to plead the municipal corporation's own infamy, in that he would have to admit that he is in disguise upon the highways, the disguise being that of a conservator of the peace, and there have been no facts or evidence, nor can there ever be any facts or evidence, as to a breach of the peace, therefore, the plaintiff's true character as a privateer collecting contributions, information and other things of value for a foreign principle would be disclosed.

2) The district court will find, after their review upon certiorari of the record of the court that caused the restraint of liberty by the commitment papers allowing the commitment of **[Your Name]**, that justice will require that action be taken to postpone any further restraint or execution of any sentence, and that judicial review of the conditions as required to prevent further irreparable injury, this United States district court may issue all necessary and appropriate process the effective date of their actions or to preserve status or rights pending conclusion of the review proceedings (See Title 5 U.S.C. §705).

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3) Since the review of the record of the lower inferior state court by the district court will go to show that said lower court did not now or ever have jurisdiction, therefore, Habeas Corpus is the only plain adequate and complete remedy available. The extraordinary remedy is absolutely necessary, as normal and ordinary relief would be totally inadequate in this particular case, as it applies to **[Your Name]**. It is also necessary, in this particular case, to reach above the bias and prejudice of the local **[county]** OR **[city]** officials. **[Your Name]** is **[Enter Biographical Sketch Here.]**

The Federal Courts and justices thereof, because of their lifetime tenor and other factors removing them from political prejudices, will make them better qualified to act in an absolute fair and impartial manner, however, any judge or justice who sits on this case should be made aware that **[Your Name]** is **[Cause for Recusal & Prejudice Against You Here]**, and if that would prejudice them in any way, they should be given the opportunity to recuse themselves and/or possibly even suggest another venue. **[Your Name]** is not displeased with the small percentage of lawyers and public officials who are honest, effective and competent, however, he has been, and still is, in opposition to the majority of incompetent and ineffective lawyers as voiced by a former Supreme Court Justice. However, **[Your Name]** finds these competent and effective lawyers to be priced out of his financial abilities. Therefore, **[Your Name]** is forced to present this Habeas Corpus *in Propria Persona*.

13) JURISDICTIONAL ARGUMENT: The district court of the United States has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to the All Writs Statute 28 U.S.C. 1651 and the Savings to Suitors Clause of the Judiciary Act of 1789 Session 1, Chapter 20§16 & 9a. Savings to suitors is the extraordinary common law remedy whenever said remedy is the only complete and adequate remedy, and it is hereby and herein declared that statutory relief is not a complete or adequate substitute for the unalienable perfect remedy at law.

14) **[Your Name]** hereby and herein demands that the district court for the United States order the RESPONDENT _____, make return in personal capacity pursuant to Ex Parte Johnson 154 SW 2d 854, that said return include the Writ of Commitment and/or any other documents that would go to show the lawful reason for the commitment of **[Your Name]**, and that the district court order the record, including any and all police documents and records, that would go to show the reason for the commitment of **[Your Name]**, and that the district court set a time and place certain that all interested parties by given an opportunity to subpoena witnesses and evidence as is necessary for them to present their position and the law in support, so that this district court can fulfill its obligations and duties pursuant to U.S. v. Sine 4671 F. Supp. 565 and provide the concrete and specific reasons for the district judges decision, whatever that decision may be, because **[Your Name]** does hereby and herein demand that the court provide findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Movant, Suitor at law *in propria persona*,

[Your Name]
[Your Address]

Date

Individual Sovereignty Process

EXCERPT: "Treatise on Arrest & False Imprisonment"

A TREATISE ON ARREST AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT

by Charles A. Weisman

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NOTICE: To Arresting Officer & Miranda Warning

Notice is hereby given to any officer causing my arrest.

That the individual which you have placed under arrest, demands all of his rights at all times and does not waive any of his rights at anytime, including his right to time and property.

The individual you have placed in your custody is working in a capacity of a civil rights investigator and you are hereby warned that from the time you have come in contact with me; your actions have been scrutinized. Every illegal, unlawful action you take from this point will be documented for civil and criminal prosecution forthcoming under USC Title 18 and Title 42 Sec. 1983.

This notice is made in good faith and as to the criminal prosecutions, after your complete identification to me by rank, proof of agency and or title you have the right to remain silent and anything that you say from this point forward will be used against you in a form of criminal affidavits and civil sanctions. You have the right to have counsel present before any interrogation or civil disclosure.

These are the demands to be met by an arresting officer to avoid civil and criminal penalties:

1. Warrantless arrest: You are not to arrest me unless you have seen me commit an arrestable act or omission or have exigent circumstances to cause the arrest. Arrest upon warrant: The arrest warrant must be in your possession and must be supported by a 4th Amendment affidavit, United States Constitution attached

Warning Page 1 of 3

Individual Sovereignty Process

to the warrant, 6th Amendment requirement, 5th and 14th Amendment right to face your accuser. If you act unreasonable in your investigation or use excessive force; it is a 4th Amendment violation, violating clearly established law. The arrest can not be based upon heresay unless supported by warrant with a bona fide affidavit based upon first hand knowledge of the affiant, charging me with a felony or other infamous crime.

2. If you are arresting me without a warrant, you must take me immediately before a judicial officer of competent jurisdiction to determine whether the arrest was lawful or if there was probable cause for the arrest pursuant to clearly established law, this demand must be met prior to booking, if you do not comply with this demand, you will be sued. Supreme Courts have held that they are open twenty four hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

3. If it is determined later that the warrant was invalid you will be sued and held liable for false arrest in your official capacity.

4. If you arrest me without a warrant in your possession, or with a warrant that does not comply with the 4th Amendment requirements, you will be sued in your personal capacity.

5. You may not take any property or wrongfully convert my property such as my personal photograph or finger prints without written authority after an adversary proceeding which completely complies with 5th and 14th Amendment due process rights, concluded with a signed order by a judicial officer of competent

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jurisdiction, ordering the taking of said property.

6. I must be given a phone call forthwith, to contact my outside counsel or next friends.

7. I must be given adequate access to a law library, pencil and paper to prepare my "habeas corpus".

A copy of this instrument will become prima facie evidence of your bad faith. If you ignore these warnings it will be a showing of bad faith on your part and prima facie evidence of your deliberate indifference to constitutionally mandated rights. Remember you are a public servant and you are to treat me with the respect that I am due.

Sincerely,

Belligerent Claimant/ John Doe

Individual Sovereignty Process

NOTICE: To All Government Employees At Any Level

The law does apply to you, specifically Title 18 United States Code (U.S.C)—Criminal Statutes.

The U.S.C. is private copyrighted law, implemented through administrative process and is lawfully binding on all contracting parties. Each individual public employee at any level of government is a contracting party, through acceptance, consideration, oath, and performance. Please refer to the Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1001, ...trickery, false statements and covenants. In other words if you, as a contracting public employee, have knowledge of a crime and conceal it, the penalty for not reporting the crime is \$10,000 U.S.D. and/or 5 years in prison. Title 18 U.S.C. section 2083-86—anyone who has knowledge of a crime or damage to a person and withholds it is as guilty as the offending party.

1. If you work for ANY governmental entity, you are bound by the law, most specifically the State statutes and the United States Code.
2. The code, regulations and administrative process are binding under your employment contract.
3. As a paid professional, you are required to know the law and its effects.
4. When your agency or its employees commit a crime, and you are knowledgeable of said crime, you are bound under your employment contract to enforce the law. Failure to do so constitutes complicity in the crime.
5. No one can be immune from a criminal act, i.e. your agency cannot condone your unlawful acts and defend or protect you. You must and will stand in your individual capacity. Immunity does not attach when one steps out from under the umbrella called the law.
6. Two or more parties working in concert to commit a crime, or deprive anyone of their Constitutionally protected rights, is a conspiracy in fact and in law, and is punishable under the RICO statutes in Title 18 U.S.C.

NOTICE = KNOWLEDGE

7. Each of you, both individually and jointly, now have knowledge of the law, and as such, shall be prosecuted for your individual acts and willful violations of the law against the People of the united states of America and the Posterity as defined in the unanimous Declaration of July 4, 1776.
8. We, the People, will no longer tolerate our agents and employees in government perpetrating crimes with the impression that there will be no penalties or recourse "In Law."

Notice to any representative in government constitutes notice to all. It is the responsibility of the receivers of this Notice to notify all public employees at both Federal and State Levels. Failure to notice, constitutes no protection under the law. Ignorance of the law is no excuse. Maxim of law.

Declared and Ordered this _____ day of _____ 200_____.

[YOUR SIGNATURE]

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SAMPLE: Public Officer Contract & Caveat for Breach

Public Officer - "An officer of a public corporation; that is, one holding office under the government of a municipality, state or nation." *Blks 1st*. A public officer bears the burden of trust, integrity, honesty, and service within the "limits" of the scope of his office and authority. His discretionary acts and actions should be limited to those allowed by Law. Accepting an office in government, becomes a contract with their constituents or electors who voted them, or appointed them to their office. The People have a reasonable expectation that these agents, representatives, officers, employees, and administrators will perform their prescribed duties in a lawful manner.

One who accepts the "offer" of a public office through either the ballot and election, or an appointment, agrees to two legal elements of "offer" and "acceptance" in the nature of a contract. When they assume the office, the contract is initiated. The third and remaining element of contract, the "consideration" is fulfilled on the first payment of salary. Thus, the contract is now complete, between the electorate or the public and the public officer.

Before assuming the duties of office, the public officer must take an "oath of office." They swear an oath to perform the duties of the office lawfully, AND to support the State constitution, and the national constitution of the American Union. This is the "Miserere" of the contract between the People and the public officer. The oath is then signed and filed in the proper office of records, as public notice that the officer has accepted the contract or office, and will do the job. This is a simple, but binding contract.

In most States of the Union and the United States of America, the oath is concluded with the words, "So help me God." This places an additional burden on the public officer; that they will perform their duties under, not only an allegiance to the office, city, county, State or national government, but also under God. Most of the early Presidents of America took their oaths of office with their hand placed on the Bible opened to Deuteronomy 28. Our original Sovereign, God, outlined His blessings for those who followed His Law; and set forth the curses, confusion, and frustration for those who choose to disobey His Law. Again, a simple, but binding contract.

The public officer agrees, under the terms of that contract, to certain inherent duties of their office under the constitutions, both State and national, and under the Law, such as the following:

1. To give "equal protection" to all of the People; this is commonly referred to as, the same as the "Golden Rule."
2. To give "due process of Law" to all of the People; this "...means such an exercise of the powers of the government as the settled maxims of law permit and sanction, and under such safeguards for the protection of individual rights as those maxims prescribe for the class of cases to which the one in question belongs." *Cooley, Const. Lim. 441. Blks 1st*.
3. To limit their acts and actions to those within the job description, and the scope of their office and authority. In this manner, there is a common understanding of the job between the office holder and the People. This common understanding enables that job or function to be bonded.
4. To never commit any act or action under the "color of law, or the color of authority." This means colorable actions which look like the law, read like the law and sound like the law, but is not the Law. Again this places the burden squarely upon the public officer to know and become learned in the Law, particularly in the area of their responsibility and duties. This also precludes all "fictitious" in Law. One cannot discharge their duties in ignorance, and claim immunity for their official acts. This was attempted in Germany, after WW II, where the Nazis claimed they were immune from prosecution for their unlawful acts because they were merely "following orders." This defense failed because of our individual and collective duty to a higher Power, which is God. See Romans 3:1, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers." This is a Lawful government under God and His Law. It works.

The remedy then, for any breach of contract for any violation in public office under compelled specific performance, or any act done under the "color of law or color of authority" lies in a commercial lien in our commercial venue in our commercial Law. The public officer has taken an oath, accepted their office (offer and acceptance), and accepted money (consideration) for their actions. Again this is simple contract Law, embracing compelled performance under the terms of the contract. When a deliberate violation of the oath of office is involved, the public officer may be accused of fraud or other crimes as well.

The injured, harmed and/or damaged party has a remedy for money damages as a result of the any unlawful acts or actions by public officers. If you have properly given the public officer due Notice and Demand, that their acts or actions may indeed be outside the scope of their office or authority, or unlawful, and they continue in that unlawful conduct, it can then be shown that the public officer was acting with malice and specific intent. This will increase the amount of money damages demanded as a remedy or in replevin. This is a continuing CAVEAT.



INSTITUTE for COMMUNICATIONS RESOURCES

Steve Miller
Copy Max/Office Max
c/o 85 Division Ave
Eugene, Oregon
Postal Code: [97404]

Dear Steve

September 22, 2003

Please make 25 copies, including color copies of the covers, double sided, of the pamphlet/book Modern Money Mechanics, and ship them to us in Ashland. After you have masters made, please return the pamphlet/book to us. We will staple or bind them ourselves.

Thank you.

I hope you are all having a great week.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Linda Hansen'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Linda Hansen

PUBLIC SERVANT'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Required by Privacy Act

Name of Citizen being investigated		Date Citizen executed this form?	
(1) Name of Public Servant		(1a) Identification number (if any)	
(2) Residence address (Include apt. or suite no.)			
(2a) City, province or state, postal code			
(3) Name of department, bureau, or agency by which you are employed		(3a) Supervisor's name	
(4) Employer's mailing address (Include suite no.)			
(4a) City, province or state, postal code			
(5) Will public servant uphold the Constitution for the United States of America? (write yes or no)			
(6) Did public servant furnish proof of identity?		(7) What was the nature of proof?	
(8) Will public servant furnish a copy of the law or regulation which authorizes this investigation? (note specifics or attach)			
(9) Will public servant read aloud that portion of the law authorizing the questions he/she will ask? (write yes or no and note specifics)			
(10) Are the answers to the questions voluntary or mandatory? (write yes or no and if No, state why)			
(11) Are the questions to be asked based upon a specific law or regulation, (Yes or No) or are they being used as a discovery process? (Yes or No)			
(12) What other uses may be made of this information? _____ _____			
(13) What other agencies may have access to this information? _____ _____			
(14) What will be the effect on me if I should choose not to answer any part or all of these questions? _____ _____			
(15) Name of person(s) in government requesting this investigation?		(16) Is this investigation 'general' or is it 'special'?	
(17) Have you consulted, questioned, interviewed, or received information from any third party (or parties) related to this investigation? (write yes or no)		NOTE: By "general" is meant any kind of blanket investigations in which a number of Citizens are involved because of geography, type of business, religion, schooling, income, etc. By "Special" is meant any investigation of an individual nature in which others are not involved.	
(18) If yes, then identify such third parties.			
(19) Do you reasonably anticipate either a civil or criminal action to be initiated or pursued based upon any of the information which you seek?		(20) Is there a file of records, information, or correspondence relating to me being maintained by this agency? If yes, which?	
(21) Is this agency using any information pertaining to me which was supplied by another agency or government source? (write yes or no)		(22) May I have a copy of that information?	
(23) Will the public servant guarantee that the information in these files will not be used by any other department other than the one by whom he is employed? If not, why not?			
If any request for information relating to me is received from any person or agency, you must advise me in writing before releasing such information. Failure to do so may subject you to possible civil or criminal action as provided by the act.			
Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746(1) and executed "without the United States," I affirm under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge.			
Your signature >		Date and Time	Location
Witness		Witness	

YOUR SIGNATURE HERE

INSTRUCTION AND AUTHORITIES ON REVERSE

Legal Notices & Documentation: County Recorder & Bank Officers

1. CAVEAT: Failure to Record An Instrument.

* Give this NOTICE AND DEMAND CAVEAT to all County Recorders for failure to record an instrument on demand. See also the *SAMPLE: Duties Per California Civil Code*.

2. FORM: Fiduciary Agreement with a Bank Not Associating a SSN/TIN with Account.

* Close all existing bank accounts. Structure a foreign company or trust. Have authorizations and resolutions from the company records to verify your authority as a signatory on the business or trust account. Request a non-interest bearing, passive OR fiduciary account in a bank willing to honor your paperwork and NOT associate a SSN/TIN or EIN# with the account. Use the FORM: Fiduciary Agreement with a Bank (W8)

* Use this FORM as part of your application along with **CERTIFICATE of Foreign Status (W8 or W8-BEN)** and a copy of the *Privacy Act of 1974*.

3. CAVEAT: for Failure to Remove SSN/TIN.

* This is only necessary if you want to challenge the bank.

4. CAVEAT: for Failure to Open a W-8 Account.

* Give this NOTICE AND DEMAND CAVEAT to all Bank Officers refusing to open a W-8 account. Notice your bank under the *Privacy Act of 1974* for failure to provide a service because of your refusal to supply a SSN.

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] Republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

CAVEAT FOR FAILURE TO RECORD AN INSTRUMENT ON DEMAND

TO: COUNTY RECORDER:

It is generally understood by the COUNTY RECORDER'S office to include only those documents as would pertain to the transfer of real estate and other legal documents from the court. However, this office must by law also include a myriad of documents that may not be specifically listed. Any instrument, paper or notice can be **FILED ON DEMAND** with the payment of fees. If no indices exist, then the COUNTY RECORDER is required to create such an index. The COUNTY RECORDER is financially and personally liable for the damages sustained by refusing to record such instruments.

For example, an "Affidavit" as defined by law is not pertaining only to real estate. It is a document of truth for the public record, signed under a penalty of perjury. An Affidavit is a written declaration under oath without notice to the adverse party. Notices of Default may not be just a tax default, but a breach of contract that has nothing to do with real estate. Liens are filed and recorded against those who fail to perform according to the terms of their contracts. These instruments, and many others, are recordable on demand. Failure to do so is a breach of contract and a lienable offense.

Those in the employment of government who fail to conform to the specific performance of their duties may be liened by their failure to perform, even the forfeiture of their personal property. As a government employee you took an oath of specific performance relating to the Constitution as did your superiors. You receive moneys from the public trust to perform what is lawful. Any breach of oath, government code, statute or the Constitution can be remedied by perfecting liens against those violating the law. The only acceptable place for such a lien to be filed is the COUNTY RECORDER'S office as required by law.

Please also be aware that your failure to record the instrument presented is causing me damage. Please be aware that I will forward this letter to the COUNTY COMMISSIONERS to notify them of your actions. Your actions appear to me at this point to be done in your individual capacity, because it is outside of your discretion and authority to refuse to file such an instrument. However, if the County is told of your action and it ratifies or condones your actions they will be establishing a policy to violate clearly established rights protected by the 5th and 4th amendments of the Constitution for the united states of America.

I hereby affix my signature with explicit **RESERVATION OF ALL MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE**. This includes, but is not limited to, the right to travel upon the public highways and transport my private allodial property unhindered by corporate State regulations and statutes that do not apply to sovereign "state" Citizens and/or freepersons.

COUNTY RECORDER

DUTIES PER CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE

Section. 1172. Duties of recorder. The duties of county recorders, in respect to recording instruments are prescribed by the Government Code.

This is generally understood by the recorders office to include only those documents as would pertain to the transfer of real estate and some other legal documents from the courts. However, it is to actually include a myriad of documents that may not be specifically listed. This brief paper will show that other documents than what the recorder generally thinks are actually to be recorded can be recorded OR THEY ARE FINANCIALLY LIABLE for the damages sustained by refusing to record such instruments. This paper may be presented to the Recorder for their preview and then become fully liable for violation of the LAW.

Starting with The California Civil Code - it specifically authorizes the filing of liens against those who fail to conform to a specific performance. These may be liened by their failure to perform, even forfeiture of property for such failure. These sections include but are not limited to the following...

§ 2872. Definition. A lien is a charge imposed in some mode other than by a transfer in trust upon specific property by which it is made security for the performance of an act.

§ 2874. General lien defined. ...is one which the holder thereof is entitled to enforce as a security for the performance of all the obligations, or all of a particular class of obligations, which exist in his favor against the holder of the property.

§ 2875. Special lien define. ...is one which the holder thereof can enforce only as security for the performance of a particular act or obligation, and of such obligations as may be incidental thereto.

§ 2881. Creation. 1). By contract; 2) by operation of law.

§ 2883. Future interest; creation of lien. An agreement may be made to create a lien upon property not yet acquired by the party agreeing to give the lien, or not yet in existence. In such case the lien agreed for attaches from the time which the party agreeing to give it acquires in the thing, to the extent of such interest.

§ 3281. Damages; person suffering detriment. ... Every person who suffers detriment from the unlawful act or omission of another, may recover from the person in fault a compensation therefor in money, which is called damages.

Government official's are especially vulnerable to this lien. They took an oath of specific performance relating to the Constitution. They receive moneys from the public trust to perform that which is lawful. There are bounds set for them by the Constitution they swore to uphold. A breach of oath, any government code, or the Constitution, can be corrected by liening them to conform to the specific performances that are required, to include, if necessary, forfeiture (Cal Cv Cd § 2889). The only place accepted place for a lien to be filed in the County Recorder's Office. These liens SHALL BE recorded as will be shown below as required by law.

FURTHER, From the County Recorders Handbook, certain sections were noted as to delineate their duties under the heading of "Recorder:". The heading lists the Government Codes which define their responsibilities. The following is not exhaustive of their duties and responsibilities, but pertain specifically to the documents heretofore refused for filing and recordation. These sections are direct quotes from the California Government Codes.

DUTIES PER CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE

Section 27201. The recorder shall not record any instrument, file any paper or notice, furnish any copy, or render any service connected with his office until the fees prescribed by law are, if demanded, paid or tendered.

NOTE: The section states any instrument, or any paper or notice. The type of documents those define is extremely broad. Which means that ANY PAPER, INSTRUMENT, OR NOTICE CAN BE FILED WITH

PAYMENT OF FEES. This will be shown true from the several sections identified by the Recorder's Handbook. In most sections the recordation is obvious, only those to which we have an interest will be shown.

Section 27203. Acts for which recorder liable to party aggrieved: Permitted notations as to revenue stamps. Any recorder to whom an instrument proved or acknowledged according to law or any paper or notice which may by law be recorded is delivered for record is liable to the party aggrieved for the amount of damages occasioned thereby, if he commits any of the following acts:

- (a) Neglects or refuses to record the instrument, paper, or notice within a reasonable time after receiving it.
- (b) Records any instrument, paper, or notice, willfully or negligently, untruly, or in any manner other than prescribed by this chapter.
- (c) Neglects or refuses to keep in his office or to make the proper entries in the indices required by this chapter.

AGAIN NOTE: The instruments, papers and notices are not defined as pertaining only to real estate. **REFUSING TO FILE CREATES A FINANCIAL LIABILITY!**

The next section **TRIPLES THE DAMAGES!**

Section 27203.5. Liability for treble damages. If the recorder willfully and maliciously commits any of the acts in Section 27203 or if he derives a personal financial benefit from committing any of those acts, he is liable to the party aggrieved for three times the amount of damages occasioned thereby.

Section 27204 is the normal process of certifying the acknowledgements. Section 27205 deals with the destruction of buildings, contracts, specifications and bonds. Sections 27232 through 27257 deals in the indices the recorder is to keep. Our interest refers specifically to non-specific indices **REQUIRED** to be kept.

Section 27256. OTHER INDICES. The recorder shall keep other such indices as are required in the performances of his official duties.

The previous sections (27232-27255) specifically list important indices. These cover every real estate action required for recording, assignments of mortgages and leases, mechanics liens, judgments, index to attachments, notices, birth, death and marriage certificates (non-real estate items), mining locations, even an index of separate property of married women (sect. 27251). The above quoted section clearly and plainly states there **ARE** other indices that need to be kept for other papers that do not fit the indices listed by code. **THEREFORE, the recorder IS REQUIRED to create such indices for the filing of such instruments, notices, and papers.**

Section 27257 goes to other indices, creating optional systems of indices. The point is there are lawful documents, instruments, and notices that are not listed that **ARE TO BE RECORDED**, and failure to record such instruments is an actionable offense.

