

# TAX FORM ATTACHMENT

## FORM INSTRUCTIONS

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Source: <http://sedm.org>

### 1. **PURPOSE OF THIS FORM**

- 1.1. Use of this form is MANDATORY for all those using any of the materials or information off of the SEDM website and ESPECIALLY for Members. This requirement is mentioned in Section 2 of our [Member Agreement](#).
- 1.2. Those intent on protecting their rights and sovereignty frequently need to take special precautions with standard government tax forms in order to prevent:
  - 1.2.1. Misrepresenting their status.
  - 1.2.2. Committing perjury on government forms.
  - 1.2.3. Making presumptions about your lawful status. This is a biblical sin in violation of Numbers 15:30 (NKJV).
  - 1.2.4. Encouraging others to make false presumptions about your lawful status.
  - 1.2.5. Violating the Biblical prohibition against “oaths”, and by implication perjury statements, found in [Matt. 5:33-37](#).
- 1.3. These precautions include:
  - 1.3.1. Using an Amended form off the Family Guardian website.. .OR <http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/Forms/IRS/IRSFormsPubs.htm>
  - 1.3.2. Physically modifying an IRS form by adding explanations to the form.. OR
  - 1.3.3. Using the standard form and attaching this attachment.
- 1.4. Some of our members have reported that the IRS sometimes attempts to penalize them when they try to modify or “alter” a government form to correctly and truthfully describe their status. On such occasions, the IRS tells them that they are not allowed to “alter” government forms. This form provides a remedy for people in this situation by allowing them to submit standard, unmodified IRS forms, but at the same time ensure that they are neither “altered” or are incorrect nor untruthful. This is done by defining or re-defining terms and sentences on the forms to bring them in agreement with what the law and the courts say and with the wishes of the Submitter.
- 1.5. This form contains a series of questions designed to show the receiving government employee that penalties for modifying said forms are illegal against “nontaxpayers” and “nonresidents” and that they are committing witness tampering by attempting to coerce or penalize a “witness” who is attempting to tell the truth on a government form.
- 1.6. This form is intended to be attached to any STANDARD government tax form that has a perjury statement or uses the words “taxpayer”, “individual”, “employer”, “employee” “beneficial owner”, “nonresident alien”, “wages”, “United States”, “State”, “trade or business”, or any other similar “word of art” in order to prevent:
  - 1.6.1. The Submitter from committing perjury under penalty of perjury in violation of [18 U.S.C. §1001](#) and [18 U.S.C. §1621](#) by misrepresenting his status within the perjury statement itself.
  - 1.6.2. False presumptions about the Submitter which might prejudice his or her status. See:

*Presumption: Chief Weapon for Unlawfully Enlarging Federal Jurisdiction*, Form #05.017  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
  - 1.6.3. Unlawful penalties against nonresident persons for the exercise of Constitutionally protected rights. See:

*Why Penalties Are Illegal for Anything but Federal Employees, Contractors, and Agents*, Form #05.010  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

1.6.4. The abuse of “words of art” by the government which might prejudice the rights and status of the Submitter. For a listing of “words of art” to be cautious about, see:

1.6.4.1. Section 4 of this form.

1.6.4.2. Sovereignty Forms and Instructions, Cites By Topic

<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr-Cites.htm>

1.6.4.3. *Great IRS Hoax*, sections 3.9.1 to 3.9.1.27.

<http://famguardian.org/Publications/GreatIRSHoax/GreatIRSHoax.htm>

1.7. You can use this form along with withholding forms, tax returns, and government correspondence. It is intended for universal, general purpose use with every government tax form.

1.8. This form also serves as exculpatory evidence in criminal or civil tax litigation, because it makes it literally impossible to submit a valid government tax form that places you within the government’s jurisdiction or makes you a “[U.S. resident](#)” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#), statutory “U.S. citizen” as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#), “[U.S. person](#)” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#), or “[taxpayer](#)” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#). It is a wonderful tool for demonstrating just how ridiculous it is for the government to assert that you have a tax liability if it is literally *impossible* to submit a standard government tax form that makes you liable without committing criminal perjury under penalty of perjury on the form itself.

## **2. PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS:**

2.1. If you haven’t already, read our article below:

*Techniques for Building a Good Administrative Record*, Form #09.008

<http://sedm.org/ItemInfo/RespLtrs/AdminRecord/AdminRecord.htm>.

2.2. Sign this form.

2.3. Complete and sign the forms that you want to attach this form to.

2.4. At the bottom of all forms you attach to this one, write the following:

*“Signature and form NOT VALID without the attached, signed Tax Form Attachment dated on the same date.”*

## **3. RESOURCES FOR FURTHER STUDY:**

3.1. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions: Cites By Topic*. A database of all of the “words of art” that the government uses to entrap and enslave you and which are intended to cause you to surrender your sovereign immunity.

<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr-Cites.htm>

3.2. *Federal and State Tax Withholding Options for Private Employers*, Form #04.101, Section 19.2 entitled “Modifications to Withholding Forms are Completely Legal”.

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3.3. *Nonresident Alien Position*, Form #05.020. Section 11.2 talks about why the “Jurat”/Perjury Statement at the end of most IRS forms needs to be modified and if it isn’t, you are committing perjury under penalty of perjury if you are domiciled in a state of the Union.

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3.4. *Federal Enforcement Authority Within States of the Union*, Form #05.032. Proves that the IRS cannot lawfully penalize a person domiciled in a state of the Union who is not party to the franchise agreement codified in Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code.

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3.5. *“Taxpayer” v. “Nontaxpayer”: Which One are You?.* Proves that the I.R.C. is a franchise agreement that is private law that only applies to those who explicitly or implicitly consent. Those who are parties to the agreement are called “taxpayers”.

<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Articles/TaxpayerVNontaxpayer.htm>

- 3.6. Who are “taxpayers” and who needs a “Taxpayer Identification Number”, Form #05.013  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3.7. Federal Jurisdiction, Form #05.018: Section 3 describes what happens if you don’t attach this form to standard government forms you submit, which is that you are falsely “presumed” to be a “taxpayer” and a “resident” of the federal zone.  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3.8. Presumption: Chief Weapon for Unlawfully Enlarging Federal Jurisdiction, Form #05.017. Shows how the government abuses presumption to prejudice and destroy your constitutional rights. This is done mostly using the words of art that this form redefines in such a way that they benefit rather than hurt you.  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3.9. Federal Nonresident Nonstatutory Claim for Return of Funds Unlawfully Paid to the Government-Long, Form #15.001. How to file a document that meets all the criteria for a valid return without making the submitter into a “taxpayer” subject to the I.R.C.  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

# TAX FORM ATTACHMENT

## PURPOSE OF THIS FORM:

This form is intended to prevent the following illegal and unconstitutional results which flow from using standard Internal Revenue Service (IRS) forms, state taxing agency forms, or Social Security Administration Forms:

1. The taking of "oaths" to a foreign power, the "United States" government, which is a foreign corporation pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §3002\(15\)\(A\)](#). My religious beliefs forbid the taking of oaths and therefore I cannot sign a government form under penalty of perjury without violating my sincerely held religious beliefs, found in [Matt. 5:33-37](#)
2. Committing perjury under penalty of perjury in violation of [18 U.S.C. §1001](#), and [18 U.S.C. §1621](#). For instance, all IRS forms presume the Submitter is a "taxpayer" and the perjury statement at the end places them within the jurisdiction of the "United States" pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §1746](#). Submitter is neither a "taxpayer" nor domiciled on territory under the exclusive or general sovereignty of the United States government such that he could be the object of any civil penalty imposed under civil laws of the federal government.
3. False presumptions about the Submitter which might prejudice his or her status. See: *Presumption: Chief Weapon for Unlawfully Enlarging Federal Jurisdiction*, Form #05.017  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
4. Abuse of "words of art" or undefined words by the government which might encourage false presumptions or prejudice the rights and status of the Submitter.
5. Being associated with or consenting to participate in any federal franchise, including a "trade or business" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#), "social security", or "domicile" or "residence" within the exclusive jurisdiction of the "United States". Instead, this form infers duress and lack of consent to participate, and implies no delegated authority to consent to said franchises.
6. Penalties instituted against human beings or those other than federal instrumentalities for the exercise of Constitutionally protected rights who are not subject to the I.R.C. or the "trade or business" franchise. I remind the recipient that I.R.C. Subtitles A and C describes a "trade or business" franchise agreement which is "private law" that only applies to those who explicitly consent to participate. I never consented and have disconnected myself from all government benefits, franchises, and identifying numbers. Therefore, it is unlawful and constitutes an unconstitutional "bill of attainder" to penalize me without a court trial. See and rebut the following if you disagree within 30 days or be estopped from later challenging it:  
*Why Penalties and are Illegal for Anything but Federal Employees, Contractors, and Agents*, Form #05.010  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

This form shall accomplish the above by defining the legal meaning and significance of specific terms, words, or paragraphs found on the following forms in the context of the government:

1. All standard government or IRS forms submitted by the Submitter of this form to the Recipient.
2. All oral or written communications between the Submitter and the Recipient going in either direction.
3. All information about the Submitter provided to the government by all third parties, including but not limited to employers, financial institutions, title companies, etc.

Any obligations or rights conferred upon the Submitter and against the recipient by this form as an agreement or contract in commerce pertain to the recipient as a private party and not to the government or entity that they work for. This provision is meant to ensure that sovereign, official, or judicial immunity may not be invoked to protect individual wrongdoers in the government and also to protect my right to not contract with the government. The acceptance by the Recipient of this form of any commercial "benefit", including penalties or the right to penalize, whether to the Recipient as a private party or the entity the Recipient works for, shall constitute consent to be bound by all the terms of this franchise agreement.

The recipient of this form is attempting to compel me into a commercial relationship with the government that violates both my Constitutional rights to property and my religious beliefs. Such duress is an injury to my right to NOT contract protected by Article 1 Section 10 of the Constitution and my right of freedom from compelled association protected by the First Amendment. All franchises are contracts, and I am being compelled to participate in a franchise by having to fill out a tax form and/or use government identifying numbers that clearly misrepresent me as a person domiciled on federal territory or acting as an instrumentality for the federal government. This form is also consistent with the idea that when any government representative exceeds his or her delegated authority, they cease to represent the government. If my God doesn't exist, then your employer, the "government" or "state" doesn't exist and this interaction therefore devolves to an act of private contracting between two private individuals where silence infers consent:

*"In addition, there are several well known subordinate principles. The Government may not be sued except by its consent. The United States has not submitted to suit for specific performance or for an injunction. This immunity may not be avoided by naming an officer of the Government as a defendant. The officer may be sued only if he acts in excess of his statutory authority or in violation of the Constitution for then he ceases to represent the Government."*  
*[U.S. ex. rel. Brookfield Const. Co. v. Stewart, 284 F.Supp. 94 (1964)]*

The context and time frame to which this form applies is to all forms, correspondence, and communications either retroactively into the past or present, as well as indefinitely into the future. This form is necessitated by the fact that there is no credible definition for any of the words used on any government form and the IRS [Internal Revenue Manual Section 4.10.7.2.8](#) says that not only all their forms, but EVERYTHING published by the IRS is UNTRUSTWORTHY. The Courts have also repeatedly held that what the IRS or any employee of the IRS says is untrustworthy as well. Therefore, I as a human being and not a legal "person" communicating with the government am the only credible source of definitions for the words that I use in the context of that communication. This is further explained using the government's own words and publications below, which the recipient is challenged to rebut within 30 days or forever be estopped from later challenging:

*Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability*, Form #05.007  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

The authority for this form is the First Amendment, which gives those protected by it the right to communicate, to not communicate, and to define the significance and legal meaning of all communications they have with the government. Any administrative penalty instituted against the Submitter for this communication constitutes a penalty for the exercise of Constitutionally protected rights.

Citations of federal statutory law in this document should not be construed by the Recipient as the undersigned human being seeking the protection of those laws, having any intention to engage in commerce subject to regulation within the jurisdiction of the sovereign, or of

"purposefully availing" him/her self of the commercial "benefits" of any government franchise. Any citations of statutory law or regulations are solely for the purpose of putting the Recipient on NOTICE of what is expected and required of their behavior by the laws that limit and regulate that behavior. All statutory civil law attaches to those domiciled or "resident" within the jurisdiction of the sovereign and the Submitter of this form is a nonresident party who never made an election to become subject to said laws by consensually choosing a domicile therein and thereby becoming a "citizen" or a "resident" under the civil laws of the forum. Instead, he/she/it is and always has been a nonresident and a transient foreigner with no delegated authority to contract extraterritorially with foreign sovereigns such as the "United States" federal corporation ("U.S. Inc" per 28 U.S.C. 3002(15)(A)). It is also constitutes fraud and perjury on the part of anyone who attributes to him/herself/it the status of a "resident" party as a human being who is neither an alien nor who maintained a physical presence in the forum during the periods that are or might be the subject of the attached tax forms.