Section 27280. Instruments and judgments recordable. Any instrument or judgement affecting the title to or possession of real property may be recorded pursuant to this chapter.

The statement of this section is clear - **ANY INSTRUMENT** affecting title to real property. This includes **COMMERCIAL LIENS!** even though not specifically mentioned by law.

Section 27288.1 Information required in recorded documents All documents described in this section now or hereafter authorized by law to be recorded in the official records of a county shall contain the following information in addition to such information as may be required by law pertaining to the particular document:

- (a) If such document...
- (b) If such document...
- (c) In cases where

No such document shall be recorded or indexed in the official records of a county unless it contains the information required by this section as well as any additional information required

by law pertaining to the particular document, but the recorder may rely upon the information contained in or appended to the document being offered for record. **THE FAILURE OF ANY SUCH DOCUMENT TO INCLUDE ALL OF THE NAMES REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION SHALL NOT AFFECT THE CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE BE AFFORDED BY THE RECORDING OF SUCH DOCUMENT.** This section shall not apply to a vacation or abandonment by a public agency of a public highway or road. (emphasis added).

Take note that there are IF STATEMENTS and defined case statements. Those documents that do not fit within those statements are still to be recorded and will not affect the constructive notices of such recordation as noted by the emphasized portion above.

Section 27296. Recorder's monthly statistical report of documents filed and recorded. The county recorder in each county shall complete a monthly statistical report of documents filed and recorded on the form herein described. Such a report shall be submitted to the office of the Insurance Commissioner. The county recorder may either charge for copies of this report or may disburse the report without fee for public information. Certified and noncertified copies of any records issued by the county recorder shall not be included in this report.

The standard statistical report form shall be substantially as follows:

Documents Recorded and Filed	Month/year
Abstracts of Judgement	
➤ Affidavits.....	
Agreements.....	
Assignments.....	
...	
Miscellaneous Documents.....	
...	
Notices of Default.....	
Notices (Miscellaneous)(bulk Transfer) (Nonresponsibility)(Power of Attorney).	
...	
U.C.C. Filings	
Financing Statements, Assignments, Amendments, Continuations, others....	
Releases and Terminations.....	
	Month/year
Vital Statistics	
Births.....	
Deaths.....	
Marriages.....	

Each of the above listings DO NOT DEAL ALL with real estate. Some may not deal with real estate directly or at all.

JUDGMENTS may be against an individual, not affecting his real estate, although personal property may be involved.

AFFIDAVITS are not defined as pertaining only to real estate. It is a document of truth for the public record, under a penalty of perjury. California Civil Procedure 2003 simply states an affidavit is a written declaration under oath WITHOUT NOTICE to the adverse party. The instrument is recordable.

AGREEMENTS may not have anything to do with real estate, and may be some contractual relationship between two or more parties that needs to be recorded for the public record.

MISCELLANEOUS Documents are clearly something other than that which is not cataloged by the Government Code, but certainly of a nature that must be recorded.

NOTICES OF DEFAULT may not be just a tax default. It may be a breach of contract that has

nothing to do with real estate, but a public notice of a breach by one party that is in some contractual default.

All the documents listed above ARE RECORDABLE that may have a substantial monetary value, not related to real estate directly. Such document may effect real estate in that the real estate is attached to secure the damages of such individual by what the instrument itself declares.

Section 27320. Recording procedure generally. When any instrument authorized by law to be recorded is deposited in the recorder's office for record, the recorder shall endorse upon it the proper filing number in the order in which it is deposited, the year, month, day, hour, and minute of its reception, and the amount of fees for recording. He shall record it without delay, together with the acknowledgments, proofs, certificates, and prior recording data written upon or annexed to it, with the plats, surveys, schedules, and other papers thereto annexed, and shall note on the record its filing number, the exact time of its reception, and the name of the person at whose request it is recorded.

NOTICE Again the short phrase "ANY INSTRUMENT," as that would clearly state and mean ANY INSTRUMENT set for recordation.

Section 27325. Indexing in absence of title or endorsement. If any instrument, paper, or notice is presented and accepted for recordation or filing without title or an endorsement indicating the manner of indexing, it shall be indexed as the recorder determines.

AGAIN, recording any proper instrument, paper or notice is mandatory, not optional even when it is not clear as to where it is to be recorded.

FEES:

Sections 27361.8 actually begins the fees for recording instruments. The fees continue to section 27383. The section of interest for this paper of information is section 27380 relating to fees.

Section 27380. Fee for filing, etc., paper not required to be recorded. The fee for filing, indexing and keeping each paper not required by law to be recorded is three dollars (\$3).

NO OTHER ARGUMENT CAN CLEARLY STATE THAT ANY DOCUMENT IS RECORDABLE as the law very clearly sets a fee for such recording and indexing for instruments NOT REQUIRED BY LAW to be recorded. Each section listed above deals with instruments not generally thought to be recordable, and now from the California Government Code, and the County Recorder's Handbook the evidence is clear about the recording of other documents not specifically related to real estate can be recorded with a liability to the recorder if it is not recorded!

CALIFORNIA CIVIL PROCEDURE

One document mentioned above is the Affidavit. The California Civil Procedure section 2003 defines the instrument.

Section 2003. Affidavit defined. An affidavit is a written declaration under oath, made without notice to the adverse party.

Section 2009. [Use of affidavits]. An affidavit may be used to verify a pleading or a paper in a special proceeding, to prove the service of a summons, notice, or other paper in an action or special proceeding, to obtain provisional remedy, the examination of a witness, or a stay of proceedings, and in uncontested proceedings to establish a record of a birth, or upon a motion, and in any other case expressly permitted by statute.

This paper is expressly to prove the "special proceeding" and "in any other case" to establish a remedy at law in Commerce for a redress of grievances.

THEREFORE, Failure to record may result in severe financial damages to the recorder(s) who continue to refuse the recording of special proceeding affidavits and liens as clearly demonstrated herein pursuant Cal Govern Code 27203 and 27203.5

Notice

To Financial Institutions and Account Holders Regarding the Possession and Use of Social Security Numbers

There is no law requiring a person to obtain, have or use a Social Security Number to open, use or maintain a bank account or to perform bank transactions in the United States.

31 CFR 103.28 requires identification as follows:

“Before concluding any transaction with respect to which a report is required under Sec. 103.22, a financial institution shall verify and record the name and address of the individual presenting a transaction, as well as record the identity, account number, and the **social security or taxpayer identification number, if any, of any person or entity on whose behalf such transaction is to be effected.**” (Emphasis added)

Financial institutions may be required to ask you for proper identification and a social security number. The financial institution is required to make a record of the identity records that you provide to them. However, there is no law requiring an account holder or customer to provide a social security number. Additionally, there is no law prohibiting a financial institution from opening an account or completing a transaction because a customer lacks a social security number.

31 CFR 103.33 requires financial institutions to include a “notation in the record” that a customer lacks a social security number or certain other identification.

31 CFR 103.34 provides:

“In the event that a bank has been unable to secure . . . the required identification, it shall nevertheless not be deemed to be in violation of this section if (i) it has made a reasonable effort to secure such identification, and (ii) it maintains a list containing the names, addresses, and account numbers of those persons from whom it has been unable to secure such identification, and makes the names, addresses, and account numbers of those persons available to the Secretary as directed by him.”

18 USC Sec. 242 and 42 USC Sec. 1983 provides that:

“Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, . . . shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both;” 42 USC Sec. 1983 further provides that a violator “shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.”

42 USC Sec. 408 provides that:

“Whoever . . . (8) discloses, uses, or compels the disclosure of the social security number of any person in violation of the laws of the United States; shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined under title 18 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.”

This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place where it can be read by all employees and customers.

FORM: Fiduciary Agreement with a Bank (W8)

The institution named herein this document understands and acknowledges that: _____

for: _____

an unincorporated business organization, is acting merely in a fiduciary capacity for said account. Any funds that are held in this account are not the Trustees and/or Business Managers and/or Managing Directors personal funds.

The above named entity, _____

is not a DBA (Doing Business As) or fictitious business name of the Trustee and/or Business Manager and/or Managing Director. If the bank associates any of the Trustees and/or Business Managers and/or Managing Directors personal identification numbers directly to the account, it could constitute fraud against the Trustee and/or Business Manager and/or Managing Director, causing him or her harm, legal action and possible damages.

This above named institution hereby agrees that the use of any personal identification numbers, including but not limited to driver's license or social security card, is only for identification purposes of the individual responsible for the management of the account, and will not be associated with, or considered a part of the account.

Banking Institution: _____

Authorized by: _____

Title: _____

RE: Account # _____

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]
c/o [Your Address]
[Your City], [Your State] Republic, USA
NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

CAVEAT FOR FAILURE TO REMOVE SSN/TIN NUMBER

TO: _____

RE: Account # _____

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The purpose of this **LETTER** and the attached **AFFIDAVITS & EXHIBITS** incorporated herein is to give you, your office and your Principals constructive **LEGAL NOTICE** to remove my Social Security Number (SSN) and /or Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) _____ from the account above.

The Social Security Administration and the Internal Revenue Service were legally notified of the revocation of my Social Security Number (SSN) _____ on [Date of Notice], and were given 30 days to respond constructively to such **LEGAL NOTICE**. They have since failed to respond in any capacity. Their failure to respond or refute my arguments has resulted in my declarations and affidavits standing as the truth in law.

Thus I am presumed under 26, USC §1.871-4 to be a "*nonresident alien*" with respect to the federal United States as described in 26, USC §865(g)(1)(B), 26 CFR §1.871-2 and 26 USC §7701(b), but not the same "*nonresident alien*" defined within the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) pursuant to 42, USC, Chapter 7, § 411(b). All funds deposited in the above account since June 28th, 1994 have been endorsed "As Part of My Foreign Estate Per 26 USC §7701(a)(31)." The attached inventory of **AFFIDAVITS & EXHIBITS** is evidence of the facts that my change of status has been lawfully accepted.

AFFIDAVIT: Certificate of Citizenship
AFFIDAVIT: Tax-Exempt Foreign Status
AFFIDAVIT: Certificate of Exemption From Withholding in Lieu of a W-4
CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN STATUS (W-8)

_____, your office, and your Principals have thirty days to accept or reject my status. Your failure to respond or challenge these facts will decisively conclude that you accept my "*nonresident alien*" status and will remove my SSN and TIN from my bank account and signature cards, and/or substitute a Nonresident Alien Identification (NRAI) number. You can create your own index or account number if you wish.

Social Security is a voluntary system in that no one is required to get a number. The Internal Revenue Service uses SSN's or TIN's as taxpayer identification numbers. An individual, such as myself, without a Social Security Number would have no taxable income. Banks are not legally required to attach Social Security Numbers (SSN's) and/or Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TIN's) to bank accounts with no taxable income.

Your failure to follow the above instructions and obey the law regarding these matters may result in prosecution for violation of my constitutional rights of due process, discrimination against "*nonresident aliens*," and/or commercial, Common law liens perfected against the assets of the _____, or individual employees that have acted outside their lawful authority.

Thank you for your cooperation.

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

to deny any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security number."

—Doyle v. Wilson; 529 F. Supp. 1343.

An "agency is a relation created by express or implied contract or by law, whereby one party delegates the transaction of some lawful business with more or less discretionary power to another."

—State Ex Real. Cities Service Gas v. Public Service Commission; 85 SW 2d 890.

If the institution you represent is a bank, you are advised that if such bank routinely collects information and provides such information to Federal, State or Local government agencies, then such bank is an agency of government.

The 1976 amendment to the Social Security Act, codified at 42 U.S.C.A., Section 301 et seq., 405 (c) (2) (i,iii), states that there are only four instances where social security account numbers may be demanded. These are:

1. For tax matters;
2. To receive public assistance;
3. To obtain and use a driver's license; and
4. To register a motor vehicle.

You are advised that a non-interest-bearing account does not pertain to any of the above. Because the account pays no interest, there is no "need-to-know" on the part of the government.

In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, whenever an agency fails to comply with the law, the party wronged may bring civil action in the district court of the United States against such agency. Should the court determine that the agency acted in a manner that was intentional or willful, the agency shall be liable to the wronged party in an amount equal to the sum of:

1. Actual damages sustained, but in no case less than \$1,000; and
2. The cost of the action together with reasonable attorney's fees.

Constructive Notice issued by:

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Representing: _____

Witness 1: _____ Date: _____

Witness 2: _____ Date: _____

Date: ____/____/____

Certified Mail: _____

[Your Name]

c/o [Your Address]

[Your City], [Your State] Republic, usA

NON-DOMESTIC

—NOTICE AND DEMAND—

CAVEAT FOR FAILURE TO OPEN A W-8 ACCOUNT

TO: _____

RE: Account # _____

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

You are being made aware by this Constructive Notice that it is a violation of Federal law to refuse to:

- a) Open a non-interest-bearing bank account if the party wanting to open the account does not provide a social security account number or a taxpayer identification number; or
- b) To provide your services to a client or potential client because the client or potential client does not provide a social security account number or a taxpayer identification number.

You personally, and the institution you represent, may be liable for damages and attorney's fees.

In accordance with Section 1 of Public Law 93 - 579 also known as the Privacy Act of 1974, and Title 5 of U.S. Code Annotated 552 (a), also known as the Privacy Act, you are being informed of the following:

The right to privacy is a personal and fundamental right protected by the Constitution of the United States. You may maintain in your records only such information about an individual as is relevant and necessary to accomplish a purpose required by statute or by executive order of the President of the United States.

Section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974 specifically provides that it shall be unlawful for any Federal, State or Local government agency to deny any individual any right, benefit or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number.

"Right of Privacy is a personal right designed to protect persons from unwanted disclosure of personal information..."

—CNA Financial Corporation b. Local 743; 515 F. Supp. 942.

"In enacting Section 7 (Privacy Act of 1974), Congress sought to curtail the expanding use of social security numbers by Federal and Local agencies and, by so doing, to eliminate the threat to individual privacy and confidentiality of information posed by common numerical identifiers

—Doyle v. Wilson; 529 F. Suppl. 1343

"It shall be unlawful for any Federal, State, or Local government agency

Legal Notice: Caveat for Failure to Open a W-8 Account

Page 1 of 2

unCOMMON SENSE

LETTER: Bank Not Governed By SSA Rules

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Social Security Act

Refer to:

705 E 41st Street
PO Box 1710
Sioux Falls SD 57105
January 10, 1990

Jerome T. Schiefen
RR . . . Box . . .
Hudson, . . .

Dear Mr. Schiefen,

Your recent letter to the Attorney General's office has been forwarded to us to answer.

Social Security is a voluntary system in that no one is required to get a number. However, programs which use social security numbers for control purposes might not allow a person without a social security number to participate.

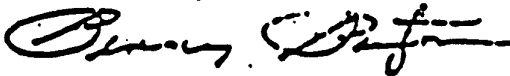
The Internal Revenue Service uses social security numbers as taxpayer identification numbers. P. L. 87-397 was passed on October 5, 1961 requiring each taxpayer to furnish an identifying number for tax reporting purposes. Because of this: employers must have the social security numbers of their workers to legally report their earnings. They could not continue to employ an individual for whom they could not legally report earnings.

A bank or lending institution is not governed by social security rules but I doubt very much if they would refuse a loan simply because the applicant had no social security number. However, a person with no social security number would have no taxable income (see paragraph above) and I am sure this fact would have a bearing on their decision.

An inheritance large enough to be taxable would require the recipient to get a social security number for IRS purposes. The person leaving the inheritance would not be required to have a social security number just for this purpose.

I hope this helps answer your questions. If you need any further information you may call us at 1-800-952-0100.

Sincerely,

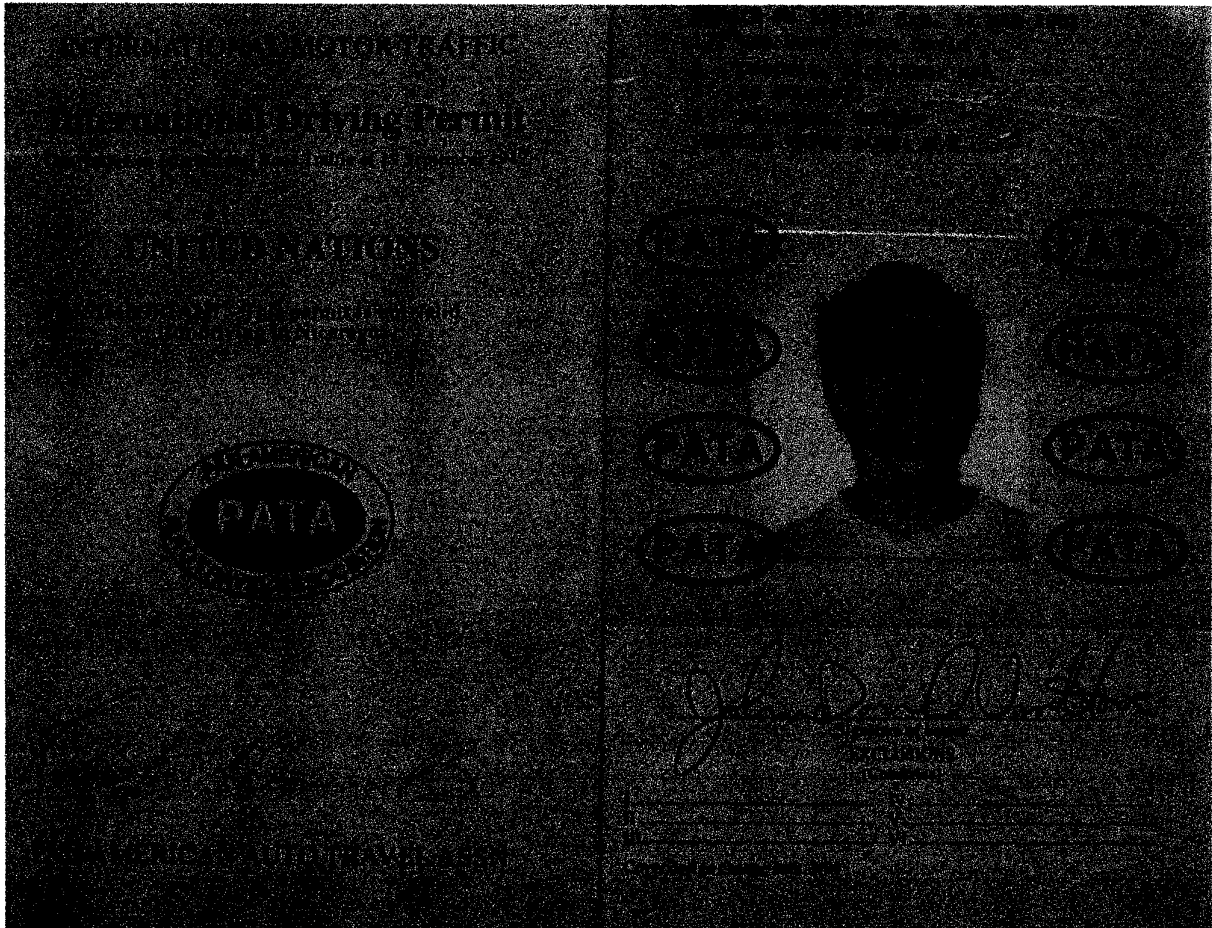


Penny Payton
Claims Representative


I hereby certify that the above letter from the Department of Health & Human Services to Jerome T. Schiefen, RR . . . Box . . ., Hudson, . . . dated January 10, 1990 is a true and correct copy of the original.

Individual Sovereignty Process

SAMPLE: International Driver's Permit or Certificate



INTERNATIONAL MOTORIST QUALIFICATIONS
 License for Operation of Motor Vehicle

		
Name: Thomas Jefferson		
Address: 10000 F Street, Suite 100, Fairfax, Virginia 22031		
Place of Birth: Charlottesville, Virginia USA		
Nationality: American		
Address of Correspondence (if different from above)		
Home Telephone: (703) 271-1234 Home Fax: (703) 271-5678		
Gender: Male	Weight: 165 lbs	Height: 5'2"
Hair: Red	Eyes: Green	Date Born: 4/13/1743
Issued: 4/13/1764		Expires: 4/13/1766

I hereby affirm my signature and citizenship with solemn recognition of ALL MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT RESERVE, (known as RIGHTS (1789)) and accepted within the United States, under penalty of perjury before the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing declaration is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge, to help the God.

STATE OF Virginia

COUNTY OF Stafford

On April 13, 1764

Witness my hand and official seal of the State of Virginia, this 13th day of April, 1764.

WITNESS my hand and official seal of the State of Virginia, this 13th day of April, 1764.

My commission expires: March, 1784

OFFICIAL SEAL
 JEFFA A. GRIMM
 NOTARY PUBLIC
 COMMISSION #21 23781
 MY COMMISSION EXPIRES

IDENTIFICATION: International Driver's Permit (IDP) Or Certificate

1. Last Name (Given Name), First Name (Family Name).

- * Use your legal name for the first IDP.
- * Use an alias for the second IDP with your nativity date.

2. Place of Birth, City, State and Country.

* When using your legal name, correlate this information with your Place of Birth and State-issued Birth Certificate (you may want to use the IDP with a State-issued Birth Certificate to enter and exit various countries without a USA Passport)..

* When using an alias, you may create another Place of Birth, City, State and Country.

CAVEAT: Do not use your alias IDP to enter and exit through customs, as you'll not have a State-issued Birth Certificate. This could be cause for fraud.

3. Nativity Date (Date Born).

* When using your legal name, correlate this information with your Day of Birth and State-issued Birth Certificate (you may want to use the IDP with a State-issued Birth Certificate to enter and exit selected countries without a USA Passport).

* When using an alias, your Nativity Date is nine months prior to your Day of Birth.

4. Nom (Country of Issue).

* This is a foreign domicile in a foreign country, not resident to any of the forty-eight states of the republic, OR any of the fifty federal States or territories.

* Remember, the IDP is only valid outside the country of issue.

* Choose one foreign domicile for your legal name and first IDP (e.g., Panama) preferably a country you have a business or foreign company domiciled.

Individual Sovereignty Process

- * Choose a second foreign domicile for your alias and second IDP (e.g., Cancun, Mexico), a country you frequent often. Make these places where you can honestly say you've been if asked by government authorities. Do not create a foreign scenario you cannot document, verify, or pass a lie detector test.

CAVEAT: Keep all alias identification distinct and separate from your legal name identification. Be prepared in advance which posture you'll adopt in every situation.

5. Application.

- * Complete the application and send payment information along with a phone # and remit along with 2 passport photos to the address specified on the form.

6. Posturing for Privacy.

- * Use your legal name IDP with State-issued Birth Certificate for entering and exiting countries without a USA Passport where permitted (most of the Caribbean and Central American countries permit this including Canada). Once you've secured a USA Passport without a SSN, then use your USA Passport to enter and exit foreign countries (European countries require USA Passport).

- * Use your legal name IDP for cashing checks (payable in your name), getting on airplanes (ticketed in your name) and for general I.D. EXCLUDING a traffic stop in the fifty federal States. Once your banking is restructured, have no checks ever payable in your legal name again. You'll have entity I.D. for that purpose. Once you have an alias IDP with sovereign Birth Certificate or debit card in the alias name, do not ticket domestic flights in your legal name ever. That way your travel and hotel accommodations will be private and not trackable. For international flights, though, ticket them in your legal name to correlate with your legal name IDP or USA Passport,

- * Use your alias IDP for traffic stops in the fifty federal States instead of a State-issued driver's license, or IDP in your legal name, particularly in States where you have lived and might show a computer record in the DMV files. This way, the police officer will come up empty-handed when searching for your alias.