## SECTION 1: STATUS OF SUBMITTER

The following citizenship, domicile, and tax status of the Submitter of this form is hereby established, regardless of what the attached standard government form(s) say or imply. This status is an extension of both my Constitutional right to contract or not contract, and also my First Amendment right of freedom from compelled association. Any attempt to change this status by any court is a direct violation of my Right to contract or associate AND also shall cause the court to entertain a "political question" in violation of the separation of powers doctrine. Submitter is:

### WHAT I AM:

1. A "nontaxpayer" not subject to any provision of Subtitles A through C of the Internal Revenue Code:

*"Revenue Laws relate to taxpayers [officers, employees, instrumentalities, and elected officials of the Federal Government] and not to non-taxpayers [American Citizens/American Nationals not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government]. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed for non-taxpayers and no attempt is made to annul any of their Rights or Remedies in due course of law. With them [non-taxpayers] Congress does not assume to deal and they are neither of the subject nor of the object of federal revenue laws."*  
[\[Economy Plumbing & Heating v. U.S., 470 F.2d. 585 \(1972\)\]](#)

2. A constitutional "citizen of the United States **OF AMERICA**". See and rebut: [Why you are a "national", "state national", and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen](#), Form #05.006  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
3. A "non-citizen national" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#) and [8 U.S.C. §1452](#).
4. Domiciled on other than federal territory and not within any internal revenue district or United States Judicial District or "State" defined in [28 U.S.C. §1332\(d\)](#).
5. Subject to constitutional diversity of citizenship pursuant to [U.S. Const. Art. III, Section 2](#), but NOT statutory diversity pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §1332](#).
6. A "nonresident alien" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#).
7. A "stateless person" immune from the jurisdiction of federal courts within the meaning of [28 U.S.C. §1332](#). See [Newman-Green v. Alfonso Larrain, 490 U.S. 826 \(1989\)](#).

### WHAT I AM NOT:

1. I am NOT a "nonresident alien individual" as defined in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3).
2. I am NOT the "person" described in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(c\)](#), [26 U.S.C. §6671\(b\)](#) or [26 U.S.C. §7343](#).
3. I am NOT the "individual" mentioned in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(1\)](#) because not an officer, "employee", agency, or instrumentality of the United States government or the District of Columbia. See and rebut the following if you disagree within 30 days or forever be estopped from later challenging:  
[Why Your Government is either a Thief or You Are a "Public Officer" for Income Tax Purposes](#), Form #05.008  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
4. I am NOT the "citizen", "resident", or "individual" mentioned in 26 CFR §1.6012-1 who has a legal liability to file an income tax return.
5. I am NOT the "individual" as defined in [5 U.S.C. §552a\(a\)\(2\)](#) because neither a statutory "U.S. citizen" pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) nor a "resident" (alien) pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#) nor a government employee or officer. I am an individual in a common sense of the term, but not within the meaning of any federal statute. Only "public officers", "employees", agencies, and instrumentalities operating in a representative capacity within the United States government can be "individuals" within the meaning of any provision of the I.R.C.
6. I am NOT an "employee" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §3401\(c\)](#) or 26 CFR §31.3401(c)-1.
7. I am NOT engaged in the "trade or business" excise taxable franchise as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#).
8. I am NOT a statutory "citizen and national of the United States" as described in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#).
9. I am NOT a statutory "U.S. national" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1408](#) or [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(22\)\(B\)](#).
10. I am NOT an "alien" or "resident alien" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#).

**WARNING:** Recipient is reminded that [28 U.S.C. §2201\(a\)](#) PROHIBITS the Recipient from presuming any status OTHER than that listed above in the context of federal or state taxes.

*Specifically, Rowen seeks a declaratory judgment against the United States of America with respect to "whether or not the plaintiff is a taxpayer pursuant to, and/or under [26 U.S.C. § 7701\(a\)\(14\)](#)." (See Compl. at 2.) **This Court lacks jurisdiction to issue a declaratory judgment "with respect to Federal taxes other than actions brought under section 7428 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986," a code section that is not at issue in the instant action. See [28 U.S.C. §2201](#); see also [Hughes v. United States, 953 F.2d 531, 536-537 \(9th Cir. 1991\)](#) (affirming dismissal of claim for declaratory relief under § 2201 where claim concerned question of tax liability). Accordingly, defendant's motion to dismiss is hereby GRANTED, and the instant action is hereby DISMISSED.***  
[\[Rowen v. U.S., 05-3766MMC, \(N.D.Cal. 11/02/2005\)\]](#)

Only I as the sovereign may declare and establish my tax and citizenship status, because only I can lawfully exercise my First Amendment right of political association and freedom from compelled association in deciding what political group, "state", or "government" I wish to associate with and thereby have allegiance toward and a domicile within. "Domicile" is the origin of ALL of the government's authority to impose an income tax pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §911\(d\)\(3\)](#) and Miller Brothers Co. v. Maryland, [347 U.S. 340](#) (1954), and only I can determine my domicile.

## SECTION 2: WARNING ABOUT INSTITUTING PENALTIES FOR ANY ASPECT OF OUR INTERACTIONS

Penalties may only lawfully be instituted against federal "employees" (as defined in [5 U.S.C. §2105](#) and [26 U.S.C. §3401\(c\)](#)), instrumentalities, agents, and benefit recipients, all of whom are involved in federal franchises of one kind or another. For Internal Revenue Code Subtitle A, the franchise described therein is a "trade or business", which is defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#) as "the functions of a public office". Those who are not involved in said government franchises:

1. If they are penalized in connection with the submission of this form, are being subjected to illegal witness tampering in violation of [18 U.S.C. §1512\(b\)](#) punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment for up to ten years.
2. Are protected by the Constitutional prohibition against "Bills of Attainder" found in [Article 1, Section 10](#).
3. Are protected against administrative penalties of all kinds, which constitute "Bills of Attainder" in the case of those who are not franchisees.
4. May not lawfully have any provision of federal statutory law cited against them *without* enforcement implementing regulations published in the Federal Register which allow or permit enforcement against those who are not in receipt of federal franchises. This requirement is found in 26 CFR §601.702(a)(2)(ii) and [5 U.S.C. §552\(a\)](#). See and rebut the questions at the end of the following if you disagree or forever be estopped from challenging later:

*Federal Enforcement Authority in States of the Union*, Form #05.032  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Any Recipient of this form who attempts to institute or successfully institutes a penalty for use of this form is demanded to answer the following Admissions in the correspondence or penalty notice they send in response to this correspondence. Failure to answer the question shall constitute a default of "Admit" in response to every question. Recipient waives his right to contradict his answers beyond 30 days from mailing of this notice.

1. Admit that a human being who is NOT "resident" or present within the "United States" as legally defined, according to [28 U.S.C. §1746](#), cannot sign any variation of the following perjury statement without either committing perjury under penalty of perjury or electing to be treated as a resident:

*"Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge."*  
[IRS forms 1040 and 1040NR jurat/perjury statement]

2. Admit that a human being who is not a "taxpayer" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#) and instead who is a "nontaxpayer" not subject to any part of the Internal Revenue Code cannot sign the above perjury statement without committing perjury under penalty of perjury.
3. Admit that the IRS Mission Statement found in IRM 1.1.1.1 says the IRS serves ONLY "taxpayers" and that the word "nontaxpayers" are nowhere identified as being entitled to anything from the IRS.