SOUTHERN OREGON RESOURCE CENTER

A Division of Castlenuovo, Inc., P.O. Box 55-0497, Paitilla, Panama City, Republic of Panama

Identification Package Application

This application provides information for five separate IDs. Please check the IDs you are ordering:

- International Driving Permit, Pan American Travel Assoc. (PATA) shows you were born in America.*
- Affidavit of Identification (AID) This is a common law notarized affidavit of identification.*
- International Motorist Qualifications (IMQ), with your foreign address.*
- Corporate ID, for identifying yourself while conducting company business*
- Auto Leasing Company ID. Identifies you as "Authorized to drive cars registered to the trust".*

In addition to this application, you will also need to submit a signature page and a separate and distinctly different passport type photos, 2" x 2", for each ID. If you have your pictures taken all at once, take along different changes of clothing, e.g. one with tie and jacket, one without a tie; women can use a scarf, etc. Please enclose your photos in a separate envelop or photo folder.

1. **Name.** What is the name that will appear on your IDs: _____

This is the name of the IDP Holder that will be printed on the IDP itself. Please be careful with spelling. If you print your name in all capital letters on the form, your name will be printed in all capital letters on the ID. We recommend using your full legal name on your first set of IDs. Alias identification could be a second order.

2. **Categories.** What categories of place/travel devices are you qualified to utilize? Check all that apply.

There are five vehicle categories specified within Convention on International Road Traffic (A-E.) Each vehicle category selected will be endorsed by an ITA (International Travel Agency) stamp within the IDP. Select the categories that you are actually qualified to handle.

- A. Motorcycle
- B. Passenger Car
- C. Light truck
- D. Heavy truck
- E. Chauffeur

Southern Oregon Resource Center Educational Services (SORCE), A Division of Castlenuovo Inc.

In North America: c/o 190 Oak Street, Suite 2 • Ashland, Oregon [97520]

Toll Free (888) 286-2226 • Tel (541) 201-1127 • Fax (541) 201-1130 • SORCE190@medford.net

Version 5/29/02

3. Personal Data:

Place of Birth: _____
City, State, Country

Country of Birth may differ from actual nationality.

Nationality: _____

Your nationality is usually considered to be the country where you were born. Nationalities include: American, English, Canadian, German, French, Chinese, etc. They do **NOT** include terms like: Caucasian, white, black, negro, or any term which associates race with nationality (i.e.: Afro-American, White American, etc.)

Birth Date: _____

This is the date when you were born. It can also be your conception date (nine months earlier.)

Color of Eyes: _____

Self-explanatory.

Color of Hair: _____

Your hair color is the color of the hair roots (black, brown, blonde, gray, red, etc.). Do not use exotic color shades provided by your hair stylist, like: Strawberry blond, Ginger, Light Brunette, etc.

Height: _____

You may express your height in either "inches" (American) or Centimeters.

Weight: _____

You may express your Weight in either "pounds" (American) or Kilograms.

Sex/Gender: **M / F**

Circle one.

4. Foreign Address. The following address will be printed on your IDP (for traveling within the 50 states):

P.O. Box 55-0497

Paitilla, Panama City, Republic of Panama

5. Personal Address: The following personal information will be printed on your American National ID.

Name: _____

ADDRESS: **c/o General Delivery** _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____

Postal Zone: [_____]

Southern Oregon Resource Center Educational Services (SORCE), A Division of Castlenuovo Inc.

In North America: c/o 190 Oak Street, Suite 2 • Ashland, Oregon [97520]

Toll Free (888) 286-2226 • Tel (541) 201-1127 • Fax (541) 201-1130 • SORCE190@medford.net

Version 5/29/02

- 6. **Photos.** Include three separate and distinctly different, professional quality passport photos, one for each ID. Please send a quality color 'passport type' photo. Poor quality snapshots and computer-generated photos are unacceptable. DO NOT cut or trim photos. If you make the photos at one time, take along different changes of clothing. The more distinct the photos are, the better.
- 7. **Signature Sample.** Please approve contract terms and provide a sample of your signature on the following Signature Page.
- 8. **Delivery Address.** Tell us where you like us to mail your IDs:

ADDRESS: C/O _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____

Postal Zone: [_____]

PRIVATE CONTRACT TERMS

This ID card application is a private contract pursuant to the U.S. Constitution, at Article 1, Section 10, Clause 1. and lawfully binding on both parties. The following are the terms of this private contract agreement:

I, the undersigned, affirm that I am at least 18 years of age and understand that this application constitutes My request for a custom made, Private identification card(s), wherein, for consideration given, the producer of said identification card(s) will make custom ID containing all the information provided by Me on this form. If this application is for an Affidavit of Driving Competency (ADC), I affirm that I have all the necessary skills to safely operate a motorized conveyance. By signing below, I accept full responsibility for any and all of My actions and deeds and hereby declare that the producers of the ID product are blameless, and indemnified, and immune from any and all liabilities as a result of My use or misuse of any ID card product.

- Yes. I agree.
- No. I disagree

Date Signature

SIGNATURE PAGES

IMPORTANT! The following Signature Page must be printed out in color. (Do not fold the color portions of the application or it will be impossible to scan.) Then sign it in the presence of a notary and have it notarized. If your notary uses an emboss type of seal, make sure it is deeply embossed so it will show up when we scan it. **DO NOT EXTEND SIGNATURE OUTSIDE OF THE BOX.**

Send your:

- Application,
- Photos,
- Notarized signature pages,

to SORCE at the address listed below.

I hereby affirm my signature and citizenship with explicit RESERVATION OF ALL MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE, Pursuant to 28 USC §1746(1) and executed without the United States, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the united states of America that the foregoing declaration is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge, so help me God.

[Empty rectangular box for signature]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

STATE OF _____)
) SS.
COUNTY OF _____)

On _____ before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said state, personally appeared the above individual whose name is subscribed hereto, and personally known to me to be the individual whose name is subscribed to this declaration, and that by signature on this affidavit executed the instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal. _____
Notary public in and for said County and State

My commission expires: _____

[Empty rectangular box for notary seal]

NOTARY SEAL

I hereby affirm my signature and citizenship with explicit RESERVATION OF ALL MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE, Pursuant to 28 USC §1746(1) and executed without the United States, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the united states of America that the foregoing declaration is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge, so help me God.

[Empty rectangular box for signature]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

STATE OF _____)
) SS.
COUNTY OF _____)

On _____ before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said state, personally appeared the above individual whose name is subscribed hereto, and personally known to me to be the individual whose name is subscribed to this declaration, and that by signature on this affidavit executed the instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal. _____
Notary public in and for said County and State

My commission expires: _____

[Empty rectangular box for notary seal]

NOTARY SEAL

IDENTIFICATION: usa Passport

1. Personal Documents.

* You must have either a Birth Certificate, previous usa Passport (expired), or originals or certified copies of several documents which establish your identity.

* If your parents, midwives, doctors or other witnesses to your birth are still alive you can acquire notarized AFFIDAVITS certifying under penalties of perjury that you were indeed born an American.

* If you are a new parent, complete the AFFIDAVITS and **Certificate of Live Birth** process to document the birth of your children.

2. Applying for a usa Passport w/o a SSN.

* First you must either have not EVER been issued a SSN, OR you must have completed the revocation of the SSN, OR you must protest by virtue of the "*Privacy Act of 1974.*"

* Get application forms from an authorized U.S. Post Office, U.S. Passport Authority or download from the Internet. Model the enclosed samples very carefully and READ THE INSTRUCTIONS. Amend the forms accordingly.

* Once the SSN is rescinded, apply, or re-apply for (if you already have one) for a "**usa Passport**" without a SSN as an American National. Use **Form DSP-11.**"

* Most clerks will acknowledge your request without hassle. Do not use identification linked to your SSN though to validate your passport application (e.g., driver's licenses). Use **U.S. Passport Agency** as an attachment to your application, if they give you a hassle.

4. APPLICATION: usa Passport.

Individual Sovereignty Process

INSTRUCTIONS: How To Apply for a USA Passport Without an SSN?

THE STEPS

Identification

Keep in mind that the government serfs who will be screening your application are low wage clones who do only what they are told to do without thinking. They don't read laws or their own administrative procedure. They act on verbal orders or unofficial written instructions in order to carry out their duties. A typical example of this is a cover sheet attached to an application picked up at a local post office titled "PASSPORT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS" (see #4 of this example).

Keep in mind that in most states a social security number is required to obtain either driver's license or state issued I.D. card. You do NOT want to use any identification in which you had to use a social security number to obtain it. If you have a drivers license that is not tied to a SSN then it is alright to use it, otherwise do not. The statement in #4 is absolutely false but the clerk at the window may insist on it, this is where knowledge will ensure your success. Keep in mind that originally the only identification you had to obtain a drivers license was probably your birth certificate, so why is a drivers license required?...It doesn't make sense.

So, what are acceptable and essential forms of identification for passport applications? You may want to call or write the passport agency for a complete list of acceptable I.D. and ask what the minimum requirements are. A list of acceptable documents below was sent from the passport authority via a recent letter to a friend of mine.

PERSONAL DOCUMENTS

You are requested to send the originals or certified copies of several documents which would better establish your identity. The following is a list of documents which have proven helpful in the past for other passport applicants.

Expired documents (such as, driver licenses) or foreign documents may also be submitted for consideration.

1. Government ID cards (Federal; state; municipal)
2. Student ID cards (school or college)
3. ✓ Driver licenses (*expired*)
4. Military discharge/Report of Separation from active duty
5. Selective Service Registration card
6. Military ID cards
7. Union membership cards
8. Professional licenses (pilot; nurse; beautician ; etc.)
9. Marriage certificates/marriage licenses
10. ✓ Divorce decrees
11. Grammar school/High school transcripts or diplomas
12. College transcripts or diplomas
13. Technical or trade school certificates
14. Baptismal/Confirmation certificate
15. Voter registration card
16. ✓ Birth certificates of any children
17. Birth certificates of any brothers or sisters
18. ✓ Birth certificates or death certificates of parents
19. ✓ Marriage certificate or divorce decree of parents
20. ✓ Expired passports
21. Border crossing cards

Get an International Driving Permit

Recognized in over 200 Countries Worldwide

Thanks for asking us about the International Driving Permit (I.D.P.) issued by the Pan-American Auto Travel Association (P.A.T.A.). We are pleased to provide to you the following information... Newspaper and magazine articles about travel to foreign countries often suggest that before traveling, you need to make sure you have an "International Driving Permit" yet, they rarely explain what one is, or how to get one. That's just what we're going to do right now. Our objective is to make it just as simple and easy as possible for you to obtain your very own International Driving Permit.

In the Convention of International Road Traffic of September 19th, 1949 A.D., the United Nations established within international law the International Driving Permit (I.D.P.) so as to facilitate the travel of motorists within foreign jurisdictions wherein language barriers may create difficulties for both motorists and the authorities.

The I.D.P. is an eight page, 5 3/4" x 3 3/4" pocket-booklet (printed in nine different languages: English, French, German, Spanish, Arabic, Russian, Italian, Chinese, and Swedish) that has been so widely used and accepted for over forty years that it is virtually recognized almost everywhere in the world including the United States of America. Physically, it is about the size of a passport, containing your photograph, signature, and other pertinent information, all inside it's own matching vinyl sleeve!

While the I.D.P. was authorized and implemented within international law, it is not issued by the United Nations. In order to make available this valuable permit, it was decided via international treaty

that the I.D.P. would be issued by certain non-governmental authorized travel associations and that it would not be valid in it's country of issue. Thus, the I.D.P. issued by P.A.T.A is not valid for driving in Nicaragua, however, it is valid in most other countries including the United States of America.

The I.D.P. can accommodate drivers of all types of conveyances from motorcycles and automobiles to heavy trucks and buses (in a non-commercial capacity) and can be used to rent cars, cash checks, and to show proof of age. The International Driving Permit (I.D.P.) is non-contractual so you maintain all of your God-given liberties intact and it requires no

"The International Driving Permit (I.D.P.) is non-contractual so you maintain all of your God-given liberties intact and it requires no Social Security Number."

Social Security Number. Needless to say, the I.D.P. in no way affects your obligation to obey the motor vehicle laws and regulations of the jurisdiction in which you're traveling. If you're involved in a traffic accident, or if you're stopped by a police officer, or if you're

asked to show a photo identification, and the person you're dealing with speaks a language that you don't understand, then the I.D.P. can be a very useful document to have on hand.

The I.D.P. is valid for four years and costs \$200 U.S.D. (a mere pittance for driving credentials that virtually span the globe world-wide). To apply, carefully and completely fill out the application on the reverse side and send it along with payment and two passport quality photos. Processing time takes three to four weeks. Questions?? Need help?? Call us and one of our friendly staff will assist you in filling out the application.

Thanks again and happy traveling!

Individual Sovereignty Process


SAMPLE: Affidavit of Identification & Corporate I.D.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Affidavit of Identification

Thomas Jefferson
General Delivery
Shadwell, Virginia state republic
[zip] non-domestic

Gender:	Weight:	Height:
Male	185 lbs.	6' 2"
Hair:	Eyes:	Date Born:
Red	Green	4/13/1743



17403134-20

I hereby affirm my signature and ownership with explicit reservation of ALL MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE, Pursuant to 28 USC § 1745(b)(1) and consented without the United States, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing declaration is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge, so help me God.


Thomas Jefferson

ACCOMPLISHED

STATE OF Virginia IN


COUNTY OF Shadwell

On March 4, 1778 before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said state, personally appeared Thomas Jefferson known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing declaration and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in the manner and for the purposes and intentions therein expressed, and that he is the person named in the foregoing declaration, and that he is the person named in the foregoing declaration, and that he is the person named in the foregoing declaration.


NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR SAID STATE

(hole for clip-on)

Freedom, Inc.



Thomas Jefferson
Title: **Manager**
Signature: *Thomas Jefferson*

This identification badge is the property of **Freedom, Inc.** and is surrenderable upon demand. Report the loss of this badge immediately.

If found, please drop in any mailbox. Return Postage Guaranteed.

Freedom, Inc.
P.O. Box 55-0497
Paitilla, Panama City, Republic Of Panama

IDENTIFICATION: Domicile & Affidavit of Identification Card

1. Declaration of Domicile.

GOAL: Establish and create evidence of a domicile in the republic for your Citizenship and in a foreign country for doing business.

* File YOUR paperwork with the County Recorder's office in your home county (or a national recording service) with all the AFFIDAVITS stacked under the **Revocation of Power of Attorney**.

* If they refuse to file, give them a **Caveat for Failure to Record An Instrument on Demand**. Attempt to file in another, adjacent County until you succeed.

2. Sovereign Citizen Identification Card OR Affidavit of Identification.

* Get the County Recorder's Number, insert it on the **Sovereign Citizen Identification Card** and make your own I.D.

* Carry your **Sovereign Citizen Identification Card** OR purchase an **Affidavit of Identification** for general purposes; getting on airplanes, cashing checks, or evidence of American Citizenship.

CAVEAT: Use your **International Driver's Permit or Certificate** at a traffic stop unless you intend on fighting a citation, impoundment or hassle. Use these other private-issued ID's for general use.

country of [Your State] state/Republic
[Your county] county

This Document:
1 Total Page

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

[Your Name]
c/o [Your Address]
[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA
NON-DOMESTIC

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY

AFFIDAVIT: Declaration of Domicile

AFFIDAVIT: Declaration of Domicile

**KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, [Your Name],
BEING FIRST DULY SWORN AN OATH, deposes and says:**

1. My name is [Your Name], and I am domiciled at [Your Address], [Your City], [Your State] republic, usA NON-DOMESTIC. Unless otherwise stated, I have individual knowledge of the matters contained within this Affidavit. I am fully competent to testify with respect to these matters.

I, [Your Name], do hereby certify and declare that I am a natural born, sovereign (state) Citizen of the United States of America (1787), NOT a citizen governed under naturalization or immigration, NOT a 14th Amendment "person" or "U.S. citizen," NOT subject to the statutory, colorable law jurisdiction of the United States in the corporate monopoly of the federal, State, local and Municipal governments.

My status is that of: "suae potestate esse" in connection with my property and "name." Therefore, I am free of ANY legal disability resulting from a contract or commercial agreement being "held-in-due-course." Any evidence or presumption to the contrary is hereby REBUTTED.

I explicitly RESERVE ALL RIGHTS including the unlimited right to travel upon the highways and transport my Private Property, guaranteed by the 9th & 10th Amendments of the U.S. Constitution & Bill of Rights.

RECORDER'S NUMBER	BIRTHDAY	PLACE			
HEIGHT	WEIGHT	SEX	EYES	HAIR	
X					
DECLARATION OF DOMICILE					
[Your Name]					
c/o [Your Address]					
[Your City], [Your State] republic NON-DOMESTIC					

PASSPORT
PHOTO
1 1/8" square

I, [Your Name], hereby affix my signature with explicit
**RESERVATION OF ALL MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS,
WITHOUT PREJUDICE.**

Pursuant to 28 USC §1746(1) and executed *without the United States*, I affirm under penalty of perjury *under the laws of the United States of America* that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge, so help me God.

PERJURY JURAT

Pursuant to Title 28, USC §1746(1) and executed "*without the United States*," I affirm under penalty of perjury *under the laws of the United States of America* that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge. **And further deponent saith not.** I now affix my signature and official seal to all of the above affirmations with **EXPLICIT RESERVATION OF ALL OF MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE.**

Respectfully, _____
[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*
Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed before me this _____ day of _____ 20____.
Notary Public for [Your State] _____
My commission expires _____

Witness

Witness

GENERAL AFFIDAVITS: Declaration of Citizenship

1. AFFIDAVIT: Declaration of Citizenship.

GOAL: Make a declaration of your sovereign, "state" Citizenship and create evidence of your stand as an American Citizen in the forty-eight states of the republic.

* File with the County Recorder's office, AND send along with **NOTICE AND DEMAND: Declaration of Citizenship** to the Secretary of State of both the federal "State of "X" and the federal U.S. government corporation. Some keep a registrar of their state Citizen's, for better or for worse. They used to issue passports also.

* File in the Court Records or any other agency with whom you choose to submit evidence of a domicile in the republic, distinct from residence in the democracy. To argue this issue, you must also be able to invoke a Common law venue in the federal district court of the united states (not U.S. District Court), and get the affidavit admitted as evidence. Get Common law counsel on these matters before proceeding.

CAVEAT: As with the police officer at a traffic stop and despite your well-prepared paperwork, the judges in these statutory, administrative courts will generally not recognize your status. Do not expect it.

**country of [Your State] state/Republic
[Your county] county**

This Document:
3 Total Pages

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

[Your Name]
c/o [Your Address]
[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA
NON-DOMESTIC

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY

AFFIDAVIT: Certificate of Citizenship

AFFIDAVIT: Certificate of Citizenship

**KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, [Your Name],
BEING FIRST DULY SWORN AN OATH, deposes and says:**

1. My name is [Your Name], and I am domiciled at [Your Address], [Your City], [Your State] republic, usA NON-DOMESTIC. Unless otherwise stated, I have individual knowledge of the matters contained within this Affidavit. I am fully competent to testify with respect to these matters.
2. Through an intensive course of study of law, diversity of citizenship, history, economics and politics, I affirm that I possess full SOVEREIGN and UNALIENABLE RIGHTS by virtue of the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Articles of Confederation (1777), the Constitution for the united states of America and the Bill of Rights (1791), and over 225 years of American case law (i.e., Common law), both prior to and after the undeclared federal, corporate United States government bankruptcies of 1930-1938. I have given my sacred oath to protect and defend the Constitution for the united states of America against all enemies foreign and domestic.
3. I affirm that I have the UNALIENABLE RIGHT to choose my lawful citizenship, and that NO federal, state, local or Municipal government can take that right away by ANY statutory law or administrative rule without my *knowing, willing and voluntary consent*, NOT by *threat, duress or coercion (tdc)* of any kind, and NOT by *constructive fraud*. Therefore, I asseverate and declare my lawful, sovereign Citizenship.
4. I am NOT a legal "person" born or naturalized in the federal "United States," NOT subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the legislative democracy of the federal "United States" (e.g., District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa) or any other territory, area or enclave "within the United States." The terms "United States" and "U.S." are NOT to be construed or assumed under any circumstances to imply or include the sovereign "50 states" or the "united states of America." I am NOT a "U.S. citizen" described in 26 CFR 1.1-1(c), and NOT a born and naturalized 14th Amendment citizen of the District of Columbia (DC). Therefore, I am an "alien" with respect to the federal "United States."
5. I am falsely presumed to be a "nonresident alien" in Title 26, USC §1.871-4, the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), however not the same "nonresident alien" defined within the IRC pursuant to Title 42, USC §411(b). My income is NOT derived from sources "within the federal United States," nor am I effectively connected with the performance of the functions of a public office "within the United States." My income is

part of my "foreign estate" pursuant to Title 26, USC §7701(a)(31).

6. I do not live "within" the geographical areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction as defined in the Federal Land Area Chart. I do not live "within" ANY of the ten, regional federal areas, territories or enclaves identified by the numerical, postal zip code. I am a "nonresident alien" outside both general and tangential venue and jurisdiction of Title 26, USC. I am also NOT a "resident" of the incorporated "State of [Your State]" as it is also under the jurisdiction of the federal "United States".
7. I do hereby certify and declare, that I am an American Citizen of the united states of America (1787) and Citizen of the union state in which I am domiciled. I am a "natural born Citizen" (see Constitution for the united states of America, Article 2, Section 1, Clause 5). I am NOT subject to the statutory, colorable law jurisdiction of the federal *United States* in the corporate monopoly of the federal, State, local and Municipal governments. I have NOT voluntarily or intentionally waived, with ANY "knowingly intelligent acts" ANY of my unalienable rights, and have utterly NO intention of doing so in the future.
8. **I am a Citizen of the several states, NOT a federal, corporate United States citizen of the District of Columbia. I am domiciled in the sovereign state of [Your State] republic [Year of Statehood], an American National state Citizen of the united states of America.**

"the dual character of our citizenship is plainly apparent...a citizen of the United States is ipso facto and at the same time a Citizen of the state in which he is domiciled..."

—Colgate v. Harvey, 296 U.S. 404, 427; 80L.,Ed, 299 (1935)

9. I am also declaring "sui juris" status in connection with both my property and name. If ANY agency of the government disputes the above declaration of "sui juris" in connection with the "name" SWORN AND SEALED in this affidavit, I demand a certified copy with my signed authorization of all documents or contracts being "held-in-due-course," that create ANY legal disability to the claimed "sui juris" status and "alieni juris" relating to my "name." (One's "name" is one's property, and for one's "name" to enjoy "sui juris" status that "name" must be free of legal disability resulting from a contract or commercial agreement, which is being "held-in-due-course" by a fellow Citizen or by any agency of the federal, state, county or Municipal government.)
10. I have exercised, and do now exercise the REMEDY of law, whereby I may preserve my Common law right NOT to be bound by any commercial agreement or bankruptcy action of the federal United States government, that I do not enter into *knowingly, willingly and voluntarily*. This explicit **RESERVATION OF RIGHTS** serves as a **NOTICE upon all administrative agencies of government, federal, state and local, that I will not accept the liability associated with the compelled benefit of any unrevealed commercial agreement.** If I have received any benefits, privileges or titles of nobility (e.g. resident, citizen, taxpayer) from any branch of the government in the past, they were "received" under PROTEST, or under *threat, duress and coercion (TDC)*.
11. I am NOT willing to participate in the federal United States bankruptcy that is being administrated against me and my fellow American Citizens WITHOUT my prior knowledge and consent, NOT willing to APPEAR in an Equity, Maritime/Admiralty or military/marshal law jurisdiction WITHOUT my ACCUSER and/or CREDITOR present, WITHOUT the signed and authorized American or INTERNATIONAL contract presented as evidence of my voluntary consent.
12. **ANY other evidence or presumption to the contrary is hereby REBUTTED.** ANY past signatures or authorizations on Internal Revenue Service (1040's and W-4's), Social Security Administration forms

(SS-5), driver's licenses, vehicle registrations, birth or trust certificates, voter registrations and other franchises with any agency of the government etc., were in ERROR and involuntarily made under *threat, duress and coercion (TDC)*. I hereby **REVOKE, cancel and render NULL & VOID, Nunc Pro Tunc, both currently and retroactively to the time of signing, any and all such contracts. ANY subsequent use of these aforementioned documents will be FOR INFORMATION ONLY and as a courtesy to government agencies with which I am purging, deleting or clarifying the public record.**

PERJURY JURAT

Pursuant to Title 28, USC §1746(1) and executed "*without the United States,*" I affirm under penalty of perjury *under the laws of the united states of America* that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge. **And further deponent saith not.** I now affix my signature and official seal to all of the above affirmations with **EXPLICIT RESERVATION OF ALL OF MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE to any of those rights .**

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____
My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

GENERAL AFFIDAVITS: Name Change

1. AFFIDAVIT: Name Change.

GOAL: For those choosing to legally change your birth or family name to an alias for the sake of privacy and sovereignty.

* Some advise that everyone desiring sovereignty change your name to an alias to secure a clean break from your birth and family name linked to SSN's and other adhesion contracts. Even if you did it legally, there could be linkage. I only advise a legal name change for high-profile individuals who cannot operate privately in their birth or family names. For most people, retaining your birth and family name is a beneficial and believable posture, and an alias is unnecessary except for certain posturing offshore.

* You can change your name without going to court by filing this AFFIDAVIT with the County Recorder's office, and/or by publishing a notice in the legal section of a newspaper. You can petition a Common law court, or simply use the name consistently to establish a name change as a spouse in a marriage does. You can also change your name and address with a "Change of Address" from the post office.

CAVEAT: You cannot change your name with fraudulent intent, to avoid creditors, or as a fugitive from the law. Changing your name and creating a new identity doesn't guarantee acknowledgement of your new paperwork by authorities (e.g., passport authority) who will not accept manufactured documents (e.g., sovereign birth certificates) to secure a passport to travel internationally. Always secure passports in your birth and family name before a name change. Use your alias in situations where privacy is a consideration.

**country of [Your State] state/Republic
[Your county] county**

This Document:
1 Total Page

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

[Your Name] _____
c/o [Your Address] _____
[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA _____
NON-DOMESTIC _____

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY

AFFIDAVIT: Name Change

AFFIDAVIT: Name Change

KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, [Your Present Legal Name], deposes and says:

As of the date on this affidavit, I will no longer use the legal name of [Your Present Legal Name]. Henceforth, I will use [Your New Legal Name] for all purposes whatsoever referring to the above named individual.

I have personal knowledge of these facts and am making this affidavit for the purpose of changing my present legal name, and have no intention of avoidance or fraud in this action.

Pursuant to Title 28, USC 1746(1) and executed "*without the United States,*" I affirm under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge. **And further deponent saith not.** I now affix my signature and official seal to all of the above affirmations with **EXPLICIT RESERVATION OF ALL OF MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE to any of those rights .**

Respectfully,

[Your New Legal name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed before me this _____ day of _____ 20__.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____
My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

GENERAL AFFIDAVITS: Revocation of Signature on Contracts, Licenses & Permits

1. AFFIDAVIT: Revocation or Denial of Signature on License.

GOAL: For those who must engage in a business or professional license to continue servicing people during this transitional time between the jurisdiction of the democracy and the republic.

- * File with the County Recorder's office, and note the County Recorder's number.

- * Apply a RESERVATION OF RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE on the license application under your signature, if the clerk doesn't notice. If they do, and reject the application, attach a County Recorder number under your signature on the license application. This will effectively link the revocation of your signature to the license application.

country of [Your State] state/Republic
[Your county] county

This Document:
1 Total Page

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

[Your Name] _____
c/o [Your Address] _____
[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA _____
NON-DOMESTIC _____

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY

AFFIDAVIT: Revocation of Signature

AFFIDAVIT: Revocation of Signature

KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, [Your Name], deposes and says:

I hereby revoke my signature, effective immediately, on [Name of Contract, License, Permit] within 3 days, as is my Common law right, as my signature was demanded on the above named [Name of Contract, License, Permit] to either continue in the profession of my choice, OR to exercise my Common law right. At the time, such demand for my signature was done under threat, duress and coercion by the controlling administrative agency. I had also requested a RESERVATION OF RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE pursuant to UCC 1-207 under my signature, but was refused by the clerk at the desk.

I have personal knowledge of these facts and am making this affidavit for the purpose of revoking my signature in accordance with the Common law right to contract.

Pursuant to Title 28, USC 1746(1) and executed "without the United States," I affirm under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge. **And further deponent saith not.** I now affix my signature and official seal to all of the above affirmations with **EXPLICIT RESERVATION OF ALL OF MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE to any of those rights .**

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed before me this _____ day of _____ 20____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____
My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

GENERAL AFFIDAVITS: Certificate of Live Birth

1. AFFIDAVIT: of Live Birth.

* For your birth records, get an **Affidavit of Live Birth** from your parents, if possible, from attending physicians, midwives or other witnesses from the birth. Other admissable records include hospital or doctors records or entries in the family Bible.

* For your children's birth records, acquire **Affidavits of Live Birth** from the mother, father, attending physicians, midwives or other witnesses. *Note: Make copies of the Affidavit for each attendant and have them notarized and/or witnessed.*

* For hospital births, serve the administrator with a **Notice to Hospital Refusing the Enumeration at Birth Program & SSN.**

* [In the alternative to maintaining a State-issued **Birth Certificate**, give **NOTICE AND DEMAND to the Department of Commerce of the Existance of a Constructive Trust.**

2. CERTIFICATE of Live Birth.

* For your children's birth records, document a private-issued **Certificate of Live Birth** .

2. APPLICATION: Certificate of Live Birth.

* An attending physician, minister or midwife can authorize a sovereign **Certificate of Live Birth** in lieu of a State-issued **Birth Certificate**.

* See also the **Sample Waiver of Religious Exemption (Vaccines)** for refusing to vaccinate your children. Use in the schools. Adapt the form for the statutes in your state.

country of [Your State] state/Republic
[Your county] county

This Document
1 Total Pages

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

[Your Name]
c/o [Your Address]
[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA
NON-DOMESTIC

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY

AFFIDAVIT: Live Birth

AFFIDAVIT: Live Birth

KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, BEING FIRST DULY SWORN, deposes and says:

I am the age of [persons age] years, born on the [birth date]; that I am presently domiciled at [address]; that I am a friend of [name of child], a petitioner for acknowledgment and witness of [his/her] birth at [time zone]; that said child was born on the [birth date] in [birth place], at home with [name of midwife], the attending midwife.

I have personal knowledge of these facts and am making this affidavit for the purpose of certifying the live birth of this child.

Pursuant to Title 28, USC 1746(1) and executed "without the United States." I affirm under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge. **And further deponent saith not.** I now affix my signature and official seal to all of the above affirmations **with EXPLICIT RESERVATION OF ALL OF MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE to any of those rights.**

Respectfully,

[name of citizen/principal]

citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, *in Propia Persona*, proceeding *Sui Juris*, with Assistance, Special

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed before me this _____ day of _____ 200_____.

Notary Public for State of _____

My commission expires _____

Witness

Witness

APPLICATION: Certificate of Live Birth

NOTE: Please submit the following information along with a postal money order or check payable to ICR for \$375.00 U.S. Your order will be completed within 3 weeks and sent by private courier.

1. Child's Name (first, middle, last): _____
2. Location of Birth (city, county, state, country): _____
3. Sex: _____ 4. Day of Birth: _____
5. Time of Birth: _____
6. Name of Hospital (if applicable): _____
7. Name of Doctor or Midwife: _____
8. Mother's Name: _____
9. Domicile (i.e. Address) of Mother (street, city, state, county, country):

10. Age of Mother: _____ 11. Birthdate of Mother: _____
12. Occupation of Mother: _____
13. Birthplace of Mother (city, county, state, country): _____
14. Nationality of Mother: _____
15. Father's Name: _____
16. Domicile (i.e. Address) of Father (street, city, state, county, country):

17. Age of Father: _____ 18. Birthdate of Father: _____
20. Occupation of Father: _____
20. Birthplace of Father (city, county, state, country): _____
21. Nationality of Father: _____
22. List all Attendants at Birth that you desire an affidavit from (name, relationship to child, age, day of birth, domicile/address):

Certificate of Live Birth

1. NAME OF CHILD			a) First	b) Middle	c) Last	3. SEX
2. LOCATION OF BIRTH			a) City	b) State	c) Country	4. DAY OF BIRTH
5. TIME OF BIRTH	6. NAME OF HOSPITAL		7. NAME OF DOCTOR/MIDWIFE			
MOTHER'S INFORMATION						
8. MOTHER'S NAME			a) First	b) Middle	c) Last	10. MOTHER'S AGE
9. MOTHER'S DOMICILE			a) City	b) State	c) Country	11. OCCUPATION
12. MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE			13. MOTHER'S NATIONALITY			
FATHER'S INFORMATION						
14. FATHER'S NAME			a) First	b) Middle	c) Last	16. FATHER'S AGE
15. FATHER'S DOMICILE			a) City	b) State	c) Country	17. OCCUPATION
18. FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE			19. FATHER'S NATIONALITY			

Signature of Mother

Signature of Father

Signature of Doctor/Midwife

Signature of Witness

I certify that the above-named individuals appeared before me, known to me by satisfactory declaration and identification to be the individuals named herein, as made the above certification declaring it to be their voluntary act and deed for the purposes stated herein. Sworn, Subscribed, sealed and affirmed before me this _____ day of _____ 200__.

Notary Public for State of _____

My commission expires _____

unCOMMON SENSE

SAMPLE: Waiver of Religious Exemption - Vaccines

TO: [Name of Hospital, Public Health Department or School]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The purpose of this NOTICE is to give you, your office, and your Principles/ Agents constructive LEGAL NOTICE of my ABSOLUTE RELIGIOUS & MORAL OBJECTION TO AND REFUSAL OF THE VACCINATION PROGRAM instituted by [Name of Hospital, Public Health Department or School].

Administering vaccines is NOT mandatory under ANY federal, State or local law in these united states of America, AND that [Name of Hospital, Public Health Department or School] CANNOT compel me or my children against our will to ACCEPT, RECEIVE or SIGN any VACCINATION PROGRAM under THREAT, DURESS or COERCION without subjecting [Name of Hospital, Public Health Department or School] to serious liabilities in this matter and deprivations of rights under color of law.

That any intimidation or harrasment regarding my ABSOLUTE RELIGIOUS & MORAL OBJECTION AND REFUSAL will result in criminal prosecution under Title 42 §2083. You personally or severally, and the institution you represent, may be liable for damages and attorney's fees.

Thank you for your respect.

Constructive Notice issued by: _____

Representing: _____

Witness 1: _____ Date: _____

Witness 2: _____ Date: _____

GENERAL AFFIDAVITS: Revocation of Power of Attorney

1. AFFIDAVIT: Revocation of Power of Attorney.

GOAL: Revoke Power of Attorney granted to any government or corporate agency by virtue of the presumption of U.S.citizenship.

* File with the County Recorder's office, AND send along with **NOTICE AND DEMAND: Right to Travel** to the Department of Transportation & State Department of Motor Vehicles, **NOTICE AND DEMAND: Birth Certificate is Not Sufficient Evidence of Commerce; Evidence & Termination of Constructive Trust** to the Department of Commerce, **NOTICE AND DEMAND: Revocation of Social Security Number** to the Social Security Administration, "Notice 16" to the Department of Justice, **NOTICE AND DEMAND: Revocation of Power Of Attorney** to Courts Notifying you to Appear, or any other agency taking administrative action w/o your consent.

country of [Your State] state/Republic
[Your county] county

This Document:
2 Total Pages

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

[Your Name]
c/o [Your Address]
[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA
NON-DOMESTIC

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY

AFFIDAVIT: Revocation of Power of Attorney

AFFIDAVIT: Revocation of Power of Attorney

**KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, [Your Name],
BEING FIRST DULY SWORN AN OATH, deposes and says:**

1. My name is **[Your Name]**, and I am domiciled at **[Your Address], [Your City], [Your State] republic, usA NON-DOMESTIC**. Unless otherwise stated, I have individual knowledge of the matters contained within this Affidavit. I am fully competent to testify with respect to these matters.
2. I am a lawful, American citizen of the several states, do hereby wholly **REVOKE, CANCEL, and ANNUL** all Powers of Attorney, in fact or otherwise, signed by me, my agent(s), parents, parens patriae, implied in law or by trust, voluntary or involuntary, with or without my informed consent and knowledge, as these revoked Powers of Attorney pertain to me, and the property both real and personal, obtained by me in the past, present and future.
3. **ANY other evidence or presumption to the contrary is hereby REBUTTED**. ANY past signatures or authorizations on Internal Revenue Service (1040's and W-4's), Social Security Administration forms (SS-5), driver's licenses, vehicle registrations, birth or trust certificates, voter registrations and other franchises with any agency of the government etc., were in ERROR and involuntarily made under *threat, duress and coercion (TDC)*. **I hereby REVOKE, cancel and render NULL & VOID, Nunc Pro Tunc, both currently and retroactively to the time of signing, any and all such contracts .**
4. That NO man, woman, elected official, public servant, bureaucrat, corporation, government or State has ANY authority whatsoever to act on my behalf, nor to represent me in a court of law, nor for ANY legislature or judicial tribunal, or ANY administrative agency of the federal, state, local or Municipal government, to make non-positive law that binds me to ANY unconscionable adhesion contract that I have not entered into knowingly and willingly.
5. **I have made, constituted and RESTORED my full power of attorney, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, over all my individual and business affairs**. I have given and granted myself full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever necessary to be done to ensure that the unalienable and sovereign rights secured by me under the organic laws of the united states of America, the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Constitution for the united states of America and the Bill of Rights (1791), two hundred years of American case law (i.e., Common law), and the state

Constitution of the sovereign state of [Your State] republic [Year of Statehood], will be honored, respected and protected. **I have also given my sacred oath to protect and defend the Constitution for the united states of America against all enemies foreign and domestic.**

6. I have already declared "*sui juris*" status in connection with my property and name. If any agency of the government disputes the above claimed "*status*" in connection with the "*name*" SWORN AND SEALED in this affidavit, I demand they produce all documents or contracts being "*held-in-due-course*," pursuant to U.C.C. 3-305.52 and U.C.C. 3-505, that create ANY legal disability to the claimed "*sui juris*" status and "*alieni juris*" relating to my "*name*." I am NOT a "ward of the state," nor legally incompetent or disabled by ANY contract. If I elect to retain counsel for any reason whatsoever it is NOT under any circumstances to be construed as a revocation of ANY of my unalienable rights thus secured.

PERJURY JURAT

Pursuant to Title 28, USC §1746(1) and executed "*without the United States*," I affirm under penalty of perjury *under the laws of the united states of America* that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge. **And further deponent saith not.** I now affix my signature and official seal to all of the above affirmations with **EXPLICIT RESERVATION OF ALL OF MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE** to any of those rights .

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed before me this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____

My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

Revocation of Power of Attorney

Know All Sentient Beings by These Presents That:

I,, the Undersigned, alleged by foreign agents to be a trustee of the "Oregon"™ constructive trust "territory", allegedly abiding from time to time, within the alleged boundaries of the "Oregon"™ constructive trust "territory", but, in fact a dweller within the boundaries of the Sovereign country of Oregon (Republic), being of sound mind, hereby revoke, rescind and make void ab initio, all powers of attorney, in fact or otherwise, implied by "law", "public policy", or otherwise, signed, or otherwise, either by me or anyone else as it pertains to my birth certificate, social security number, "driver's" license, certificate(s) of "title", marriage license, "state" "Identification" card (I.D. card), and any and all other licenses, permits, and/or certificates of any kind, whatever, issued by any and all governmental/quasi governmental, corporate, or public corporate entities and/or persons, due to use of the various elements and badges of fraud by the aforementioned governmental, corporate, or public corporate entities, titles of nobility and/or honour, and/or persons to subjugate and enslave me, and deprive me of my primary State Citizenship, and the Rights, Privileges, Appurtenances, and Immunities attendant thereof. I hereby waive, cancel, repudiate and refuse to knowingly accept any benefit and/or gratuity attached to the above mentioned items.

Furthermore, I do hereby revoke and rescind all powers of attorney, in fact or otherwise, signed by me or otherwise, with or without my consent and/or knowledge, as it pertains to any and all property, real or Personal (not to be construed as personal), corporal, corporeal or incorporeal obtained in the past, present or future. "Without recourse" to other remedies, and without prejudice to my unalienable Natural Rights, I retain exclusive "power of attorney" over my Name, my Time, and all other property without claim of a title of nobility or honour. I am the sole and absolute legal and lawful owner and possess allodial title to any and all such property.

Signed: Dated:

Subscribed and Sworn to me this ... Day of, 1995.

.....
Notary Public in and for the state of Oregon®

My Commision Expires:

Revocation of Power of Attorney

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:

SPACE RESERVED FOR RECEIPTS USE

OREGON™, TRUST "TERRITORY" } ss.
County of

I certify that the within instrument was received for record on the ... day of, 19... at ... o'clock ... M., and recorded in book/reel/volume No. ... on page No. ... or as see/file/instrument/microfilm/reception No.
Record of
of said County.

Witness my hand and seal of County affixed.

By, Deputy

**GENERAL AFFIDAVITS:
Withdrawal of
Participation in
Social Security Number**

1. AFFIDAVIT: Withdrawal of Participation in Social Security.
GOAL: Withdraw your participation in the social security benefits program offered by the U.S. government corporation for it's officers and employees. Revoke your Social Security Trust Account Number.

* File this AFFIDAVIT with the County Recorder's office, AND send along with **NOTICE AND DEMAND: Revocation of Social Security Number** to the Social Security Administration.

* For more on this read the ***Global Sovereign's Handbook*** very carefully.

CAVEAT: Do not expect the Social Security Administration to reply acknowledging your unilateral action. They will insist that you

country of [Your State] state/Republic
[Your county] county

This Document:
3 Total Pages

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

[Your Name]
c/o [Your Address]
[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA
NON-DOMESTIC

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY

AFFIDAVIT: Withdrawal of Participation in Social Security

AFFIDAVIT: Withdrawal of Participation in Social Security

**KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, [Your Name],
BEING FIRST DULY SWORN AN OATH, deposes and says:**

1. My name is [Your Name], and I am domiciled at [Your Address], [Your City], [Your State] republic, usA NON-DOMESTIC. Unless otherwise stated, I have individual knowledge of the matters contained within this Affidavit. I am fully competent to testify with respect to these matters.
2. I am voluntarily withdrawing from the Social Security program. After having intensively researched the implications of my participation, I have chosen NOT to participate in this system any longer. Treasury Regulation 301.6109-1(d) allows me to withdraw from this activity and states specifically

"Individuals who are ineligible for, or do not wish to participate in the benefits of the social security program, shall nevertheless obtain a SSN if they are required to furnish such a number pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section."

Paragraph (b) is for those persons desiring to file a statement or return or those persons who are (under paragraph (a)) engaged in a trade or business within the United States. The following sections of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) also apply to the Social Security program.

*26 CFR 301.6109-1 (d)(1)—Identifying Numbers
20 CFR Ch. 111, Section 404.1001 (c)—Requirement of Review
20 CFR Ch. 111, Section 404.1905—Ability to Terminate*

3. I am not an IRC §3401 "employee" earning "wages." I am NOT a "nonresident alien" with respect to the federal "United States" who has NOT engaged in or been effectively connected with ANY "trade or business within the United States" and who has derived NO "gross income from sources within the United States." I am not an IRC "taxpayer" or "person liable" for any internal revenue tax, or a "person" subject to the provisions of the IRC. **I am outside both the general and tangential venue and jurisdiction of the Title 26, United States Code (USC) and the federal, corporate "United States."**
4. Reviewing the Compilation of the Social Security Laws, 98th Congress, 2nd Session, Committee Print through 1984, pages 397 and 398 will fully detail the facts concerning the construction of the terms "State" and "United States." In subparagraphs (A) there is contained prima facie evidence that the Social Security

Act of the 74th Congress, Session 1, August 14, 1935, as recorded in Chapter 531 of the United States Statutes at Large was, and is intended to operate "*within the federal United States ONLY.*"

5. As a "*natural born Citizen,*" sovereign, American "state" Citizen and "*nonresident alien*" with respect to the federal "*United States,*" I did NOT voluntarily, intentionally waive, with ANY "*knowingly intelligent acts*" ANY of my unalienable rights, and have utterly NO intention of doing so in the future. Any other evidence or presumption to the contrary is hereby REBUTTED.
6. This affidavit also serves as NOTICE based upon my rights with respect to constructive fraud and misrepresentation as established in, but not limited to, the cases of *Tyler v. Secretary of State*, 184 F.2d 101 (1962) and also *El Paso Natural Gas v. Kysar Insurance Co.*, 605 Pacific 2d 240 (1979): These cases have clearly established that:

"Constructive fraud as well as actual fraud may be the basis of cancellation of an instrument."

7. This NOTICE hereby REVOKES any past signatures or authorizations on any documents in your possession, control, and/or custody including any other department, agency, administration and/or division of any federal, state or Municipal government(s) and/or their political subdivisions. This NOTICE hereby RESCINDS and renders NULL and VOID any contract, quasi-contract, agreement, implied consent or Power of Attorney which I may have entered into or given to you or your predecessors.
8. I hereby REVOKE, CANCEL and render NULL and VOID, *Nunc Pro Tunc*, both currently and retroactively to the time of signing, any and all such contracts. I reserve my Common law right under U.C.C. 1-207 and U.C.C. 1-103.6 to NOT be bound by this or any contract whereby I've not entered into *knowingly, voluntarily and intentionally*, and such reservation serves as NOTICE upon all administrative agencies of government, federal, state and local that I do not, and will not, accept liability associated with the compelled benefit of any unrevealed commercial agreement. The grounds for such a NOTICE are as follows:

At the time of application for a Social Security Number (SSN), I was incompetent by way of age to enter into any contract, or grant implied consent or Power of Attorney to any individual, person or legal entity. I was NOT INFORMED by any person at any time that I was NOT REQUIRED to apply for and/or accept a Social Security Number (SSN) in order to obtain work. I was not informed by any person that application for and acceptance of a Social Security Number (SSN) would subject me to the jurisdiction of admiralty, maritime merchant and/or interNational law, or the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). I was not informed by any person at any time that I had contracted away my power of attorney, waived my lawful American state Citizenship and due process under the Constitution for the united states of America and Bill of Rights. Had I been so informed, I NEVER would have applied for and accepted a Social Security Number (SSN).