*Internal Revenue Manual, Section 1.1.1.1 (02-26-1999)*  
*IRS Mission and Basic Organization*

*1. The IRS Mission: Provide America's taxpayers [not "nontaxpayers"] top quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities and by applying the tax law with integrity and fairness to all [taxpayers only].*

4. Admit that the Internal Revenue Code Subtitle A describes a franchise agreement that pertains to "persons" either engaged in a "public office" which is described in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#) as a "trade or business", or those in receipt of payment from or on behalf of the U.S. government pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §871](#).

*"The revenue laws are a code or system in regulation of tax assessment and collection. They relate to taxpayers, and not to nontaxpayers. The latter are without their scope. No procedure is prescribed for nontaxpayers, and no attempt is made to annul any of their rights and remedies in due course of law. With them Congress does not assume to deal, and they are neither of the subject nor of the object of the revenue laws..."*  
[Long v. Rasmussen, 281 F. 236 (1922)]

*"Revenue Laws relate to taxpayers [officers, employees, and elected officials of the Federal Government] and not to non-taxpayers [American Citizens/American Nationals not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government]. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed for non-taxpayers and no attempt is made to annul any of their Rights or Remedies in due course of law. With them [non-taxpayers] Congress does not assume to deal and they are neither of the subject nor of the object of federal revenue laws."*  
[Economy Plumbing & Heating v. U.S., 470 F2d. 585 (1972)]

5. Admit that no provision of the I.R.C. may lawfully be cited against those who are "nontaxpayers".
6. Admit that no federal court ruling involving a "taxpayer" may lawfully be cited as authority against those who are "nontaxpayers".
7. Admit that the IRS [Internal Revenue Manual, Section 4.10.7.2.9.8](#) says that no ruling below the U.S. Supreme Court may be cited against anyone other than the individual "taxpayer" who was party to the suit.

*Internal Revenue Manual, Section 4.10.7.2.9.8 (05/14/99)*

*1 "Decisions made at various levels of the court system are considered to be interpretations of tax laws and may be used by either examiners or taxpayers to support a position.*

*2. Certain court cases lend more weight to a position than others. A case decided by the U.S. Supreme Court becomes the law of the land and takes precedence over decisions of lower courts. The Internal Revenue Service must follow Supreme Court decisions. For examiners, Supreme Court decisions have the same weight as the Code.*

*3. Decisions made by lower courts, such as Tax Court, District Courts, or Claims Court, are binding on the Service only for the particular taxpayer and the years litigated. Adverse decisions of lower courts do not require the Service to alter its position for other taxpayers."*

8. Admit that the reason for the above section of the IRS Internal Revenue Manual is that there is no federal common law within states of the Union.

*"There is no Federal Common Law, and Congress has no power to declare substantive rules of Common Law applicable in a state. Whether they be local or general in their nature, be they commercial law or a part of the Law of Torts"*

Any Recipient of this form who attempts to institute or successfully institutes a penalty for use of this form is demanded to answer the following open-ended interrogatories in the correspondence or penalty notice they send in response to this correspondence. Recipient waives his right to contradict his answers beyond 30 days from mailing of this notice.

1. Please describe which government or IRS forms would be suitable for use by "nontaxpayers" as a substitute for the standard government forms you received, in order to avoid perjuring myself in signing the perjury statement consistent with the entire content of this form and all attachments.
2. The [First Amendment](#) gives me a right to communicate, to NOT communicate, and to define the significance OF said communication when interacting with the government. How can you order me to say something to the government that I know is clearly inconsistent with the truth without violating the [First Amendment](#)?
3. Please show me the statute and implementing regulation published in the Federal Register that prohibits alteration of forms.
4. How can those who do not maintain a domicile or residence in the "United States" and instead are located in the "United States of America" sign a perjury statement consistent with [28 U.S.C. §1746\(2\)](#) *without* committing perjury under penalty of perjury?
5. How can those who are "nontaxpayers" not subject to any provision of the Internal Revenue Code sign any government form which uses the word "taxpayer" and is signed under penalties of perjury *without* committing perjury under penalty of perjury?
6. Will the IRS accept a form with the portion "signature of taxpayer" crossed off?
7. How can those who have no "Social Security Number" and who never personally or lawfully applied for one be required to accept all the obligations and disabilities associated with participation in the Social Security Program without violating the prohibition against involuntary servitude found in the [Thirteenth Amendment, 42 U.S.C. §1994](#), and [18 U.S.C. §1589](#)?
8. Will the IRS accept a form with the words "of taxpayer" struck thru? [in other words leaving just the word "Signature" showing.]
9. Will the IRS accept a form with the portion "signature of taxpayer" replaced with "signature of non-taxpayer"?
10. Will the IRS accept a form with the portion "signature of taxpayer" replaced with "signature of non-filer"? [The term non-filer is a permitted designation by the IRS]
11. Will the IRS accept a form with a separate declaration printed on the bottom attesting to non-taxpayer or non-filer status?
12. Will the IRS accept a form with an attachment and the statement in the signature block, "invalid without attachment".?
13. Please provide court-admissible evidence under penalty of perjury that I am the "person" defined in [26 U.S.C. §6671\(b\)](#) as "an officer or employee of a corporation or partnership", which is the only "person" against whom IRS penalties may be instituted. That person can only be a public officer in the government and not a private human being.
14. You may allege that the IRS prohibits alteration of forms. Please explain how can I fill in ANYTHING on the form prior to submission without altering it? Do you want me to send you ONLY blank forms with no information added to them?
15. How can I submit the attached government forms and omit this form WITHOUT committing subornation of perjury? The exclusion of the information contained on this form renders the remaining information the incomplete truth which is susceptible to misinterpretation because it uses terms that are nowhere defined in the law and even if they were defined on the IRS website or in an IRS publication, that definition would be untrustworthy pursuant to [IRM 4.10.7.2.8](#):

[Internal Revenue Manual, Section 4.10.7.2.8 \(01-01-2006\)](#)  
IRS Publications

1. IRS Publications explain the law in plain language for taxpayers and their advisors. They typically highlight changes in the law, provide examples illustrating Service positions, and include worksheets. Publications are nonbinding on the Service and do not necessarily cover all positions for a given issue. While a good source of general information, publications should not be cited to sustain a position.

16. Explain why any sane, rational American in their right mind would want to sign a form under penalty of perjury that the IRS itself DEFIANTLY REFUSES to guarantee the accuracy and completeness of similarly under penalty of perjury as required by [26 U.S.C. §6065](#)? See [IRM 4.10.7.2.8](#) above.