9. If your administration still maintains the position that no records can be deleted from the record, I would call your attention to your own internal documentation titled, The Social Security Number Policy and General Procedures; Numbers reflected at the top of the page are TN 16 6-90 and RM 00205.100B. This section refers to the specific deletion of numbers associated with the enumeration at birth program and allows for the specific deletion of any children noted at the end of step 2 and step 3. I am requesting any additional information, in writing, necessary to delete my personal records pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act under 5 USC §552. Please address all correspondence and communications in writing.
10. I hereby WAIVE any and all construed privileges to any Social Security payment or benefit under Titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act. I understand and agree that no benefits or other payments of any kind under the above Titles will be paid based on my untaxable private sector remuneration constituting neither

IRC "wages" nor "gross income." I affirm that I have NOT received benefits or payments under the above Titles, nor has anyone else received these benefits based on my remunerations.

11. I, **[Your Name]**, will no longer use SSN# [SSN###] for any purpose whatsoever, and will act as though such was never issued. I am further requesting any documentation necessary for the return of funds maintained under my Social Security Number (SSN) in accordance with Revenue Ruling 57-576. And since I no longer wish to participate in the Social Security system, all documentation with regards to my account MUST be purged and/or deleted. I shall return all Social Security cards in my possession.
12. My records are to be deleted upon termination allowed under 20 CFR, Ch. III, §404.1905 **EFFECTIVE** on _____ (thirty days from execution of this document).
13. Kindly send me a letter acknowledging the fact of my **WITHDRAWAL OF PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL SECURITY** and my subsequent withdrawal from the Social Security program of the federal "United States."

PERJURY JURAT

Pursuant to Title 28, USC §1746(1) and executed "without the United States," I affirm under penalty of perjury under the laws of the united states of America that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge. **And further deponent saith not.** I now affix my signature and official seal to all of the above affirmations with **EXPLICIT RESERVATION OF ALL OF MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE** to any of those rights .

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____
My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

Individual Sovereignty Process

SAMPLE: Anticipated Response From SSA



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Social Security Administration

Refer to:

October 14, 1994

Baltimore MD 21235

SEP - former SSN#
[REDACTED]

Mr. [REDACTED]

P.O. Box [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]:

This is in response to your letter concerning participation in the Social Security program.

We have enclosed some information about Social Security that we hope you will find helpful. If you have further questions, you may call our toll-free number, 1-800-772-1213. Our representatives will be glad to help you.

Sincerely,

Vincent Sanudo

Vincent Sanudo, Director
Office of Public Inquiries

Enclosure

unCOMMON SENSE

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT SOCIAL SECURITY

If you are making a statement about non-participation in the Social Security program and, as a part of that statement, you are asking to:

- o Delete your name or Social Security number (SSN) from our records;
- o Revoke, rescind, surrender, terminate, etc., your SSN or close and seal your SSN record; or
- o Amend your SSN application or other Social Security records to reflect your intent not to participate in the Social Security program;

our response is as follows:

We have reviewed your request and have determined that the records to which you refer are accurate, timely, complete, relevant, and necessary to accomplish our duties. Accordingly, we have not changed our records.

The Social Security Act requires us to keep records of individuals' earnings because this information is needed to determine entitlement to benefits and to calculate benefit rates. Because many people have the same name or change their names for various reasons, we use Social Security numbers to locate each person's record and update it with new earnings.

Participation in Social Security--Is it Mandatory?

Receiving Social Security benefits is not mandatory. You will not become entitled to benefits and will not receive them unless you voluntarily apply for them when you become eligible.

On the other hand, participation in the Social Security program is mandatory with respect to the payment of Social Security taxes. Unless specifically exempt by law, everyone working in the United States is required to pay Social Security taxes on earnings from employment. These earnings are subject to Social Security tax without regard to the citizenship or place of residence of either the employer or the employee. (See sections 210(a) and 210(i) of the Social Security Act and sections 3121(b) and 3121(e) of the Internal

Individual Sovereignty Process

2

Consequently, an employee generally cannot voluntarily withdraw from or terminate his or her participation in the Social Security program. The law provides an exemption only in very limited circumstances for members of certain religious sects. The Social Security taxes that you and your employer are required to pay provide the funds from which you and others may receive benefits. However, you will not receive the benefits unless you voluntarily apply for them at the time you become eligible.

The questions of the constitutionality of the entire Social Security system, as established by the Social Security Act, and of mandatory individual participation in that system have already been decided by the Supreme Court.

Exemption From Social Security Taxes for Members of Certain Religious Groups

Individuals who belong to certain religious groups (primarily the Amish and Mennonites) may be exempted from paying Social Security taxes because of their religious beliefs. Under certain conditions, the exemption may now include both employee and employer FICA taxes. To be eligible for an exemption, the religious group:

- (1) must have been in existence since December 31, 1950;
- (2) must have beliefs and teachings that oppose the acceptance of any benefits from public or private insurance; and
- (3) must make provisions for the care of its dependent members.

A member of such a group may request an exemption from paying Social Security taxes by filing Form 4029 (Application for Exemption from Social Security Taxes and Waiver of Benefits) with the Internal Revenue Service. The application for exemption includes a waiver by the individual to all rights to Social Security benefits even though the person may be required to pay Social Security taxes as an employee in other, nonexempt work.

Definitions of "State" and "United States" for the Purpose of Determining Covered Employment

In deciding whether an individual is working in employment covered under the Social Security Act, we follow section 404.1004 of Social Security regulations No. 4, which defines "State" and "United States" as follows:

- (8) "State" refers to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa.
- (9) "United States" when used in the geographical sense means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa.

Withdrawal of Social Security Taxes Paid

A person cannot withdraw his or her Social Security taxes paid. This is true regardless of the number of Social Security credits earned and regardless of whether benefits are payable. The Social Security taxes paid on a worker's earnings are not placed in an individual worker's account but are pooled in special funds from which benefits are paid to eligible workers and their families.

The Social Security program is not a plan that guarantees the return of a person's Social Security taxes. It is a system of social insurance under which covered workers and their employers pay taxes to provide insurance protection for the workers and their families. They are protected against the loss of income from work because of the retirement, disability, or death of the worker. Protection is also provided against hospital care costs in old age and in severe and extended disability.

The Internal Revenue Service has jurisdiction over the issue of tax liability, including liability for Social Security taxes. We suggest that you direct any questions you may have about tax liability to that Agency for consideration.

Copies of Laws or Regulations

We do not have copies of laws or regulations available for distribution to the public. Copies of the Social Security Act and implementing regulations are available for review in local Social Security offices, law libraries, and many large public libraries.

Individual Sovereignty Process

4

If You Asked Us to Change Your Citizenship Status in Our Records But Did Not Provide Documentation from the Immigration and Naturalization Service

We cannot honor your request to change your citizenship status in our records at this time. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) makes legal determinations concerning whether an individual present in the United States is a U.S. citizen. If that Agency determines that a person is not a U.S. citizen, it then decides the individual's alien status. We generally defer to INS decisions on these matters.

Your request can be directed to INS at 425 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20536. After you receive a ruling from that Agency, you may resubmit your request to the Social Security Administration for consideration. Please include any documentation you receive from INS.

"Identification" Numbers

The Social Security Administration does not issue an identification number other than the Social Security number (SSN). We issue the SSN primarily to record earnings of people working in jobs covered under Social Security and to pay benefits under the programs we administer. The other main use of the SSN under Federal law is by the Internal Revenue Service, which uses the SSN as a taxpayer identification number.

Requests Under the Freedom of Information Act

A request for information found in laws and regulations (e.g., a general question about the Social Security program) is not subject to the time limitations for responding to Freedom of Information Act requests. The Freedom of Information Act relates only to information in Agency records. Laws and regulations are not Agency records; they are found in publications readily available to the public in law libraries and many large public libraries. (Copies of the law and regulations also may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, North Capitol and H Streets NW, Washington, D.C. 20401.)

Requests for Copies of Documents Confirming One's Consent to Be Subject to the Provisions of the Social Security Act.

We have no records responsive to such a request. An individual's participation in the Social Security program is not based on a contract or signed agreement. Unless specifically exempt by law, everyone working in the United States is required to pay Social Security taxes on earnings from employment.

Some Facts About the Use of Social Security Numbers

The Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6109 (a)) and applicable regulations (26 CFR 301.6109-1(d)) require an individual to get and use a Social Security number on tax documents and to furnish that number to any other person or institution (such as an employer or a bank) that is required to furnish to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) information about payments to the individual. There are penalties for failure to do so (see 26 U.S.C. 6676 (a) and 26 CFR 301.6676-1).

Section 205 (c) (2) (A) of the Social Security Act requires the Social Security Administration to establish and maintain records of wages and self-employment income for each individual whose work is covered under the program and a Social Security number is needed for that purpose. The IRS requires employers to submit Social Security numbers with employee earnings. Workers who object to providing their Social Security numbers to employers for religious or other reasons should contact the IRS office in their area to see if any exceptions are allowed.

The law requires payment of Social Security taxes any time a person works in a job or self-employment that is covered by Social Security. A decision not to use a Social Security number in no way exempts a worker from coverage. Employers are required by law to collect the taxes on earnings covered under Social Security and to report those earnings to the Social Security Administration and the IRS.

Without a Social Security number, we cannot enter earnings on the worker's record. We could subsequently credit the earnings if the worker furnishes his or her Social Security number and evidence of the earnings.

We do not have the authority to require an employer to provide or deny employment or services to anyone who refuses to disclose his or her number. This is a matter between the individual and the employer.

GENERAL AFFIDAVITS: Right to Travel

1. AFFIDAVIT: Right To Travel.

GOAL: To assert and exercise your right to freely travel upon the highways without a license from the federal State corporation.

* File with the County Recorder's office, AND send along with **NOTICE AND DEMAND: Right to Travel** to the Department of Transportation & State Department of Motor Vehicles and **CAVEAT: for Violation of Due Process** to Courts Notifying you to Appear for a Traffic Offense.

* Submit as evidence to judges in the courtroom, along with a **MEMORANDUM OF LAW: Travel.**

* Submit as evidence to police officers at a traffic stop along with a **CAVEAT for False Arrest & Imprisonment.**

CAVEAT: Only submit these documents at a traffic stop in the forty-eight states if you are choosing to exercise your right to travel as a sovereign American Citizen, not postured in a foreign domicile as a permanent traveller and IDP.

You may also elect to exercise your right to travel postured as a sovereign American Citizen in a foreign domicile with an IDP, although these would not be submitted to either a police officer or the court. You would clearly be postured legally outside their jurisdiction.

Individual Sovereignty Process

SAMPLE: Manufacturer's Statement of Origin

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR A VEHICLE

DATE	DECEMBER 03, 1999	INVOICE NO.	EB75887
VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NO.	1FTSX31F0YEB75887	YEAR	2000
		MAKE	FORD
BODY TYPE	142 SD SUP CAB SRW 4X4	SHIPPING WEIGHT	6113 LBS.
H.P. (S.A.E.)	54.10	G.V.W.R.	9900 LBS
		NOMINAL TONNAGE	1
		NO. CYLS.	8
		SERIES OR MODEL	X313

I, the undersigned authorized representative of the company, firm or corporation named below, hereby certify that the new vehicle described above is the property of the said company, firm or corporation and is transferred on the above date and under the invoice Number indicated to the following distributor or dealer.

NAME OF DISTRIBUTOR, DEALER, ETC.

Cutter Ford, Inc.

P. O. BOX 895
Aiea HI 96701

72Q204

It is further certified that this was the first transfer of such new motor vehicle in ordinary trade and commerce.

MEMO DATA (NOT A LIEN) A09757222

FINANCE SOURCE 000001 FORD MOTOR COMPANY

FORD MOTOR CREDIT CO
P.O. Box 1732, Room
Dearborn MI 48121

Keufank
SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

DEARBORN MICHIGAN

**country of [Your State] state/Republic
[Your county] county**

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RECORDING REQUESTED BY:

[Your Name]
c/o [Your Address]
[Your City], [Your State] republic, usA
NON-DOMESTIC

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AFFIDAVIT: Right to Travel

AFFIDAVIT: Right to Travel

**KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, [Your Name],
BEING FIRST DULY SWORN AN OATH, deposes and says:**

1. My name is [Your Name], and I am domiciled at [Your Address], [Your City], [Your State] republic, usA NON-DOMESTIC. Unless otherwise stated, I have individual knowledge of the matters contained within this Affidavit. I am fully competent to testify with respect to these matters.
2. I have researched extensively the organic laws of the united states of America, including two hundred years of American case law (i.e., Common law), and affirm that I have secured the UNALIENABLE and FUNDAMENTAL, UNRESTRICTED and UNREGULATED RIGHT TO TRAVEL upon both the public walkways and the highways, and transport my personal and allodial property, duly conveyed, unhindered by ANY private, corporate or statutory law, or Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) regulation or so-called requirement. This unalienable right to travel is guaranteed by the 9th & 10th Amendments of the organic Constitution for the united states of America and Bill of Rights, and upheld by many court decisions in support of that right. I now explicitly RESERVE, ASSERT and DEFEND that right.
3. This AFFIDAVIT is submitted upon demand of a driver's license, registration or proof of insurance as part of the official record of ANY ensuing action and must be introduced as evidence in said action.
4. That I, [Your Name], do NOT under ANY circumstances utilize the public highways for commercial purposes. I am NOT a 14th Amendment legal "person" engaged in interstate commerce, nor do I derive income from the travel and transport of goods. I am NOT a "driver," nor am I an "operator" of a "motor vehicle." The driver's license is for motor vehicles involved in commerce only. My private, self-propelled contrivance/carriage is NOT involved in commerce, therefore, it is NOT a "motor vehicle." The corporate State of [Your State] Department of Motor Vehicle code does not disclose the true intent and purpose of the statutes, though a "motor vehicle" is adequately and clearly defined in the United States Code (USC).

"Motor Vehicle means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes."— 18 USC 31

"The privilege of using the streets and highways by the operation thereon of motor carriers for hire can be acquired only by permission or license from the state or its political subdivision."— Black's Law Dictionary, 5th ed, page 830

5. I cannot in good faith apply for and accept a driver's license, as I would be committing PERJURY. I would have to SWEAR under OATH that I am a member of, citizen of, franchisee of, or resident (agent) of [fiduciary, surety for] the corporate "State of "[Your State], when the already established facts by affidavit have evidenced that I am NOT a member of, citizen of, franchisee of, or resident (agent) of the corporate "State of "[Your State] or the federal United States.
6. I am NOT effectively connected with a trade or business in the corporate monopoly of the United States government, whether federal, State, county or Municipal. I am NOT a resident "U.S. citizen," but a Citizen of the several States domiciled in the sovereign state of [Your State] republic [Year of Statehood], an American state Citizen of the united states of America. I am domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction to both the corporate state and federal governments. I have NOT knowingly or willingly waived ANY of my UNALIENABLE RIGHTS. American case law has clearly adjudicated that:

"The right of the citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his/her property thereon either by carriage or automobile, is not a mere privilege which a city [or State] may prohibit or permit at will, but a common right which he/she has under the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

—Thompson v. Smith, 154 SE 579

"Even the legislature has no power to deny to a citizen the right to travel upon the highway and transport his/her property in the ordinary course of his business or pleasure, though this right may be regulated in accordance with the public interest and convenience."["regulated" means traffic safety enforcement, stop lights, signs etc.]

—Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago, 169 NE 22

7. Therefore, I have determined and hereby affirm by AFFIDAVIT and under oath, by virtue of my declared sovereign state Citizenship and American case law, that I am NOT required to have government permission to travel, NOT required to have a driver's license, NOT required to have vehicle registration of my personal property, nor to surrender the lawful title of my duly conveyed property to the State as security against government indebtedness and the undeclared federal bankruptcy. **ANY administrative rule, regulation or statutory act of ANY State legislature or judicial tribunal to the contrary is unlawful and clearly unconstitutional, thus NULL and VOID.** American case law has clearly adjudicated that:

"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them."—Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S.

"The claim and exercise of a constitutional right cannot be converted into a crime."—Miller v. U.S., 230 F 2d 486, 489

"There can be no sanction or penalty imposed upon one because of this exercise of constitutional rights."

—Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 945

8. **ANY action involving a citation or ticket issued, confiscation, impoundment or search and seizure of my private property by a police officer or ANY other public servant or employee that carries a fine or jail time is a penalty or sanction, thus converting a right into a crime. ANY citation or ticket is thus NULL and VOID.** Under every circumstance without exception, government officials must hold the Constitution for the united states of America (1791) supreme over ANY other laws, regulations or orders. Every police (executive) officer or judicial officer has SWORN AN OATH an oath to protect the lives, property and rights of the citizens of the united states of America under the supreme law of the land. **ANY act to deprive state Citizens of their constitutionally protected rights is a direct violation of their oath of office, a felony and a federal crime.**

" The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several state Legislatures,

and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution;"

—Constitution for the united states of America, Article 6

9. ANY action by a police (i.e., executive) officer, officer of the court, public servant or government official to assert unlawful authority under the "color of law" will be construed as a direct and willful violation of my constitutionally protected rights, and will be prosecuted to the full extent of American law.

"Public officials are not immune from suit when they transcend their lawful authority by invading constitutional rights."—AFLCIO v. Woodward, 406 F2d 137 t.

"Whoever under the color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any state, Territory, or District to the deprivation of ANY rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution of laws of the United States...shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both..."— 18 USC 242

10. This AFFIDAVIT also certifies that the I have previously completed and passed a test measuring my competency to safely control a motorized vehicle upon the public highways within the united states of America. I have also met or exceeded all common sense requirements concerning the "rules of the road" and the ability to maneuver a motorized vehicle in a safe and responsible manner.

PERJURY JURAT

Pursuant to Title 28, USC §1746(1) and executed "without the United States," I affirm under penalty of perjury under the laws of the united states of America that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge. **And further deponent saith not.** I now affix my signature and official seal to all of the above affirmations **with EXPLICIT RESERVATION OF ALL OF MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE to any of those rights .**

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed before me this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____

My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

unCOMMON SENSE

SAMPLE BILL OF SALE: Contract & Agreement

This CONTRACT is dated _____, and is between the present Owner/Seller,
_____, hereafter known as the Seller and the new Owner/Buyer,
_____, hereafter known as Buyer.

FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the sum of \$ _____ (FRN's), other consideration
_____, or other terms and conditions as may be specified below:

_____ the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by the Seller, and the terms and conditions agreed by the Buyer.

The Seller does hereby bargain, sell, transfer and convey unto the Buyer _____, all
allodial right, title and interest to and in a certain _____ automobile or Place-
Travel Device, Vehicle Identification Number _____, Motor Number _____,
License Plate Number _____, and the Seller hereby covenants to and with the Buyer that Seller is the
sole owner of said automobile or Place-Travel Device, and that the same is free and clear of all liens, encum-
brances or charges of any kind whatsoever at this date, and that there are no sums due or to become due against
said automobile or Place-Travel Device for work or labor done, or materials furnished for said automobile, and
that Seller will warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whatsoever.

AGREED:

Print Name of Seller: _____

Signature of Seller: _____

AGREED:

Print Name of Buyer: _____

Address of Buyer: _____

Signature of Buyer: _____

Witness: _____

Individual Sovereignty Process

SAMPLE: Proof of Insurance Cards

LIBERTY INDEMNITY COMPANY

Hawaii Insurance Identification Card

Policy Number	Effective Date	Expiration Date
J4-60-29	10-29-98	10-29-99

Year/Make/Model/Vehicle Identification Number

'89 BUICK 1G4SH51R7K6425766

An authorized Hawaii insurer issued this insurance policy which complies with the Hawaii Motor Vehicle Insurance Law To:

Insured: INTEGRITY AUTO
c/o P.O. Box 5290
Eugene, Oregon [97405]

HAWAII NO-FAULT INSURANCE IDENTIFICATION CARD

NAME OF COMPANY: LIBERTY INDEMNITY COMPANY

An authorized insurer has issued an insurance policy which complies with the Hawaii No-Fault Law to:

INTEGRITY AUTO
c/o P.O. Box 5290
Eugene, Oregon [97405]

2089	BUICK	ALL OWNED VEHICLES
YEAR	MAKE	VEHICLE I.D. NUMBER
J4-60-29	10-29-98	10-29-99
POLICY NUMBER	EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRATION DATE

WHAT TO DO AT TIME OF ACCIDENT

1. Do not admit responsibility and make no statement regarding the accident except to the police or our Claims Representatives.
2. Do not reveal the amount or limits of your liability coverage to anyone.
3. Obtain names, addresses and driver's license numbers of all vehicle occupants, as well as the state and license plate number, year, make and model of the involved vehicle.
4. Obtain names and addresses of all witnesses.
5. Report all accidents promptly by calling the toll-free number at 1-800 234-5678

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4. Obtain names and addresses of all witnesses.
5. Report all accidents promptly by calling the toll-free number at 1-800 234-5678

Certificate of Financial Responsibility

To Whom it May Concern:

There is guaranteed and certified to be on deposit with LIBERTY INDEMNITY COMPANY the Amount of (\$21.00) Twenty-One U.S. Silver Dollars and (\$80,000) Eighty Thousand in Corporate Stock (20,000 shares @\$4 share) held by the [Name of Entity], convertible to U.S. Funds, for the specific purpose of indemnifying or bonding any party determined by a

Common law jury to have been injured and/or damaged by

[Name of Auto Trust], Lessor or [Your Name], Lessee

Reference Policy Number: L4-60-31

Financial Responsibility

Signed by: Jack Brenner
President, Liberty Indemnity Group

Signed by: Kimberly Masters
Trustee for [Name of Entity]

Effective Date: October 29th, 1998

Guaranteed through: October 29th, 1999

GENERAL AFFIDAVITS: Revocation of State Trusteeship

2. AFFIDAVIT: Revocation of State Trusteeship.

GOAL: For those choosing to revoke the [federal] State's Trusteeship over any motor vehicles you've purchased in allodium and want to remove from their jurisdiction for export to a foreign jurisdiction (which is absolutely the truth).

* File with the County Recorder's office, and send to the State Department of Motor Vehicles along with the State-issued license plates, registration, and "Certificate of Title." They may or may not respond.

* Secure a **Bill of Sale** for each used motor vehicle that you cannot get an MSO for as evidence of allodial ownership. If you've got an MSO without adhesions attached to it, then you don't need to use this AFFIDAVIT. You've already secured the lawful title.

* [In the alternative to securing an MSO or revoking the State-trusteeship over the motor vehicles, have all motor vehicles registered and titled to a company (i.e., trust) and arrange the leasing of all vehicles.]

CAVEAT: Only use this AFFIDAVIT if you're prepared to posture yourself at a traffic stop in the possession of a motor vehicle for export to a foreign jurisdiction.

Present the **Bill of Sale** and **NOTICE AND DEMAND: Revocation of State Trusteeship** to the police officer along with your, **Affidavit of Identification** (you must decide your strategy in advance—do not pull multiple I.D.'s out of your wallet), and **Certificate of Financial Responsibility**.