### SECTION 3: IDENTIFYING NUMBERS ON ATTACHED GOVERNMENT FORMS

1. Pursuant to 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3), all "individuals" are "taxpayers" are statutory "aliens". Consequently, SSNs may only lawfully be used as a substitute for TINs in the case of a statutory but not constitutional alien. Since I am NOT an statutory alien in relation to the national government as a person born within and/or present within the constitutional but not statutory "United States", then I would be committing fraud to either obtain or to use a Taxpayer Identification Number from the IRS or to use an SSN in place of a TIN.
2. Statutory "Nonresident aliens" not engaged in the "trade or business"/public office franchise such as myself are not required to have or to use Social Security Numbers in connection with any financial arrangement or transaction pursuant to the following:

[31 CFR §306.10](#)

<sup>2</sup> ***Taxpayer identifying numbers are not required for foreign governments, nonresident aliens not engaged in trade or business within the United States, international organizations and foreign corporations not engaged in trade or business and not having an office or place of business or a financial or paying agent within the United States, and other persons or organizations as may be exempted from furnishing such numbers under regulations of the Internal Revenue Service.***

3. The terms "Social Security Number", "SSN", "Employer Identification Number", "EIN", "Taxpayer Identification Number", or "TIN" as used on all attached government forms means "Nontaxpayer Identification Number (NIN)", signifying that the Submitter is a "nontaxpayer" who does not meet the definition of "taxpayer" found in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#), who is not subject to any provision within the Internal Revenue Code, who is a "nonresident alien" not engaged in a "trade or business", and who has no earnings from within the "United States" as described in [26 U.S.C. §871](#).
4. The term "Social Security Number" or "SSN" as used on the attached government forms **IS NOT** the number issued under the authority of 20 CFR §422.104, which can only lawfully be issued to federal employees, agents, and benefit recipients, none of which describe the Submitter. See and rebut the following if you disagree:  
[Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002](#)  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/Formindex.htm>
5. The term "Employer Identification Number" or "EIN" as used on the attached government forms **IS NOT** the number issued under the authority of [26 U.S.C. §6109](#) or any other Act of Congress. Instead, it means a "Nontaxpayer Identification Number" or "NIN" as defined above.
6. The term "Taxpayer Identification Number" or "TIN" as used on the attached government form **IS NOT** the number issued under the authority

- of either [26 U.S.C. §6109](#) or any other Act of Congress. Instead it means a "Nontaxpayer Identification Number" or "NIN" as defined above.
7. All "Nontaxpayer Identification Numbers" or "NINs", or any other synonym described in this section and included in any form or attachment included herein or submitted on any previous government form are the exclusive, licensed, copyrighted intellectual property of the Submitter. They are protected by the Copyright Act codified in [Title 17 of the U.S. Code](#) and this license agreement. Any use by the government of this property for any commercial or government purpose, including tax collection, is STRICTLY PROHIBITED. Each unauthorized use is punishable by a penalty of \$100,000 per incident plus any tax or penalty assessment associated with the unauthorized use.
  8. Providing any kind of identifying number on any government form shall NOT be evidence of consent to engage in a privileged "trade or business" franchise as described in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#). Instead, it shall be evidence of NONconsent to engage in said franchise and a formal request to criminally prosecute the employer, financial institution, and/or government entity associated with the submission for criminal racketeering in violation of [18 U.S.C. §1956](#) and "extortion under the color of law" for compelling the use of said identifying number in violation of [42 U.S.C. §408](#).

**WARNING!** You may not lawfully use any government issued identifying number in connection with the Submitter, such as a Social Security Number (SSN) as defined in 20 CFR 422.103(d), Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) as defined in [26 U.S.C. §6109](#), or Employer Identification Number (EIN) as defined in [26 U.S.C. §6109](#). Submitter:

1. Does not participate and is not lawfully eligible to participate in Social Security or the "trade or business" excise taxable franchise described in 26 U.S.C. Subtitle A.
2. Is not a statutory "U.S. person" ([26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#)) for which a "Taxpayer Identification Number" may lawfully be used pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §6109](#) and 26 CFR §30-1.6109-1.
3. May not lawfully use or possess any government identifying number because it is "public property" which belongs to the government pursuant to 20 CFR §422.103(d). Only "public officers" on official business may lawfully use public property, and only in strict accordance with law for the benefit of the government and not them as private individuals.
4. Is appearing here as a PRIVATE HUMAN BEING and not a PUBLIC OFFICER. If you compel me to use a government identifying number, you are an accessory to criminal conversion of private property to a public use and a public purpose if you connect me or my assets with a public number in violation of [18 U.S.C. §654](#). You could end up in jail for up to ten years if you put an identifying number on any records pertaining to me or my property, assets, or my earnings from PRIVATE employment.
5. Has been a victim of identity theft, compelled association, and conversion by the government and its agents in banks and financial institutions in the past by unlawfully and involuntarily connecting him/her with knowingly false and fraudulent identifying numbers in criminal violation of [18 U.S.C. §1028\(a\)\(7\)](#), [18 U.S.C. §1028A](#), and a civil violation of [42 U.S.C. §408\(a\)\(7\)](#) and [42 U.S.C. §405\(c\)\(2\)\(C\)\(i\)](#). He would like to prevent a recurrence of this behavior again.
6. Will file a criminal complaint in connection with the use of any government issued identifying number connected with his exclusively PRIVATE life, property, and liberty and vociferously prosecute all those who unlawfully compel him to use a knowingly false number or any number at all in order to obtain any service or product in violation of [42 U.S.C. §408](#).

#### **SECTION 4: DEFINITION OF KEY "WORDS OF ART" ON ALL ATTACHED GOVERNMENT FORMS**

This section shall define key terms used on any associated or attached government forms, all correspondence received by the federal or state governments about me sent by third parties, or any correspondence sent by any state or federal government to me in the past, present, or future. The purpose of these definitions is to ensure that I am not connected with any government franchise or statutory status:

1. **"taxpayer"**: Defined as human being and NOT a statutory "person" who is:
  - 1.1. NOT the entity described in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#) or [26 U.S.C. §1313](#) or any other statute or regulation published by the United States federal government.
  - 1.2. NOT subject to any provision of the Internal Revenue Code or any other statute or regulation published by the United States federal government, which is foreign law.
  - 1.3. Whose entire estate is a "foreign estate" pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(31\)](#).
2. **"dollar"**: 1/20<sup>th</sup> of an ounce of gold. There is no statutory definition of "dollar" that equates a Federal Reserve Note with a dollar and the legal definition of "money" found in Black's Law Dictionary specifically excludes "notes" from the definition of "money". See: [Exhibit 06.001](#); <http://sedm.org/Exhibits/ExhibitIndex.htm>
3. **"nontaxpayer"**: Same definition as "taxpayer" above.
4. **"frivolous"**: Truthful, accurate, and consistent with prevailing law and legal precedent. Remember, the key word in "IRS" is "Service". I'm the "customer" you serve and the customer is ALWAYS right! If you want to say something is wrong, you need to tell me it is incorrect and then explain all the legal authorities that justify why, consistent with the following basis for reasonable belief: [Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability](#), Form #05.007 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>  
**NOTE:** Consistent with IRM 4.10.7.2.9.8, I am NOT interested in any court ruling below the supreme Court, because if the "Service" is not bound by anything below the U.S. Supreme Court, then neither am I or should I.
5. **"meritless"**: See "frivolous" above.
6. **"United States"**: means the United States government corporation defined in [28 U.S.C. §3002\(15\)\(A\)](#) and excludes states of the Union as used in the Constitution of the United States of America.
7. **"State"**: Means the "State" defined in [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#) as a federal territory or possession and not any state of the Union.
8. **"individual"**: Defined as a human being and NOT a statutory "person" that:
  - 8.1. Excludes the "individual" defined in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3).
  - 8.2. Excludes "aliens" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#) and "nonresident aliens" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#).
  - 8.3. Excludes the definition found in [5 U.S.C. §552a\(a\)\(2\)](#), who are all "domiciliaries" of the "United States".
  - 8.4. Excludes the statutory "citizens and nationals of the United States" defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#).
  - 8.5. Includes those who are nonresident aliens not engaged in a "trade or business" who have no earnings from the "United States" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10) and whose estate is a "foreign estate" pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(31\)](#).
9. **"employee"**: Defined as a human being and not a statutory "person" who:
  - 9.1. Works for a "private employer" and not a "public employer" or any state or federal government, who is NOT engaged in a "trade or business" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#), and who has no liability to deduct, withhold, or pay any tax described in 26 U.S.C. Subtitles A, B, or C.
  - 9.2. Is NOT the legal entity described in [26 U.S.C. §3401\(c\)](#) or 26 CFR §31.3401(c)-1 or any other statute or regulation published by the United States federal government.
10. **"employer"**: Someone who has "employees" as defined in the previous item.

11. **"exempt"**: Definition:
- 11.1. Not subject to any provision within the Internal Revenue Code Subtitles A or C.
  - 11.2. Not an "individual" (26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3)) or "person" ([26 U.S.C. §7701\(c\)](#)) or "taxpayer" ([26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#)) within the Internal Revenue Code.
  - 11.3. Entire estate is a "foreign estate" pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(31\)](#).
  - 11.4. Not the entity described in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(5) as an "exempt individual", because not the "individual" defined in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3) or any other state or federal statute, code, or law.
12. **"citizen", "U.S. citizen", "citizen of the United States"**: A statutory "citizen and national of the United States" defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) and excludes the term "Citizen" or "citizen of the United States" as used in the Constitution of the United States of America.
13. **"resident"**: Means an alien with a legal domicile or "residence" in the "[United States](#)", which includes the territories and possessions of the "United States" and excludes states of the Union.
14. **"wage" or "wages"**: The term defined in [26 U.S.C. §3401\(a\)](#). Excludes earnings of human beings who are not engaged in a "public office" or a "trade or business" or who have not made an "election" to associate their earnings with a "public office" by voluntarily submitting an "agreement" pursuant to 26 CFR §31.3401(a)-3(a), and 26 CFR §31.3402(p)-1. Consequently, anyone who does not submit an IRS form W-4 and who is not otherwise engaged in a "public office" earns no reportable "wages" or "gross income" in connection with their labor pursuant to 26 CFR §31.3401(a)-3(a), and 26 CFR §31.3402(p)-1.
15. **"trade or business"**: Defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#) as "the functions of a public office". Excludes anything or class of thing not expressly described somewhere in the Internal Revenue Code. See:  
[The "Trade or Business" Scam, Form #05.001](#)  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
16. **"gross income"**: Profit originating from within the United States government corporation and earned by a federal instrumentality. Pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §871](#), said profit must either originate from the District of Columbia or abroad pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §911](#) but may not originate within any state of the Union.
17. **"beneficial owner"**: Defined as a human being who is:
- 17.1. NOT the entity described in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(6) or any other statute or regulation published by the United States federal government.
  - 17.2. A "nonresident alien" not engaged in a "trade or business"/
  - 17.3. A "nontaxpayer" not subject to any provision of Internal Revenue Code Subtitles A, B, or C.
18. **"U.S. person"**: Defined as:
- 18.1. NOT the entity described [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#) or any other statute or regulation published by the United States federal government.
  - 18.2. Those domiciled in either a state of the Union or a foreign country on land not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Federal Government as documented in [40 U.S.C. §3112](#).
19. **"permanent address"**: Defined as one's legal domicile. See:  
[Why Domicile and Becoming a "Taxpayer" Require Your Consent, Form #05.002](#)  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
20. **"personal services"**: Defined as services which:
- 20.1. Are NOT connected with a "trade or business" or a "public office" within any government or any other government "franchise".
  - 20.2. Are NOT the term defined in 26 CFR §1.469-9(b)(4).
  - 20.3. Are NOT defined or referenced anywhere within any statute or regulation published by the United States federal government and therefore entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the government to regulate.
  - 20.4. Are connected with labor of a human being that is not subject to withholding, attachment, or taxation of any kind:
- "Every man has a natural right to the fruits of his own labor, is 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; 10 Wheat 66; 6 L.Ed. 268 (1825)]*
21. **"transferor"**: Defined as all the following:
- 21.1. The entity or human being selling real property that is NOT located in the "United States" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10), not connected with a "trade or business" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#).
  - 21.2. The owner of real property that is not subject to the Federal Investment in Real Property Transfer Act (FIRPTA), [26 U.S.C. §897](#), the proceeds of which is not "gross income" as described in [26 U.S.C. §61](#) and which does not originate from "sources within the United States" described in [26 U.S.C. §871](#).
  - 21.3. NOT the entity defined in [26 U.S.C. §1445\(f\)\(1\)](#)
  - 21.4. NOT the "taxpayer" defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#) or [26 U.S.C. §1313](#).
22. **"benefit"**: Defined as follows:
- "Benefit: Advantage; profit; fruit; gain; interest associated with a specific transaction which conveys a right or property interest which:*
1. *Is not dispensed by an administrative agency of any state or federal government, but by a private individual.*
  2. *Does not require the recipient to be an officer, agent, employee, or "personnel" within any government.*
  3. *Is not called a "tax" or collected by the Internal Revenue Service, but is clearly identified as "private business activity beyond the core purposes of government".*
  4. *Does not confer upon the grantor any form of sovereign, official, or judicial immunity.*
  5. *Is legally enforceable in OTHER than a franchise court or administrative agency. That is, may be heard in equity within a true, Article III constitutional court and NOT a legislative franchise court.*
  6. *True constitutional courts are provided in which to litigate disputes arising under the benefit and those with said disputes are not required to exhaust administrative remedies with an executive branch agency BEFORE they may litigate. These constitutional courts are required to produce evidence that they are constitutional courts with OTHER than strictly legislative franchise powers when challenged by the recipients of said benefits.*
  7. *The specific value of the consideration can be quantified at any time.*
  8. *Monies paid in by the recipient to subsidize the program are entirely refundable if the benefits they pay for have not been received or employed either partially or in full.*
  9. *Has all contributions paid in refunded if they die and never collect any benefits.*