For more details on posturing at a traffic stop, read the ***Global Sovereign's Handbook*** thoroughly.

country of [Your State] state/Republic
[Your county] county

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AFFIDAVIT: Revocation State Trusteeship

AFFIDAVIT: Revocation of State Trusteeship

**KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, [Your Name],
BEING FIRST DULY SWORN AN OATH, deposes and says:**

1. My name is [Your Name] and I am domiciled at [Your Address], [Your City], [Your State] republic, usA NON-DOMESTIC. Unless otherwise stated, I have individual knowledge of the matters contained within this Affidavit. I am fully competent to testify with respect to these matters.
2. That I, [Your Name], do hereby **REVOKE** the State trusteeship over any "Motor Vehicles" presently listed in State inventory evidenced by a "Certificate of Title (COT)" indicating [Your Name] OR [Your Entity] as the "beneficial holder" in an obvious but undisclosed trust relationship with the State acting as Trustee, thus the purported "legal" owner of the property.
3. Said relationship was undisclosed, hidden, secret, instituted and acquired by fraud and deceit by the act of transferring allodial title evidenced by the "Manufacturer's Statement of Origin (MSO)" of the aforementioned property to the State at the time of the original purchase of a new, unencumbered, non-commercial "place-travel device" OR "private conveyance."
4. Allodial title to the aforementioned private property was acquired fraudulently by the State at a new car dealer, the title transfer was microfilmed, the original MSO destroyed, thus resulting in the criminal conversion of private property into public property without the knowledge or consent of the "purchaser" of said property.
5. Only the corporate and legal "owner" (i.e., the State) can require those in possession and use of the property to register, license and require insurance. Thus by **REVOKING** the State's trust relationship and presumed security interest in the aforementioned private property and **RESTORING** the rightful and lawful "owner," I assert that **NO REGISTRATION, LICENSING OR INSURANCE** be required of those in possession and use of my private allodial property. I will assume complete financial responsibility for any damages resulting from my negligent possession and use. The "Certificate of Beneficial Interest," and State-issued "License Plates" are henceforth being returned to said issuer.

OREGON REPUBLIC

LIBERTY

WITHOUT PREJUDICE

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

GENERAL AFFIDAVITS: Tax-Exempt Documentation

1. AFFIDAVIT: Tax-Exempt Foreign Status.

GOAL: To effectively declare your standing outside the jurisdiction of the Internal Revenue Service in the jurisdiction of the forty-eight states of the republic, over which the IRS has no taxing authority whatsoever.

* File with the County Recorder's office. Then before sending this AFFIDAVIT and constructive LEGAL NOTICE AND DEMAND to the IRS, request an **Individual Master File (IMF)** complete with the decoding book. Use **FOIA & PA REQUEST: Demand for IRS Authority OR FOIA Request for Individual Master File and/or Assessment Authority.**

* Then send the AFFIDAVIT along with **NOTICE AND DEMAND: Declaration of Tax-Exempt Foreign Status** to the Director of Foreign Operations District, Commissioner, Chief Counsel, Regional Director, and District Director of the Internal Revenue Service (separate envelopes and addresses), **NOTICE: Declaration of Tax-Exempt Foreign Status** to your State Department of Revenue, and **NOTICE AND DEMAND: Declaration of Tax-Exempt Foreign Status** to the Secretary of the Treasury informing them that the IRS has no delegated authority to be assessing or collecting taxes in the forty-eight states of the republic.

CAVEAT: Do not expect the IRS to just go away. Be certain that you have restructured all your individual and business affairs outside the long arm of the IRS. You must be lien and judgment-proof before submitting these AFFIDAVITS and constructive LEGAL NOTICES. That way, if they do come after you for any reason, you won't have any property, assets, bank accounts or wages they can lien or levy.

2. AFFIDAVIT & CERTIFICATE: Exemption from Withholding in Lieu of W-4.

GOAL: To retain 100% of your paycheck from an employer, and empower the employer to assert their independence from the U.S. government corporation.

* If you're unable to restructure doing business with your employer as an independent contractor, OR doing business as an foreign company (e.g., IBC) or statutory interface (e.g., LLC) instead of an employee, then you must begin a procedure to stop withholding taxes from your paycheck.

* For those still "employed" by an employer withholding taxes, serve the employer with this **AFFIDAVIT & CERTIFICATE: Exemption from Withholding in Lieu of W-4** along with the **NOTICE AND DEMAND: To Employer Regarding 'Change of Status' for Withholding & IRS Code Indemnifying Employer from Penalties** and **NOTICE AND DEMAND: to IRS Indemnifying Employer from Penalties** sent to the Regional Director of the IRS by the employer.

* You can also include the **MEMORANDUM OF LAW & COMMERCIAL AFFIDAVIT: Taxes, Social Security, Levys & Securities** to inform the employer of the law regarding his responsibilities and liabilities in these matter.

CAVEAT: Most employers are terrified of the IRS and being penalized for not doing what they're told. There is no law requiring an employer to be an unpaid withholding agent for the IRS. The maximum penalty to the employer is \$50 for failing to get a SSN from an employee when requested. Their only legal obligation is to ask for a number. If you refuse, there is no requirement to force you to provide a number and withhold taxes from your paycheck.

Individual Sovereignty Process

3. CERTIFICATE: of Foreign Status (Form W8, Form W8-BEN or substitute Form W8).

GOAL: To supply all "domestic" banks reporting interest, payers, middlemen, brokers and/or barter exchanges.

* Use Form W8, or a substitute form, declaring that you are a non-resident "individual," OR foreign company not subject to specific U.S. information return reporting or withholding.

* Use Form W8, or a substitute form, to set-up "non-domestic," non-interest bearing banking for foreign entities (e.g., Common law trusts) in the USA, For banks refusing to open a W8 account, give them a **CAVEAT: for Failure to Open a W8 Account.**

* Use Form W8 for sub-contractor situations with employers/contractors who require it for 1099 reporting doing business with a foreign entity including IBC's, S.A., foreign trusts.

CAVEAT: Using Form W8 often requires a 30% mandatory withholding from all foreign "individuals," including sovereign "state" Citizens. Although, sovereign "state" Citizens are not the foreign individuals purportedly affected by this, it is done anyway by employers threatened by the IRS. Use Form 2555 to recover any withholding done in this manner (\$70,000 exemption for foreign individuals).

country of [Your State] state/Republic
[Your county] county

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NON-DOMESTIC

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AFFIDAVIT: Tax-Exempt Foreign Status

AFFIDAVIT: Tax-Exempt Foreign Status

**KNOW ALL MEN AND WOMEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, [Your Name],
BEING FIRST DULY SWORN AN OATH, deposes and says:**

1. My name is [Your Name], and I am domiciled at [Your Address], [Your City], [Your State] republic, usA NON-DOMESTIC. Unless otherwise stated, I have individual knowledge of the matters contained within this Affidavit. I am fully competent to testify with respect to these matters.
2. I possess full **SOVEREIGN** and **UNALIENABLE RIGHTS** by virtue of the Declaration of Independence (1776), the Constitution for the united states of America and the Bill of Rights (1791), and over two hundred years of American case law (i.e., common law), both prior to and after the undeclared federal, corporate United States government bankruptcies of 1930-1938. **I give my sacred oath to protect and defend the Constitution for the united states of America against all enemies foreign and domestic.**
3. I am **NOT** a legal "person" born or naturalized in the federal "United States," NOT subject to the jurisdiction of the legislative democracy of the federal "United States" (e.g., District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa) or any other territory "within the United States." The terms "United States" and "U.S." are NOT to be construed under any circumstances to imply or include the sovereign, "50 states" or the "united states of America". I am NOT a "U.S. citizen" described in 26 CFR 1.1-1(c) and the 14th Amendment. Furthermore, any reference to the 14th Amendment of the Constitution maintaining privileges over rights is invalid (see *A Historic Overview of the Unlawful Enactment of the 14th Amendment by the Supreme Court of Utah*; *Deyett v. Turner* (1967) 439 P. 2d.266; *State v. Phillips*, (1975) 540 P.2d.936) **Therefore, I am an "alien" with respect to the federal "United States."**
4. I am described in 26 USC §865(g)(1)(B) as a "non-resident" of the "United States"
5. I am falsely presumed to be a "nonresident alien" in Title 26, USC §1.871-4, the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), however not the same "nonresident alien" defined within the IRC pursuant to Title 42, USC §411(b). My income is NOT derived from sources "within the federal United States," nor am I effectively connected with the performance of the functions of a public office "within the United States." My income is part of my "foreign estate" pursuant to Title 26, USC,§7701(a)(31).

6. I do not live "within" the geographical areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction as defined in the Federal Land Area Chart. I do not live "within" ANY of the ten, regional federal areas, territories or enclaves identified by the numerical, postal zip code. **I am NOT a "nonresident alien" but remain outside both general and tangential venue and jurisdiction of Title 26, United States Code (USC).** I am also NOT a "resident" of the corporate "State of [Your State]" as it is also under the jurisdiction of the federal "United States".
7. I am NOT, and never have been, as described in 26 USC §3401, an "officer," an "employee," a "transferee," or an "elected official" of the "United States," of a "State," or of any political subdivision thereof, nor of the District of Columbia, nor of a "domestic" corporation earning "wages" from an "employer." As a "nonresident alien" NOT engaged in or effectively connected with any "trade or business within the United States" **I am NOT REQUIRED by law to obtain a "U.S." Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) or a Social Security Number (SSN) because of my exemption under 26 CFR 301.6109-1(g).** As a "nonresident alien," I derived no "gross income...from sources within the United States," either "effectively connected" or "not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States" as described in 6 USC §872(a).
8. I am also claiming "sui juris" status in connection with my property or name. **If ANY agency of the government disputes the above declaration of "sui juris" in connection with the "name" sworn and sealed in this affidavit, I demand a certified copy with my signed authorization of all documents being "held-in-due-course," that create ANY legal disability to the claimed "sui juris" status and "alieni juris" relating to my "name."** [Note: One's "name" is one's property, and for one's "name" to enjoy "sui juris" status that "name" must be free of legal disability resulting from a contract or commercial agreement, which is being "held-in-due-course" by a fellow citizen or by any agency of the federal, state, county or Municipal government.]
9. You are obligated to give me this information pursuant to U.C.C. 3-305.2(c). [Note: See p.11572 of Vol 39, #62 of the Federal Register, Friday, March 29, 1974. This states that the mission of the IRS...includes communicating the requirements of law to the public... and p.1276 of the Federal Register publishing Public Law 90-620, October 22, 1968 paragraph 1507 states that anything published within the Federal Register pertaining to an individual is preemptive evidence that the individual is aware of its contents. The IRS not only has the obligation to tell me the requirements of the law, but you are presumed to know you are required.]
10. Refer also to Treasury Internal Revenue Manual, Legal Reference Guide, Fiduciary Manual 8(21)4,p.58(10) 0-200 Section 11. "In any case not provided for in this Act the rules of the Law Merchant shall govern." Refer also to the Federal Tax Lien Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-719) wherein the Senate Report # 1708 states: "Since the adoption of the Federal income tax in 1913, the nature of commercial financial transactions has changed appreciably...This Bill is in part an attempt to conform to the lien provisions of the internal revenue laws to the concepts developed in this Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). It represents an effort to adjust the provisions in the internal revenue laws relating to the collection of taxes of delinquent persons..."
11. **Henceforth, I demand a copy of all evidence, criteria or standards you, or your superiors, used to reach the presumption that I am/was/were a "taxpayer" as per §7701(a)14 of the Internal Revenue Code. Your failure to respond to the above request within 60 days of your signed receipt of this letter, will indicate, and legally establish, that the IRS can offer no documents that are being "held-in-due-course" to dispute the claimed status of "sui juris" and "alieni juris," relating to the "name," [Your Name], rendering all attempts at collection unenforceable.**

12. I have exercised, and do now exercise the REMEDY of law, whereby I may preserve my Common law right NOT to be bound by any commercial agreement, or bankruptcy action of the federal United States government, that I do not enter into *knowingly, willingly and voluntarily*, and that **RESERVATION OF RIGHTS** serves as a **NOTICE upon all administrative agencies of government, federal, state and local, that I will not accept the liability associated with the compelled benefit of any unrevealed commercial agreement.** If I have received any benefits, privileges or titles of nobility (i.e., resident, citizen, taxpayer) from any branch of the government in the past, they were "*received*" under PROTEST, or under THREAT, DURESS or COERCION (TDC).
13. I do hereby **CERTIFY and DECLARE**, that I am an American citizen of the united states of America (1787) and citizen of the union state in which I am domiciled. I am a "*natural born citizen*" (see Constitution for the united states of America, Article 2, Section 1, Clause 5). I am NOT subject to the statutory, colorable law jurisdiction of the federal *United States* in the corporate monopoly of the federal, state, local and Municipal governments. I have NOT voluntarily or intentionally waived, with ANY "*knowingly intelligent acts*" ANY of my unalienable rights, and have utterly NO intention of doing so in the future.
14. **I am a Citizen of the several states, NOT a federal United States citizen of the District of Columbia. I am domiciled in the state of [Your State] republic [Year of Statehood], an American state Citizen of the united states of America.**

"...the dual character of our citizenship plainly apparent...a citizen of the United States is ipso facto and at the same time a citizen of the State in which he is domiciled..." —Colgate v. Harvey, 296 U.S. 404, 427;80L.,Ed,299 (1935)

15. **Any other evidence or presumption to the contrary is hereby REBUTTED.** Any past signatures or authorizations on Internal Revenue Service (1040's and W-4's), Social Security Administration forms (SS-5), driver's licenses, vehicle registrations, birth or trust certificates, voter registrations and other franchises were in ERROR and involuntarily made under *threat, duress and coercion (TDC)*. **I hereby REVOKE, cancel and render void, Nunc Pro Tunc, both currently and retroactively to the time of signing, any and all such signatures.**

PERJURY JURAT

Pursuant to Title 28, USC §1746(1) and executed "*without the United States*," I affirm under penalty of perjury *under the laws of the united states of America* that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge. **And further deponent saith not.** I now affix my signature and official seal to all of the above affirmations **with EXPLICIT RESERVATION OF ALL OF MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE to any of those rights .**

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____
My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

country of [Your State] state/Republic
[Your county] county

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AFFIDAVIT: Certificate of Exemption from Withholding

AFFIDAVIT: Certificate of Exemption from Withholding

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1. My name is [Your Name], and I am domiciled at [Your Address], [Your City], [Your State] republic, usA NON-DOMESTIC. Unless otherwise stated, I have individual knowledge of the matters contained within this Affidavit. I am fully competent to testify with respect to these matters.
2. Having intensively studied and researched Title 26, United States Code (USC), I now **AFFIRM** and **CERTIFY** by affidavit that I am a **NOT** a "nonresident alien" with respect to the federal "United States" whose private-sector remuneration from sources without the "United States" constitutes neither "wages" (see IRC 3401(a)(6)) nor "gross income" under Subtitle A.
3. Furthermore, I have **NOT** made, with "knowingly intelligent acts" (Brady v. U.S., 397 U.S. 742, 748), **ANY** voluntary withholding agreement under IRC §3402(p) with respect to my private-sector, non "United States," untaxable remuneration and/or income. **Any presumption of such an agreement is hereby REBUTTED.**
4. Any past signatures or authorizations on Internal Revenue Service (1040's and W-4's), Social Security Administration forms (SS-5), bank accounts etc. were in **ERROR** and involuntarily made under *threat, duress and coercion (TDC)*. I hereby **REVOKE, CANCEL** and render **VOID, Nunc Pro Tunc**, both currently and retroactively to the time of signing, any and all such agreements. I reserve my Common Law right under U.C.C. 1-207 and U.C.C. 1-103.6 to not be bound by this or any contract I've not entered into *knowingly, voluntarily and intentionally*.
5. **Therefore, I have incurred no federal "income" tax liability and am EXEMPT from all federal "income" tax, WITHHOLDING and REPORTING.** Any erroneous presumption or evidence to the contrary is hereby **REBUTTED**. Because I have incurred no "income" tax liability during **ANY** year, past or present, I have a right to a refund of all erroneously withheld "income" tax withholdings from my private-sector remuneration, and may file for such a refund.

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, STOP ALL FEDERAL TAX WITHHOLDING AND REPORTING!

PERJURY JURAT

Pursuant to Title 28, USC §1746(1) and executed "*without the United States,*" I affirm under penalty of perjury *under the laws of the united states of America* that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my belief and informed knowledge that I am entitled to my TAX-EXEMPT "*foreign*" status. **And further deponent saith not.** I now affix my signature and official seal to all of the above affirmations **with EXPLICIT RESERVATION OF ALL OF MY UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE to any of those rights .**

Respectfully,

[Your Name], Sovereign state Citizen/Principal, by Special Appearance, proceeding *Sui Juris*

Sworn, subscribed, sealed and affirmed to this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Notary Public for [Your State] _____

My commission expires _____

OR

Witness

Witness

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[Your county] county

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AFFIDAVIT OF MATERIAL FACTS: Internal Revenue Laws

AFFIDAVIT OF MATERIAL FACTS: Internal Revenue Laws

This affidavit of material facts frames my relationship to the internal revenue laws of the United States as I understand them. It is intended to comply with the "substantial authority standard" (26 CFR §1.6662-4(d)) and the "good faith and reasonable cause standard." (26 CFR §1.6664-4(a)) It also satisfies requirements of state law, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Federal Rules of Evidence and therefore qualifies as testimony. Authority cites following fact statements, i.e., code sections, regulations, delegation orders and the like, are included to clarify statement application.

I have personal knowledge of facts set forth herein. (Rule 43(e), F.R.Civ.P. & Rule 602, F.R.Evid.) Fact statements apply to calendar years ending December 31, 1991 through December 31, 2001. Declarations of relevant and material fact are as follows:

1. My name is [Your Name]; I am a living, moral being endowed with unalienable rights to life, liberty and property, and all substantive rights secured by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of [Your Birth State] the state where I was born.
2. I am a Citizen of [Your State] which is a State of the Union.
3. My domicile is geographically located in [Your Domicile State] which is a State of the Union.
4. To the best of my knowledge, I am not a corporation, fictitious entity, constructive trust, or a legal "person" by inference or presumption.
5. To the best of my knowledge, I have not received certified copies of any of the procedurally proper assessment forms including Form 2162 Notice of Assessment, Form 3553 Prompt Assessment Billing Assembly, Form 4907 Notice of Taxpayer Delinquent Account or Form 23C Assessment Certificate signed by the District Director in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate.
6. I do not have a foreign tax home, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, and am not subject to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue's authority delegated by Treasury Order 150-17 relating to foreign exchange of tax information.
7. To the best of my knowledge, I have never received notice from a District Director of an Internal Revenue Service district, nor the Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue (International), that I am

or ever have been required to keep books and records and file returns for any of the eight classes of tax administered by the Internal Revenue Service. (Letter 978 (DO) & Notice 555). (See also, 26 U.S.C. §6001, 26 CFR §§1.6001-1(d) & 31.6001-6 & Treasury Delegation Order No. 24)

8. To the best of my knowledge, I have never received lawful and procedurally proper assessments of Federal taxes, penalties, or interest for calendar years ending December 31, 1991 through 2001. (26 U.S.C. §6203, 26 CFR §301.6203-1, and Internal Revenue Manual §§3(17)(63)(14).1 (1-1-89), 3(17)(46)2.3 (1-1-89), 3(17)(63)(14).5 (4-1-96), 3(17)(63)(14).6 (4-1-96) & 3(17)(63)(14).7 (4-1-96); Form 23C)
9. To the best of my knowledge, I have never received a Form 2162 Notice of Assessment for any of the eight classes of tax administered by the Internal Revenue Service.
10. To the best of my knowledge, I have never received originals or a copy of a Prompt Assessment Billing Assembly form for any assessed tax liability. (Form 3553)
11. To the best of my knowledge, I have never received an original or copies of a Notice of Taxpayer Delinquent Account for any of the eight classes of tax administered by the Internal Revenue Service. (Form 4907)
12. To the best of my knowledge, I have never received certified notice and demand for payment of Federal taxes subsequent to lawful and procedurally proper assessment certificates being executed for calendar years ending December 31, 1991 through 2001. (26 U.S.C. §6303 & 26 CFR §301.6303-1; IRS Form 17)
13. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge all of my income, regardless of nature or the activity from which it was derived, has been from sources in [List of States wherein income was derived] and/or other States of the Union.
14. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge all of my earnings and other forms of income have been from private enterprise in [List of States wherein income was derived] and/or other States of the Union.
15. I am not and never have been a citizen or resident of the geographical United States, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands. (See definitions of "United States", "State", and "citizen" at 26 CFR §31.3121(e)-1; see also definitions of "United States" & "State" at 26 U.S.C. subsections 7701(a)(9) & (10))
16. I am not and never have been a citizen or resident of the political coalition, compact or alliance of territories and insular possessions of the United States known as the [Federal] United States of America (not to be confused with the Union of States party to the Constitution known as the United States of America, established in the Articles of Confederation). (See notes following 18 U.S.C. §1001; 40 Stat. 1015, c. 194)
17. I am not a nonresident alien, nor a principal of a foreign corporation, with income derived from sources within the United States. (See chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code generally; gross income "source" relating to items of income from taxable sources listed at 26 U.S.C. §61 & 26 CFR §1.861-8 generally, and requirements for withholding at 26 U.S.C. §§1441 et seq.)
18. I am not a resident alien lawfully admitted to a State of the Union, the District of Columbia, or an insular possession of the United States.
19. Since calendar 1991, I have not served as an officer or employee of Government of the United States, the District of Columbia, or an insular possession of the United States, nor as an officer of a

corporation in which the United States or the [Federal] United States of America has a proprietary interest. (26 U.S.C. §§3401(c) & (d) and 31 U.S.C. §9101)

20. Since calendar 1991, I have not received wages as defined at 26 U.S.C. §3401(a) (government personnel tax).
21. Since calendar 1991, I have not knowingly and intentionally entered a voluntary withholding agreement for government personnel tax either as an employee (26 U.S.C. §3401(c)) or an employer. (26 U.S.C. §3401(d)). (26 CFR §31.3402(p)-1)
22. I am not a person subject to Internal Revenue Service tax audit and/or check authorized by Treasury Order 150-29.
23. Since calendar 1991, I have not received notice from the Secretary of Health and Human Services that I have received or paid wages, as required by 42 U.S.C. subsections 405(3) & (4)(A) & (B).
24. I am not subject to and do not participate in the Northern Mariana Islands Social Security Tax administered by the Internal Revenue Service under authority of Treasury Order 159-18.
25. I have never been notified by the Treasury Financial Management Service that I was responsible for administration of government personnel tax (26 U.S.C. §3403), nor have I received the Form 8655 Reporting Agent Authorization certificate. (See Internal Revenue Manual §3.0.258.4 (11/21/97), January 1999 edition on CD.)
26. I am not an officer or employee of the Treasury or any bureau of the Department of the Treasury subject to Internal Revenue Service authority related to submission of collected taxes delegated by Treasury Order 150-15.
27. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from taxable foreign sources. (26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(vi)(A))
28. Since calendar 1991, I have not served as a withholding agent responsible for withholding at the source for sums paid to nonresident aliens and foreign juristic entities. (26 U.S.C. §§7701(a)(16), 1441, 1442, 1443 & 1461)
29. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received foreign mineral income. (26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(vi)(B))
30. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received income from foreign oil and gas extraction. (26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(vi)(D))
31. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received income from a domestic corporation that has an election in effect under 26 U.S.C. §936 (Puerto Rico & possession tax credit). (26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(vi)(E))
32. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received income from an insular possession of the United States. (See 26 CFR §§1.861-8(f)(1)(iv)(F)-(H); see also, definitions of "State", "United States" & "citizen" at 26 CFR §31.3121(e)-1 and "American employer" at §31.3121(h)-1)
33. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received income from a China Trade Act corporation. (See 26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(vi)(I).)
34. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received income from a foreign controlled corporation as fiduciary agent of the corporation. (See 26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(iv)(J))
35. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from insurance

of U.S. risks under 26 U.S.C. §953(b)(5). (See 26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(iv)(K).)

36. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received taxable items of income from operation of an agreement vessel under section 607 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. (See 26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(iv)(M).)
37. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from a public works contract subject to Federal income and Social Security tax withholding. (40 U.S.C. §270a)
38. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not knowingly owned stock in, did business with, or had anything else to do with a corporation in which the [Federal] United States of America owns stock. (See notes following 18 U.S.C. §1001; see also, Chapter 194, 40 Stat. 1015.)
39. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received wages, remuneration, or other compensation as an officer or employee of an ocean-going vessel construed as an American employer. (See 26 CFR §31.3121(f)-6.)
40. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received gambling winnings from the District of Columbia or insular possessions of the United States. (See I.R.C. Subtitle D generally.)
41. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from maritime (international) trade in alcohol, tobacco or firearms. (See 27 CFR §72.)
42. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from production and/or distribution of alcohol, tobacco or firearms in the District of Columbia or insular possessions of the United States. (I.R.C. Subtitle E; 27 CFR §70)
43. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from maritime (international) trade in opium, cocaine or other controlled substances. (See I.R.C. §§7302, 7325 & 7327 and 26 CFR §403.)
44. I have never been involved in any activity involving controlled substances subject to Internal Revenue Service investigation under authority of Treasury Directive 15-42. (See 26 CFR §403.)
45. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from production and/or distribution of opium, cocaine or other controlled substances in the District of Columbia or insular possessions of the United States.
46. Since calendar 1991, I have not knowingly and intentionally contributed or contracted to contribute money, property or other assets to the Treasury of the United States. (31 U.S.C. §321(b))

Under penalties of perjury, I attest that to the best of my present knowledge, understanding and belief, all matters of fact set out above are accurate and true, so help me God.

[Your Name],

Date

**country of [Your State] state/Republic
[Your county] county**

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SAMPLE AFFIDAVIT OF MATERIAL FACTS: Administrative Due Process

AFFIDAVIT OF MATERIAL FACTS: Administrative Due Process

This SAMPLE affidavit of material facts documents my administrative history with regards to the Internal Revenue Service as I understand it. It is intended to comply with the "substantial authority standard" (26 CFR §1.6662-4(d)) and the "good faith and reasonable cause standard" (26 CFR §1.6664-4(a)). It also satisfies requirements of state law, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Federal Rules of Evidence and therefore qualifies as testimony. Authority cites following fact statements, i.e., code sections, regulations, delegation orders and the like, are included to clarify statement application where appropriate.

I have personal knowledge of facts set forth herein (Rule 43(e), F.R.Civ.P. & Rule 602, F.R.Evid.). Fact statements apply to calendar years ending December 31, 1991 through December 31, 2001. Declarations of relevant and material fact are as follows:

1. My name is [Your Name]; I am a living, moral being endowed with unalienable rights to life, liberty and property, and all substantive rights secured by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of [Your Birth State], the state where I was born.
2. I am a Citizen of [Your State], which is a State of the Union.
3. My domicile is geographically located in [Your Domicile State], which is a State of the Union.
4. To the best of my knowledge, I am not a corporation, fictitious entity, constructive trust, or a legal "person" by inference or presumption.
5. As a Citizen of [Name of State], a State of the Union, it is my informed knowledge and belief that the Internal Revenue Service is not an agency of the United States government and there are no lawful internal revenue districts operating within the States of the Union. (Limits IRS assessment and collection activity to revenue districts established under delegated authority of 26 U.S.C. §7621. The implementing regulation is 19 CFR, Part 101 which establishes custom collections not revenue districts.)
6. I am not and never have been a citizen or resident of the geographical United States, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands. (See definitions of "United States", "State", and "citizen" at 26 CFR §31.3121(e)-1; see also definitions of "United States" & "State" at 26 U.S.C. subsections 7701(a)(9) & (10).)
7. I am not and never have been a citizen or resident of the political coalition, compact or alliance of

territories and insular possessions of the United States known as the [Federal] United States of America (not to be confused with the Union of States party to the Constitution known as the United States of America, established in the Articles of Confederation). (See notes following 18 U.S.C. §1001; 40 Stat. 1015, c. 194.)

8. I am not a nonresident alien, nor a principal of a foreign corporation, with taxable income derived from sources effectively connected within the United States. (See chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code generally; gross income "source" relating to items of income from taxable sources listed at 26 U.S.C. §61 & 26 CFR §1.861-8 generally, and requirements for withholding at 26 U.S.C. §§1441 et seq.)
9. I am not a resident alien lawfully admitted to a State of the Union, the District of Columbia, or an insular possession of the United States.
10. As a Citizen of [Your State], it is a fact that... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] by affidavit, notarized and recorded in [Your County], [Your State], County Recorder Number _____, Reel 1968R, stamped and sealed June 30, 1994, I made a Declaration of Citizenship, Declaration of Domicile, Recession of Participation in Social Security, Tax-Exempt Foreign Status, and Certificate of Exemption from Withholding and gave constructive legal notice to the Internal Revenue Service. Constructive legal notices and affidavits were sent Certified Mail – Return Receipt Requested on or around July 1994 to the Director of Foreign Services Operations, Internal Revenue Service, and acknowledged as received.
11. It is a fact that by publication in a legal newspaper, certified under penalty of perjury, I published a Legal Notice as an Affidavit of Declaration, Action to Quiet Title.
12. To the best of my knowledge, a summary of general tax procedures pursuant to 26 CFR §601.103(a) is applicable solely to government personnel.
13. To the best of my knowledge, I have never been an employee of the federal government or withholding agent required to report or withhold Chapter 1 income tax from earnings of non-resident aliens on Form 1040 or 1040A. (See Treasury Decision 2313.)
14. To the best of my knowledge, Form 1040 or 1040A does not comply with the Paperwork Reduction Act mandates as the OMB number is not listed for any of the taxing and liability statutes for chapters 1,2,21 & 24. (See 5 CFR §1320.6(b) for a defense. IRS has no administrative or judicial remedies.)
15. To the best of my knowledge, Form 1040 or 1040A is optional and voluntary, further reinforced by Delegation Order 182. (Reference 26 CFR §§301.6020-1(b) & 301.7701)
16. It is a fact that after being duly noticed by the above mentioned constructive legal notices and affidavits, [Name of District Director], District Director, Internal Revenue Service sent a rubber stamp signed ... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] Cover Letter and Form 886-A, Income Tax Examination Changes w/Explanation of Items to [Your Full Name], Social Security Number _____ on April 16, 1996. On Form 886-A, it was noted below BLS Income "In the absence of adequate records, we have computed your taxable income using Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Survey for Selected Metropolitan Areas, West."
17. To the best of my knowledge, a "person" is a "taxpayer," pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(14), if and only if he or she is liable for a tax imposed by the Code.
18. To the best of my knowledge, a "person" is not liable for a tax until there is a procedurally proper assessment against him or her.
19. It is a fact that this alleged assessment by [Name of District Director], District Director, was based on an unsigned return by the alleged "taxpayer" completed by the District Director or an unnamed Revenue Officer.

20. It is a fact that [Name of District Director], District Director, Internal Revenue Service calculated \$11,534.48 of taxes, interest and penalties on a \$34,867.00 BLS Income for the tax year 1994.
21. It is a fact that [Name of District Director], District Director, Internal Revenue Service sent a rubber stamp signed ... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] Individual Income Tax Examination Changes Letter 915 (DO), Form 4549-CG with Explanation of Items Form 886A on April 16, 1996 addressed to [YOUR FULL NAME], Social Security Number _____, Return Form No. 1040. The alleged balance on the Tax Examination Form was \$11,534.48 signed by examiner [Name of Examiner], District of [Name of District]. It is a fact that I ... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] Refused this Letter and Forms 4549-CG with Form 886A for Cause Without Dishonor pursuant to UCC 3-501 and returned it to the IRS-Ogden Certified Mail P 584 095 499, Return Receipt accepted and received May 16, 1996. I received no response from the IRS-Ogden. It is also a fact that I ... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] refused this Notice for Cause Without Dishonor pursuant to UCC 3-501 and returned a copy to the Oregon Department of Revenue Certified Mail P 584 095 504, Return Receipt accepted, postmarked and signed on or around May 16, 1996. I received no response from the Oregon Department of Revenue.
22. It is a fact that [Name of District Director], District Director, Internal Revenue Service sent signed ... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] Notice of Deficiency Letter Number 531, Waiver of Restrictions on Assessment and Collection of Deficiency in Tax and Acceptance of Overassessment Form 870 Income Tax Examination Changes Form 4549CG with Explanation of Items Form 886A on June 13, 1996 to [Your Full Name], Social Security Number _____ Form 1040. The alleged balance on ... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] the Tax Examination Form was \$12,993.00 and was unsigned by the Review Examiner, District Pacific-Northwest. The Letter stated that I could contest this Notice of Deficiency in the United States Tax Court. It is a fact that I ... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] Refused this Letter and Forms 870, Form 4549-CG with Form 886A for Cause Without Dishonor pursuant to UCC 3-501 and forwarded them to the Clerk, US Tax Court Certified Mail Z447 203 303, Return Receipt requested. I received no response or even the acknowledgement of a Return-Receipt from the US Tax Court.
23. It is a fact that the penalties assessed were based on the penalty statutes IRC §6651 (a)(1) Failure to file tax return or to pay tax; 6601 (e) (2) Interest on underpayment, nonpayment, or extensions of time for payment, of tax, and IRC §6654 Failure by individual to pay estimated income tax. These were cited as the proper penalty statutes in the above correspondence from the District Director.
24. It is a fact that the parallel authority and implementing regulation for IRC §6651 is 27 CFR part 24 (Wine), 27 CFR part 25 (Beer), 27 CFR part 70 (Procedure & Administration); and 27 CFR part 194 (Liquor Dealers). To the best of my knowledge, these implementing regulations relate to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) taxing of tobacco, alcohol and firearms.
25. It is a fact that the parallel authority and implementing regulation for IRC §6601 is 27 CFR part 70 (Procedures & Administration), 27 CFR part 170 (Misc. Liquor), 27 CFR part 194 (Liquor Dealers) and 27 CFR part 296 (Misc. Tobacco Products, Cigarette Papers & Tubes). To the best of my knowledge, these implementing regulations relate to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) taxing of tobacco, alcohol and firearms.
26. It is a fact that I am not now, nor have I ever been involved in a trade or business effectively connected within the United States with regards to an import or trade in wine, beer, liquor, tobacco, cigarettes, alcohol or firearms.
27. It is a fact that the parallel authority and implementing regulation for IRC §6654 is 26 CFR part 1. This is the implementing regulation for Title 26, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, Part 1 on Income Taxes.

28. To the best of my knowledge, there is no implementing regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations for either 26 USC §6212 Notice of Deficiency, or 26 USC §Restrictions applicable to deficiencies; petition to Tax Court.
29. It is a fact that a Waiver of Restrictions on Assessment and Collection of Deficiency in Tax and Acceptance of Overassessment Form 45490CG was also included in the above mentioned Notice of Deficiency package...and you have not shown that such failure to timely file your returns was due to reasonable cause.
30. It is a fact that reasonable cause was asserted quite clearly in the constructive legal notices and affidavits sent to the Internal Revenue Service on or around July, 1994, the reasonable cause being a demand to answer that “no delegated authority to collect revenue in the States of the Union existed.”
31. It is a fact that the Internal Revenue Service sent an unsigned ... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] Final Notice - We intend to levy. Respond NOW Number CP 504 on a new balance of \$15,015.09 on December 02, 1996 [YOUR FULL NAME], Social Security Number _____ regarding an alleged assessment on Form 1040A for the tax period 12-31-94. It is a fact that I ... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] refused this Notice for Cause Without Dishonor pursuant to UCC 3-501 and returned it to the IRS-Ogden, Utah Certified Mail Z447 205 630; Return Receipt accepted and received on December 27, 1996. I received no response from the IRS-Ogden.
32. It is a fact that Revenue Officer ... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] [Name of Revenue Officer] 93-0235IP, for District Director, sent Letter Number 1058 (DO) on February 19, 1999 to [Your Full Name], Social Security Number _____ regarding an alleged assessment on Form 1040 for the tax period 12-31-94 for an unpaid amount from prior notices of \$13,685.11 with additional penalty and interest of \$5,679.76 totaling \$19,364.87. Such Letter Number 1058 (DO) was titled ... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] FINAL NOTICE – NOTICE OF INTENT TO LEVY AND NOTICE OF YOUR RIGHT TO A HEARING.
33. It is a fact that Revenue Officer [Name of Revenue Officer], approved by IRS Group Manager on February 19, 1999 authorized a summons to [Name of Bank] for bank records pertaining to the tax years 1993 and 1995.
34. To the best of my knowledge, the “Notice of Intent to Levy” instrument forwarded to me is not a “Levy” which warrants surrender of property. (IRC §6335(a) defines the “Notice” instrument by use – notice is to be served to whomever seizure has been executed against after the seizure is effected. The “Notice” merely conveys information; it is not a cause for action.)
35. To the best of my knowledge 26 USC §6331 Levy and distraint’s implementing regulation is 27 CFR, Part 70.
36. It is a fact that the Internal Revenue Service seized ... [Modify Facts of Your Case Here] by Notice of Levy a burial insurance policy that was issued in my name by my parents.
37. To the best of my knowledge, I have not received certified copies of any of the procedurally proper assessment forms including Form 2162 Notice of Assessment, Form 3553 Prompt Assessment Billing Assembly, Form 4907 Notice of Taxpayer Delinquent Account or Form 23C Assessment Certificate signed by the District Director in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate.
38. I do not have a foreign tax home, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code, and am not subject to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue’s authority delegated by Treasury Order 150-17 relating to foreign exchange of tax information.
39. To the best of my knowledge, I have never received notice from a District Director of an Internal

Revenue Service district, nor the Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue (International), that I am or ever have been required to keep books and records and file returns for any of the eight classes of tax administered by the Internal Revenue Service. (Letter 978 (DO) & Notice 555). (See also, 26 U.S.C. §6001, 26 CFR §§1.6001-1(d) & 31.6001-6 & Treasury Delegation Order No. 24)

40. To the best of my knowledge, I have never received lawful and procedurally proper assessments of Federal taxes, penalties, or interest for calendar years ending December 31, 1991 through 2001. (26 U.S.C. §6203, 26 CFR §301.6203-1, and Internal Revenue Manual §§3(17)(63)(14).1 (1-1-89), 3(17)(46)2.3 (1-1-89), 3(17)(63)(14).5 (4-1-96), 3(17)(63)(14).6 (4-1-96) & 3(17)(63)(14).7 (4-1-96); Form 23C)
41. To the best of my knowledge, I have never received a Form 2162 Notice of Assessment for any of the eight classes of tax administered by the Internal Revenue Service.
42. To the best of my knowledge, I have never received originals or a copy of a Prompt Assessment Billing Assembly form for any assessed tax liability. (Form 3553)
43. To the best of my knowledge, I have never received an original or copies of a Notice of Taxpayer Delinquent Account for any of the eight classes of tax administered by the Internal Revenue Service. (Form 4907)
44. To the best of my knowledge, I have never received certified notice and demand for payment of Federal taxes subsequent to lawful and procedurally proper assessment certificates being executed for calendar years ending December 31, 1991 through 2001. (26 U.S.C. §6303 & 26 CFR §301.6303-1; IRS Form 17)
45. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge all of my income, regardless of nature or the activity from which it was derived, has been from sources in [List of States wherein income was derived] and/or other States of the Union.
46. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge all of my earnings and other forms of income have been from private enterprise in [List of States wherein income was derived] and/or other States of the Union.
47. Since calendar 1991, I have not served as an officer or employee of Government of the United States, the District of Columbia, or an insular possession of the United States, nor as an officer of a corporation in which the United States or the [Federal] United States of America has a proprietary interest. (26 U.S.C. §§3401(c) & (d) and 31 U.S.C. §9101)
48. Since calendar 1991, I have not received wages as defined at 26 U.S.C. §3401(a). (Government personnel tax)
49. Since calendar 1991, I have not knowingly and intentionally entered a voluntary withholding agreement for government personnel tax either as an employee (26 U.S.C. §3401(c)) or an employer (26 U.S.C. §3401(d)). (26 CFR §31.3402(p)-1)
50. I am not a person subject to Internal Revenue Service tax audit and/or check authorized by Treasury Order 150-29.
51. Since calendar 1991, I have not received notice from the Secretary of Health and Human Services that I have received or paid wages, as required by 42 U.S.C. subsections 405(3) & (4)(A) & (B).
52. I am not subject to and do not participate in the Northern Mariana Islands Social Security Tax administered by the Internal Revenue Service under authority of Treasury Order 159-18.
53. I have never been notified by the Treasury Financial Management Service that I was responsible for

administration of government personnel tax (26 U.S.C. §3403), nor have I received the Form 8655 Reporting Agent Authorization certificate. (See Internal Revenue Manual §3.0.258.4 (11/21/97), January 1999 edition on CD)

54. I am not an officer or employee of the Treasury or any bureau of the Department of the Treasury subject to Internal Revenue Service authority related to submission of collected taxes delegated by Treasury Order 150-15.
55. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from taxable foreign sources. (26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(vi)(A))
56. Since calendar 1991, I have not served as a withholding agent responsible for withholding at the source for sums paid to nonresident aliens and foreign juristic entities. (26 U.S.C. §§7701(a)(16), 1441, 1442, 1443 & 1461)
57. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received foreign mineral income. (26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(vi)(B))
58. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received income from foreign oil and gas extraction. (26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(vi)(D))
59. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received income from a domestic corporation that has an election in effect under 26 U.S.C. §936 (Puerto Rico & possession tax credit). (26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(vi)(E))
60. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received income from an insular possession of the United States. (See 26 CFR §§1.861-8(f)(1)(iv)(F)-(H); see also, definitions of "State", "United States" & "citizen" at 26 CFR §31.3121(e)-1 and "American employer" at §31.3121(h)-1.)
61. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received income from a China Trade Act corporation. (See 26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(vi)(I).)
62. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received income from a foreign controlled corporation as fiduciary agent of the corporation. (See 26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(iv)(J).)
63. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from insurance of U.S. risks under 26 U.S.C. §953(b)(5). (See 26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(iv)(K).)
64. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received taxable items of income from operation of an agreement vessel under section 607 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. (See 26 CFR §1.861-8(f)(1)(iv)(M).)
65. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from a public works contract subject to Federal income and Social Security tax withholding. (40 U.S.C. §270a)
66. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not knowingly owned stock in, did business with, or had anything else to do with a corporation in which the [Federal] United States of America owns stock. (See notes following 18 U.S.C. §1001; see also, Chapter 194, 40 Stat. 1015.)
67. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received wages, remuneration, or other compensation as an officer or employee of an ocean-going vessel construed as an American employer. (See 26 CFR §31.3121(f)-6.)
68. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received gambling winnings from the District of Columbia or insular possessions of the United States. (See I.R.C. Subtitle D generally.)
69. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from maritime

(international) trade in alcohol, tobacco or firearms. (See 27 CFR §72.)

- 70. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from production and/or distribution of alcohol, tobacco or firearms in the District of Columbia or insular possessions of the United States. (I.R.C. Subtitle E; 27 CFR §70)
- 71. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from maritime (international) trade in opium, cocaine or other controlled substances. (See I.R.C. §§7302, 7325 & 7327 and 26 CFR §403.)
- 72. I have never been involved in any activity involving controlled substances subject to Internal Revenue Service investigation under authority of Treasury Directive 15-42. (See 26 CFR §403.)
- 73. Since calendar 1991, to the best of my knowledge I have not received items of income from production and/or distribution of opium, cocaine or other controlled substances in the District of Columbia or insular possessions of the United States.
- 74. Since calendar 1991, I have not knowingly and intentionally contributed or contracted to contribute money, property or other assets to the Treasury of the United States. (31 U.S.C. §321(b))
- 75. I requested an administrative due process hearing from the Internal Revenue Service, Territory Manager, District Director, Revenue Officer and Examination Officer to raise issues that may be addressed in an administrative forum in a letter dated [Date Requested]. Request was sent Registered Mail, Return-Receipt Requested.

Under penalties of perjury, I attest that to the best of my present knowledge, understanding and belief, all matters of fact set out above are accurate and true, so help me God.

[Your Name],

Date

Notary Public

On the date set out below, the foregoing Affidavit of Material Facts was sworn and signed in my presence by [Your Name], known to me.

My commission expires _____.

Notary Public

Date

SEAL:

Certificate of Foreign Status

Please print or type

Name of Certifier	U.S. taxpayer identification number (if any)
Domicile address (Include apt. or suite no.)	
City, province or state, postal code, and country	
Current mailing address, if different from domicile address (Include apt. or suite no., or P.O. box if mail is not delivered to street address.)	
City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code (If foreign address, enter city, province or state, postal code, and country.)	

List account information here (Optional, see Specific Instructions)	Account number	Account type	Account number	Account type
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Notice of Change in Status.—To notify the payer, mortgage interest recipient, broker, or barter exchange that you no longer qualify for exemption, check here

If you check this box, reporting will begin on the account(s) listed.

Please Sign Here

CERTIFICATION.

Under penalty of perjury, I declare and certify that:

For **ALL TAX PURPOSES**, I am natural-born free Citizen of the [state] state/ Republic, retaining all of my rights protected by the Constitution for the united states of America.

By the terms defined in **TITLE 26 USC**, I am not a "U.S. citizen or resident," nor am I engaged in a "trade or business" within the "United States," and am "foreign" to the jurisdiction of the federal and State corporate governments, and exempt from all withholding and reporting requirements pertaining to my right to make a living.

Reserving all of my rights under the Common Law, without prejudice, and in full accord with UCC 1-207 & UCC 1-103.6,

Signature	Date
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General Instructions
Purpose

Use Form W-8 or a substitute form containing a substantially similar statement to tell the payer, mortgage interest recipient, middleman, broker, or barter exchange that you are an exempt Citizen, nonresident alien individual, or "foreign" entity not subject to U.S. information return reporting or withholding rules. This form may be provided to Withholding Agents requesting a U.S. taxpayer identification number (TIN), or in lieu of Form W-4.

Nonresident Alien Individual

Nonresident aliens (individuals who are neither citizens nor residents of the United States) and foreign partnerships, corporations, estates and trusts are not generally required to have a TIN nor are they subject to any withholding because they do not furnish such a number to a payer or broker. Also, payments to these individuals are generally not subject to U.S. reporting requirements.

Title 26, United States Code defines all terms related to the taxing authority of the United States. Generally, the term "United States" is limited to the District of Columbia (D.C.) and the federal possessions, or "states." A "U.S. citizen or resident" is defined as a person who is a lawful permanent resident of the District of Columbia or one of the federal possessions, (i.e. Guam, Puerto Rico, etc.), and *does not include* individuals who inhabit any of the 50 states

of the Union (i.e., California, New York, Iowa, etc.).

For income tax purposes, "foreign individual" means an individual who is neither a "U.S. citizen nor resident," as defined in Title 26.