10. Participation in the program is not also attached to any other government program. For instance, being a recipient of "social insurance" does not also make the recipient liable for unrelated or other federal taxes.
11. The term "benefit" must be defined in the franchise agreement that dispenses it, and its definition may not be left to the subjective whims of any judge or jury.
12. If the "benefit" is financial, then it is paid in lawful money rather than Federal Reserve Notes, which are non interest bearing promissory notes that are not lawful money and are backed by nothing.
13. The franchise must expressly state that participation is voluntary and that no one can be prosecuted or punished for failure to participate.
14. The identifying numbers, if any, that administer the program may not be used for identification and may not be shared with or used by any nongovernmental entity other than the recipient him or her self.
15. May not be heard by any judge, jurist, or prosecutor who is a recipient or beneficiary of the same benefit, because this would cause a conflict of interest in violation of 18 U.S.C. §208, 28 U.S.C. §144, and 28 U.S.C. §455, 18 U.S.C. §597, and 18 U.S.C. §201.
16. During any litigation involving the "benefit", both the grantor and the grantee share equal obligation to prove that equally valuable consideration was provided to the other party. Note that Federal Reserve Notes do not constitute lawful money or therefore consideration.

Anything offered by the government that does not meet ALL of the above criteria is herein defined as an INJURY and a TORT. Compelled participation is stipulated by both parties as being slavery in criminal violation of 18 U.S.C. §1583, 42 U.S.C. §1994, and the Thirteenth Amendment.

Receipt of the attached government application constitutes consent by the recipient of the application to use the above definition of "benefit" in any disputes that might arise over this transaction. Government recipient and its agents, employees, and assignees forfeit their right as private individuals acting in any government office to define the term "benefit" and agree to use ONLY the above definition.

The following table summarizes the meaning of various geographical terms used in the context of federal and state law, and these definitions also apply to all government forms submitted by Submitter or correspondence sent by the Recipient to the Submitter in the past, present, and future:

**Table 1: Summary of meaning of various terms and the contexts in which they are used**

Law	Federal constitution	Federal statutes	Federal regulations	State constitutions	State statutes	State regulations
Author	Union States/ "We The People"	Federal Government		"We The People"	State Government	
"state"	Foreign country	Union state	Union state	Other Union state or federal government	Other Union state or federal government	Other Union state or federal government
"State"	Union state	Federal state	Federal state	Union state	Union state	Union state
"in this State" or "in the State" <sup>1</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	Federal enclave within state	Federal enclave within state
"State" <sup>2</sup> (State Revenue and taxation code only)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Federal enclave within state	Federal enclave within state
"several States"	Union states collectively <sup>3</sup>	Federal "States" collectively	Federal "States" collectively	Federal "States" collectively	Federal "States" collectively	Federal "States" collectively
"United States"	states of the Union collectively	Federal United States**	Federal United States**	United States* the country	Federal United States**	Federal United States**

What the above table clearly shows is that the word "State" in the context of federal statutes and regulations means (not includes!) federal States only under [Title 48 of the U.S. Code](#)<sup>4</sup>, and these areas do not include any of the 50 Union States. This is true in *most cases and especially in the Internal Revenue Code Subtitle A*. The lower case word "state" in the context of federal statutes and regulations means one of the 50 union states, which are "foreign states", and "foreign countries" with respect to the federal government as clearly explained in section 5.2.11 of the [Great IRS Hoax](#) book. In the context of the above, a "Union State" means one of the 50 Union states of the United States\* (the country, not the federal United States\*\*) mentioned in the Constitution for the United States of America.

**SECTION 5: PRIVACY ACT WARNING**

1. The information contained in this submission is protected by the [Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. §552a](#).
2. Submitter is neither a domiciliary of the "United States" defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10), a statutory "U.S. citizen" pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §1401](#), a statutory "U.S. resident" pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#), a "U.S. person" pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#), or an

<sup>1</sup> See California Revenue and Taxation Code, section 6017 at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=rtc&group=06001-07000&file=6001-6024>

<sup>2</sup> See California Revenue and Taxation Code, section 17018 at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=rtc&group=17001-18000&file=17001-17039.1>

<sup>3</sup> See, for instance, U.S. Constitution Article IV, Section 2.

<sup>4</sup> See <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/48/>

"individual" as defined in [5 U.S.C. §552a\(a\)\(2\)](#) and 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3). As such, Submitter is not subject to any provision within the Privacy Act but the recipient, as a government entity, is.

3. [5 U.S.C. §552a\(b\)](#) indicates that the government MUST have my consent to use or transmit or store any information about me and I DO NOT give said consent.
4. Recipient is warned that the Submitter **DOES NOT GIVE** his consent to store, use, or transmit any of the information contained herein in electronic form, and especially is not authorized to share any of this information with any other federal or state agency, bureau, instrumentality of any description. This information is licensed and copyrighted and may not be used for ANY commercial or governmental purpose.

## SECTION 6: LICENSE AGREEMENT, and "SHRINK WRAP" LICENSE

### BACKGROUND:

1. This submission describes and establishes a franchise to which all those in receipt are participants by virtue of availing themselves of any of the following "benefits", property, or consideration:

- 1.1. The use of any information from, to, or about the Submitter.
- 1.2. Receiving temporary use, custody, and control of any and all monies withheld by anyone from my earnings and paid ultimately to the government. I am a man or woman or entity that is a nonresident not engaged in the "trade or business" franchise with no "income" from the "United States" and who never consented to withholding and against whom all information return reporting is FALSE. As such, any withholdings or reporting are under protest, under duress, are the product of constructive FRAUD on the part of the government, and are unlawfully withheld and paid. FRAUD has occurred because this franchise makes all statements of the recipient and/or government factual and material relating to tax reporting and withholding, and omissions and misfeasance by the government cause conduct that is inconsistent with and a violation of the written law. These monies may therefore not lawfully be retained either by you or the government without you being guilty of money laundering and being an accessory after the fact. I don't have to become a privileged franchisee called a "taxpayer" or pursue a statutory "refund" in order to get these monies back, because they are laundered monies resulting from CRIMINAL RACKETEERING, EXTORTION, and FRAUD that are due back WITHOUT even requesting them back.