Exempt Foreign Person

For purposes of this form, you are an "exempt foreign person" for a calendar year in which:

1. You are a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation, partnership, estate, or trust,
2. You are an individual who has not been, and plans not to be, present in the "United States" for a total of 183 days or more during the calendar year, and
3. You are neither engaged, nor plan to be engaged during the year, in a "U.S. trade or business" as defined in Title 26 USC. This is defined as the "performance of personal services within the "United States," and expressly excludes the performance of personal services for an employer outside of the "United States."

Filing Instructions

When To File.—File Form W-8 or substitute form before a payment is made. This certificate generally remains in effect for three calendar years. However, the payer may require you to file a new certificate each time a payment is made to you.

Where To File.—File this form with the payer of the qualifying wages. Keep a copy for your own records.

Specific Instructions

Name of Owner.—If this form is being filed for portfolio interest, enter the name of the beneficial owner.

U.S. Taxpayer Identification Number.—If you have a U.S. taxpayer identification number, enter your number in this space.

Account Information (optional).—If you have more than one account (savings, certificate of deposit, pension, IRA, etc.) with the same payer, list all account numbers and types on one Form W-8 or substitute form unless your payer requires you to file a separate certificate for each account. If you have more than one payer, file a separate Form W-8 with each payer.

Notice of Change in Status.—If you become a "U.S. citizen or resident" after you have filed Form W-8 or substitute form, or you cease to be an exempt foreign person, you must notify the payer in writing within 30 days of your change in status.

If an account is no longer active, you do not have to notify a payer of your change in status unless you also have another account with the same payer that is still active.

Instructions to Withholding Agents

Retention of Statement.—Keep Form W-8 or substitute form in your records for at least four years following the end of the last calendar year during which the payment is paid or collected.

**Certificate of Foreign Status for
 Natural Born Sovereign Citizen of the 50 States**

▶ Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code. ▶ See separate instructions.
 ▶ Give this form to the withholding agent or payer. Do not send to the IRS.

OMB No. 1545-1621

Do not use this form for:

- A U.S. citizen or other U.S. person, including a resident alien individual **W-9**
 - A person claiming an exemption from U.S. withholding on income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States **W-8ECI**
 - A foreign partnership, a foreign simple trust, or a foreign grantor trust (see instructions for exceptions) **W-8ECI or W-8IMY**
 - A foreign government, international organization, foreign central bank of issue, foreign tax-exempt organization, foreign private foundation, or government of a U.S. possession that received effectively connected income or that is claiming the applicability of section(s) 115(2), 501(c), 892, 895, or 1443(b) (see instructions) **W-8ECI or W-8EXP**
 - A person acting as an intermediary **W-8IMY**
- Note: These entities should use Form W-8BEN if they are claiming treaty benefits or are providing the form only to claim they are a foreign person exempt from backup withholding.
 Note: See instructions for additional exceptions.

Part I Identification of Nonresident Alien and Beneficial receiver

1 Name of individual or organization that is the Nonresident Alien and Beneficial Receiver	2 Country of incorporation or organization
3 Type of beneficial receiver: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Disregarded entity <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Simple trust <input type="checkbox"/> Grantor trust <input type="checkbox"/> Complex trust <input type="checkbox"/> Estate <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> International organization <input type="checkbox"/> Central bank of issue <input type="checkbox"/> Tax-exempt organization <input type="checkbox"/> Private foundation	
4 Permanent residence address (street, apt. or suite no., or rural route). P.O. box or third party address preferred. City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate. Country (do not abbreviate)	
5 Mailing address (if different from above) City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate. Country (do not abbreviate)	
6 Identification number, if required (see instructions) <input type="checkbox"/> SSN or ITIN <input type="checkbox"/> EIN	7 Foreign tax identifying number, if any (optional)
8 Reference number(s) (see instructions)	

Part II Claim of Tax Treaty Benefits (if applicable)

9 I certify that (check all that apply):

- a The beneficial receiver is a resident of.....within the meaning of the income tax treaty between the United States and that country.
- b If required, the identification number is stated on line 6 (see instructions).
- c The beneficial receiver is not an individual, derives the item (or items) of income for which the treaty benefits are claimed, and, if applicable, meets the requirements of the treaty provision dealing with limitation on benefits (see instructions).
- d The beneficial receiver is not an individual, is claiming treaty benefits for dividends received from a foreign corporation or interest from a U.S. trade or business of a foreign corporation, and meets qualified resident status (see instructions).
- e The beneficial receiver is related to the person obligated to pay the income within the meaning of section 267(b) or 707(b), and will file Form 8833 if the amount subject to withholding received during a calendar year exceeds, in the aggregate, \$500,000.

10 Special rates and conditions (if applicable—see instructions): The beneficial owner is claiming the provisions of Articleof the treaty identified on line 9a above to claim a% rate of withholding on (specify type of income):.....
 Explain the reasons the nonresident alien meets the terms of the treaty article:.....

Part III Notional Principal Contracts

11 I have provided or will provide a statement that identifies those notional principal contracts from which the income is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States. I agree to update this statement as required.

Part IV Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined the information on this form and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. I further certify under penalties of perjury that:

- I am the beneficial receiver (or am authorized to sign for the beneficial receiver) of all the income to which this form relates,
- The beneficial receiver is NOT a U.S. person and is not liable for withholding or paying income taxes or filing returns under the 26 U.S.C. or 26 C.F.R.,
- The income to which this form relates is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States or is effectively connected but is not subject to tax under an income tax treaty, and
- For broker transactions or barter exchanges, the beneficial owner is an exempt foreign person as defined in the instructions.

Furthermore, I authorize this form to be provided to any withholding agent that has control, receipt, or custody of the income of which I am the beneficial receiver or any withholding agent that can disburse or make payments of the income of which I am the beneficial receiver.

Sign Here ▶

Signature of beneficial receiver (or individual authorized to sign for beneficial receiver) _____ Date (MM-DD-YYYY) _____ Capacity in which acting _____

Part IV Certain United States Branches

Note: You may use this Part if the entity identified in Part I is a U.S. branch of a foreign bank or insurance company and is subject to certain regulatory requirements (see instructions).

11 I certify that the entity identified in Part I is a U.S. branch and that the payments are not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

Check box 12 or box 13, whichever applies:

12 I certify that the entity identified in Part I is using this form as evidence of its agreement with the withholding agent to be treated as a U.S. person with respect to any payments associated with this certificate.

13 I certify that the entity identified in Part I:
• Is using this form to transmit withholding certificates or other documentary evidence for the persons for whom the branch receives a payment **and**
• Has provided or will provide a withholding statement, as required.

Part V Withholding Foreign Partnership or Withholding Foreign Trust

14 I certify that the entity identified in Part I:
• Is a withholding foreign partnership or a withholding foreign trust **and**
• Has provided or will provide the withholding statement, as required.

Part VI Nonwithholding Foreign Partnership, Simple Trust, or Grantor Trust

15 I certify that the entity identified in Part I:
• Is a nonwithholding foreign partnership, a nonwithholding foreign simple trust, or a nonwithholding foreign grantor trust and that the payments to which this certificate relates are not effectively connected, or are not treated as effectively connected, with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States **and**
• Has provided or will provide a withholding statement, as required.

Part VII Certification

Under penalty of perjury, I declare and certify that:
For ALL TAX PURPOSES, I am natural-born free Citizen of the [state] state/Republic, retaining all of my rights protected by the Constitution for the united states of America.

By the terms defined in TITLE 26 USC, I am not a "U.S. citizen or resident," nor am I engaged in a "trade or business" within the "United States," and am "foreign" to the jurisdiction of the federal and State corporate governments, and exempt from all withholding and reporting requirements pertaining to my right to make a living. Reserving all of my rights under the Common Law, without prejudice.

Sign Here



.....
Signature of authorized official

.....
Date (MM-DD-YYYY)



LAND PATENTS: Updating Your Land Patent

1. General.

* To prevent someone (e.g., prior owner, bank or other creditor, corporations or government) from evicting you off land you thought you owned, you must create documents to declare and secure your Land Patent.

* You must establish a true and lawful right to the title of the land by being an heir or assign to the original Land Patent. Evidence of true and lawful right includes Warranty Deeds, a well written Quit-Claim Deed or any other well documented inheritance or assignment to the land.

2. Land Description.

* Land Patents are almost all recorded in Section, Township and Range format. You must rewrite the legal description of your land in this format.

3. Certified Copy of Original Land Patent.

* Secure two certified copies of the original Land Patent from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), State Land Grant Office (Republic of Texas only), or from the State Archives or County Records in the original thirteen (13) states. Also get a "Patent Plat Map" for the particular Township you're in.

* Secure the originals or certified copies of your existing Warranty Deed/Quit Claim Deed. Quit Claim Deeds must have a prior Warranty Deed as evidence of the underlying authority that passed the chain of title to you.

4. New Quit Claim Deed & Declaration of Land Patent.

* Putting together the entire "Land Patent Package" is a new document for filing at the County Recorder's office in your county although filing is optional and not required.

* Notarize the signature pages and dates.

* Make PUBLIC NOTICE that you brought up the patent in a local or legal newspaper AND posted on the county's PUBLIC NOTICE bulletin board or the U.S. Post Office.

Application: Allodial Titles & Land Patent

NOTE: Please submit the following information along with a postal money order, or check payable to ICR or wire transfer (ask for wiring instructions) for \$695.00 U.S.D. Your order will be completed within 3 weeks and sent by private courier. The Global Sovereign's Handbook and Allodial Titles & Land Patents books must be purchased separately for \$140 U.S.D. pospaid.

1. Full Name(s) (First, Middle, & Last): _____
 - For example: Kimberly June Smith

2. Domicile and Location for Mail: c/o _____
 - For example: c/o P.O. Box 962, Appleton, Idaho republic

3. Address and Location for Land: c/o _____
 - For example: c/o P.O. Box 962, Appleton, Idaho republic

4. Full Name of Previous Owner: _____

5. Sovereign state: _____ [state or republic]
 - For example: Oregon state, Oregon republic, Country of Oregon in the united states of America [Note: Some of the original colonies would be referred to as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.]

6. Sovereign county: _____ [county]
 - For example: Pleasant county

7. Sovereign township: _____ [township]
 - For example: Iron township

8. Postal Zone: _____ NON-DOMESTIC
 - Not a zip code or federal interoffice address. For example: [16206] or Postal Zone: 16206

9. Provide the legal description of the land being updated including the narrative form.
section: _____
township: _____
range: _____
county: _____
state: _____

10. Date of Statehood Where Land is Located: _____

11. Provide the following information to complete your customized package. Some of this material can be acquired via your title insurance company, particularly the abstract of title. Rarely, though do they take it all the way back to the land patent. We'll provide you with the completed paperwork for filing with the County Recorder, posting at the County Sheriff's or County Offices, publishing in a legal newspaper and/or posting on your land:

Individual Sovereignty Process

Exhibit A CERTIFIED COPY OF QUITCLAIM DEED removing land and private property from Equity Status to At Law Status
[Note: We will provide this in your completed package.]

Exhibit B DECLARATION OF LAND PATENT as acceptance of assignment. *[Note: We will provide this in your complete package.]*

Exhibit C STATEMENT that said real estate contract has been PAID IN FULL or BALANCE DUE ON MORTGAGE CONTRACT on EQUITABLE TITLE.

Exhibit D CERTIFIED COPIES OF PRIOR QUITCLAIM DEEDS, WARRANTY DEEDS, GRANT DEEDS (NOT TRUST DEEDS) or other sales instruments as evidence of assignment. WARRANTY DEED passes authority to land. Grantor will defend title against all persons whatsoever. Date of Warranty Deed: _____

Exhibit E CERTIFIED COPY OF ABSTRACT OF TITLE from first conveyance until most recent conveyance.

Exhibit F CERTIFIED COPY OF ORIGINAL LAND PATENT w/lawful description of property in Section, Township and Range format. Also CERTIFIED COPY of the ORIGINAL GOVERNMENT PLAT MAP filed in the Surveyors Office. Land Patent #:

Exhibit G _____
CERTIFICATION OF CITIZENSHIP or EVIDENCE OF QUIET TITLE

12. Provide your County Assessor's address: _____

13. Provide accurate title research and "Abstract of Title" from the original patent to the present heirs or assigns.

- a) assignee #1
- b) assignee #2
- c) assignee #3
- d) etc.

14. Provide copies of any other pertinent information regarding your process of updating your patent, notices posted or published in a legal newspaper, collateral attacks against the property, foreclosure proceedings, bank or mortgage contracts, insurance contracts, public utility bills, etc.

BUSINESS: Insurance, Banking, & Foreign Structures

1. Getting Your Business in Order.

GOAL: Restructuring your individual and business affairs outside the jurisdiction of the U.S. government corporation, or any political affiliates or subsidiaries for the purpose of economic sovereignty.

- * Handle debt and bankruptcy without selling your soul.
- * Handle insurance and financial liability issues effectively.
- * Handle banking and the structuring of foreign entities to operate business privately and with a minimum of tax liabilities.
- * Interface with statutory and corporate organizations only where absolutely necessary. These are purely transitional and pass through structures for income and assets.
- * Construct complex business organizations and unified private structures where needed.

CAVEAT: Do not co-mingle your individual and business affairs. Keep them distinct and separate.

NOTE: Company formation and development is available through our Resource Centers and client services. **(800) 299-4497.**

2. Dealing With Debt.

GOAL: To repudiate unlawful personal or business debt incurred by fraud perpetuated by credit card companies.

- * When credit card companies issue you a credit card with a \$5,000 credit line, the total cost to them is the stamp and the piece of plastic imprinted with your name on it.
- * Creating checkbook money from thin air in this manner by the banks is illegal.

NOTE: Do not take advantage of this situation. We will not be part of any scams to intentionally fleece the banks either. Do not intentionally put charges on your card so you can repudiate them. This is only for those who have no other means available to satisfy their creditors demands short of bankruptcy or insolvency. If you can satisfactorily negotiate with the credit card companies, then do so.

Individual Sovereignty Process

CAVEAT: If you repudiate debt in this manner, do not expect to have a positive credit report. You must have completed your asset protection and business structuring to qualify for this program.

3. Insurance Contracts.

GOAL: Eliminate any need for insurance contracts with third parties. Be financially able to handle all liabilities through a privately-posted bond or asset base, or secure sovereign insurance through an international provider.

- * Review all insurance contracts (e.g., Life, Health, Vehicles, Liabilities, Worker's Compensation, Annuities)
- * Eliminate all insurance contracts once you can demonstrate financial responsibility in each of the above areas.
- * You must be able to cover all liabilities in the case of an accident or disaster in each of the above areas. Restructure your business affairs to minimize and isolate your liabilities.

Examples of insurance/bonding options are as follows:

- * Progressive Insurance w/o a SSN
- * Use an IDP and foreign address on the application.
- * Certificate of Financial Responsibility-Bonded Assets

4. Banking Onshore.

GOAL: To bank privately onshore without SSN's, TIN's or EIN's. No smart cards. No fingerprinting. No debit or credit cards issued in the domestic, U.S. jurisdiction.

- * Open up a non-interest bearing passive account, or fiduciary account in the name of a foreign company (e.g., IBC or trust) at a bank that offers that service with Form W8.
- * Open up an individual W8 account. No TIN's or SSN's linked to account or signature card. For foreign nationals and American Citizens.
- * Maintain a minimum of assets in these onshore banks for monthly bill paying. Where possible structure your affairs to pay bills with cash or money orders accessed directly from offshore debit cards.

Examples of onshore banking are as follows:

unCOMMON SENSE

- * Fudiciary/Trust Accounts-American Savings & Loan
- * Individual W8 Accounts-American Savings & Loan
- * Individual W8 Accounts-Washington Mutual

CAVEAT: Some of these accounts will compromise your privacy, as they require background checks (e.g., U.S. Bank) to open an account as an officer or trustee of a company. Others require USA Passports or other evidence of foreign Citizenship to open a W8 account (e.g., American Savings & Loan, Washington Mutual).

5. Banking Offshore.

GOAL: To bank privately offshore without SSN's, TIN's or EIN's, in a legal company name. Use debit/credit cards issued in foreign, offshore jurisdictions not linked to the domestic, U.S. jurisdiction.

- * Open up a wire-only, checking, OR debit/credit card account at a foreign bank, attached to a foreign company (e.g., IBC or trust), positioned outside the physical jurisdiction of the USA in a country with strict banking privacy laws. You are an officer of a foreign company and signatory on the account.

CAVEAT: Most accounts require a USA Passport or foreign Passport, IDP, and/or a prior history at a domestic bank with at three months "**Record of Good Standing**" stated in a letter from the bank.

7. Investments.

- * Short-Term Capital Enhancement Programs
- * Certificates of Deposit
- * Letters of Credit

CAVEAT: By law, U.S. citizens cannot import or export more than \$10,000 in cash (gold and silver coins excluded), or other negotiable instruments, without reporting to the IRS or other federal customs authorities. As a beneficiary or officer of a foreign company, a U.S. citizen may bring money into the country tax-free.

Individual Sovereignty Process

8. Restructuring in Foreign Companies.

GOAL: To bank privately, hold assets in trust, own property or real estate, invest, estate planning, charitable purposes, contracting with utilities, rentals and telephone service.

- * Domestic, Statutory Trusts
- * Non-Domestic, Common Law Trusts
- * International Business Corporations
- * Society Anonymous
- * Corporation Soles
- * Pure Foreign Trusts

9. Private Consulting.

* We can evaluate a course of action for you to take and a timeframe for implementation in an hour or less (\$150/hour).

CAVEAT: We are not attorneys or financial consultants, but educators with a broad-based knowledge of what's available in the field. None of our counsel is to be construed under any circumstances as legal advice. We simply provide referrals for your evaluation.

Individual Sovereignty Process

APPLICATION: Individual Sovereignty Package

NOTE: Please submit the following information along with a postal money order, or check payable to ICR or wire transfer (ask for wiring instructions) for \$695.00 U.S.D. Your order will be completed within 3 weeks and sent by private courier. The Individual Sovereignty Process book must be purchased separately for \$105 U.S.D. postpaid.

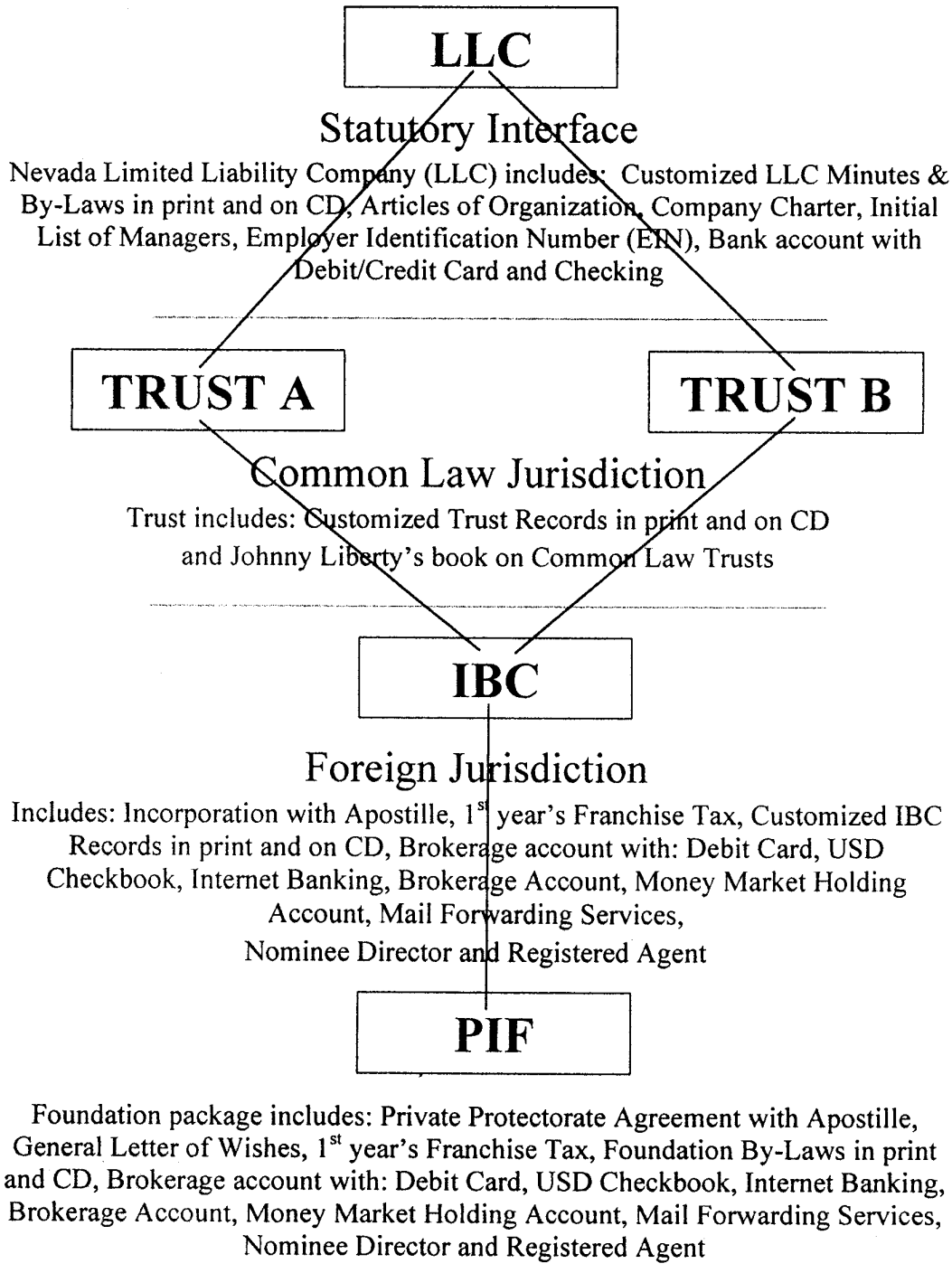
1. Full Name (First, Middle & Last): _____
 - For example: Kimberly June, Smith
 - Kimberly June is your Christian Name; Smith is the Family Name under the old Common Law.
 - [Note: You don't have to be a Christian to do this process. This is simply a historical precedent.]
 - We also recommend perfecting Quiet Title on your land and property by publication in the legal section of a newspaper.
2. Domicile and Location for Mail: c/o _____
 - For example: c/o P.O. Box 962, Appleton, Idaho
3. Sovereign state: _____ [state or republic]
 - For example: Oregon state, Oregon republic, Country of Oregon in the united states of America.
 - [Note: Some of the original colonies would be referred to as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.]
4. Sovereign county: _____ [county]
 - For example: Pleasant county
5. Sovereign township: _____ [township]
 - For example: Iron township
6. Postal Zone: _____ NON-DOMESTIC
 - Not a zip code or federal interoffice address. For example: [16206] or Postal Zone: 16206
7. Height: _____ Weight: _____ Sex: _____ Color of Eyes: _____ Color of Hair: _____
8. Date of Birth: _____ Place of Birth: _____ Nativity Date: _____
 - Nativity Date is nine months prior to your Date of Birth
9. SSN# [for rescindication form only]: _____ - _____ - _____
10. Effective date to rescind SSN: _____
 - Thirty or sixty days after filing/mailling affidavits.
11. Date of your first, state constitution: _____
 - For example, Oregon is 1859, California is 1849, Washington is 1889. Do your own research on this one for your chosen sovereign state of domicile.
12. Name of Witness #1: _____ Name of Witness #2: _____
13. State DMV Address for your corporate State: _____

14. IRS Regional Director & State Department of Revenue for your corporate State: _____

15. Secretary of State for your corporate State: _____

CBP

**The Complex Business Organization Structures
vary according to your needs.**



You