*"A claim against the United States is a right to demand money from the United States. <sup>5</sup> Such claims are sometimes spoken of as gratuitous in that they cannot be enforced by suit without statutory consent. <sup>6</sup> The general rule of non-liability of the United States does not mean that a citizen cannot be protected against the wrongful governmental acts that affect the citizen or his or her property. If, for example, money or property of an innocent person goes into the federal treasury by fraud to which a government agent was a party, the United States cannot [lawfully] hold the money or property against the claim of the injured party."<sup>8</sup>*

*[American Jurisprudence 2d, United States, §45]*

*"When the Government has illegally received money which is the property of an innocent citizen and when this money has gone into the Treasury of the United States, there arises an implied contract on the part of the Government to make restitution to the rightful owner under the Tucker Act and this court has jurisdiction to entertain the suit.*

*[90 Ct.Cl. at 613, 31 F.Supp. at 769.](#)*

*[\[Gordon v. U. S., 227 Ct.Cl. 328, 649 F.2d 837 \(Ct.Cl., 1981\)\]](#)*

*"The United States, we have held, cannot, as against the claim of an innocent party, hold his money which has gone into its treasury by means of the fraud of its agent. While here the money was taken through mistake without element of fraud, the unjust retention is immoral and amounts in law to a fraud of the taxpayer's rights. What was said in the State Bank Case applies with equal force to this situation. 'An action will lie whenever the defendant has received money which is the property of the plaintiff, and which the defendant is obligated by natural justice and equity to refund. The form of the indebtedness or the mode in which it was incurred is immaterial.'*

*[\[Bull v. United States, 295 U.S 247, 261, 55 S.Ct. 695, 700, 79 L.Ed. 1421\]](#)*

- 1.3. Making any demands upon the valuable time, resources, or property of the Submitter.
- 1.4. Adversely affecting constitutionally protected rights of the Submitter.
- 1.5. Treating submitter as a "citizen", "resident", or domiciliary under any federal law or moving his identity to the District of Columbia under any franchise agreement, such as that codified at [26 U.S.C. §7408\(d\)](#) and [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(39\)](#).
- 1.6. Engaging in any kind of commercial relationship with Submitter or using his name in connection with a commercial obligation, which thereby causes an implied surrender of sovereign, official, and judicial immunity of the Recipient in relation to the Submitter pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §1605](#). This includes instituting penalties, sending bills, or making any kind of financial demands upon the Submitter.

CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE  
DIVISION 3. OBLIGATIONS  
PART 2. CONTRACTS  
CHAPTER 3. CONSENT  
[Section 1589](#)

*1589. A voluntary acceptance of the benefit of a transaction is equivalent to a consent to all the obligations arising from it, so far as the facts are known, or ought to be known, to the person accepting.*

2. This franchise agreement operates the same as the federal government's "trade or business" franchise and Submitter is entitled to equal

<sup>5</sup> United States ex rel. Angarica v Bayard, 127 US 251, 32 L Ed 159, 8 S Ct 1156, 4 AFTR 4628 (holding that a claim against the Secretary of State for money awarded under a treaty is a claim against the United States); Hobbs v McLean, 117 US 567, 29 L Ed 940, 6 S Ct 870; Manning v Leighton, 65 Vt 84, 26 A 258, motion dismd 66 Vt 56, 28 A 630 and (disapproved on other grounds by Button's Estate v Anderson, 112 Vt 531, 28 A2d 404, 143 ALR 195).

<sup>6</sup> Blagge v Balch, 162 US 439, 40 L Ed 1032, 16 S Ct 853.

<sup>7</sup> Wilson v Shaw, 204 US 24, 51 L Ed 351, 27 S Ct 233.

<sup>8</sup> Bull v United States, 295 US 247, 79 L Ed 1421, 55 S Ct 695, 35-1 USTC ¶ 9346, 15 AFTR 1069; United States v State Bank, 96 US 30, 96 Otto 30, 24 L Ed 647.

protection and equal treatment:

- 2.1. The agreement operates as a "quasi-contract", like the income tax itself. See *Milwaukee v. White*, [296 U.S. 268](#) (1935).
- 2.2. Consent to the franchise agreement codified in I.R.C. Subtitle A is based upon unsigned, hearsay third party evidence called an "information return" (W-2, 1042-S, 1098, and 1099) that is usually false because the subject is not engaged in the "public office" franchise and receives no "benefits" thereby. In the case of my/this franchise, such third party hearsay reports consist of any and all administrative correspondence sent by you to me as well as legal pleadings filed in this case containing licensed information about me or relating to commercial/tax transactions, such as my name, address, facts about my conduct, or information illegally seized from a place outside of federal territory.
- 2.3. Using government property called a "Social Security Number" or "Taxpayer Identification Number" in association with someone, which 20 CFR §422.103(d) identifies as property of the Social Security Administration and NOT the user, constitutes constructive consent by the person so associated to the terms of the franchise agreement. In that sense, associating the subject with specific information owned by another in the form of an identifying number acts as a prima facie license number to engage in the franchise. In the case of MY franchise, information about me is MY PROPERTY and use of this licensed information makes those using or abusing it into my private officers and agents. In law, all rights are "property", and the Fourth Amendment protects my right to privacy and thereby makes all information about me into "property" which I have a right to exclusive use and control over as "property".
- 2.4. The government's "trade or business" franchise confers a "benefit", which is a reduced or graduated rate of tax under [I.R.C. §1](#), earned income credit under [I.R.C. §32](#), and "trade or business" deductions under [I.R.C. §162](#). Likewise, my/this franchise confers a similar "benefit", which is the right to invade my privacy, engage in commercial relationships with me, and impose involuntary uncompensated duties upon me by abusing a legal system against me that otherwise has no jurisdiction over me as a human being and not a legal "person" not domiciled or resident on federal territory.
- 2.5. The franchise is based on an "activity", which is that of a "public office" in the U.S. government ([I.R.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#)). The result is agency on behalf of the government by the de facto licensee. Likewise, my franchise agreement also creates agency and fiduciary duty on your part towards me as a private party, which I describe as a "private office" representing my wishes as documented herein.
3. The government's "trade or business" franchise establishes an excise tax or fee or penalty that regulates the conduct of those engaged in the "public office" activity. Likewise, my/this franchise documented here imposes a tax or fee upon the Recipient of this notice as a private party and not a "public officer" and that fee is all the tax and penalty liability assessed against the Submitter for the periods subject to collection enforcement PLUS \$1,000 per hour and \$100,000 per correspondence you send to me by the Recipient that requires me to respond.

**OBLIGATIONS UPON THE RECIPIENT UNDER THIS FRANCHISE AGREEMENT:** In consideration of the valuable "benefits" received by virtue of this franchise, Recipient and his agents or assigns or employer unconditionally consents to all the following:

1. Definitions in Section 4 of this form apply to and supersede definitions of any and all terms on any tax form received by the Recipient and pertaining to the Submitter or his agents or assigns. Statutory definitions used on government forms do not apply unless the specific statute that provides the definition is referenced within the government publication, ruling, or form that invokes it the term.
2. Recipient agrees to comply with the rules of statutory construction for all terms he/she/it uses in strict compliance with the following:
  - 2.1. Meaning of the Words "includes" and "including", Form #05.014  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
  - 2.2. Rules of Presumption and Statutory Interpretation, Litigation Tool #10.003  
<http://sedm.org/Litigation/LitIndex.htm>
3. Power of Attorney to Correct False Information Returns Filed Against Submitter by Recipient. Recipient consents to allow Submitter of this form to submit corrected information returns to the IRS or state revenue agencies which zero out any report of "trade or business" earnings and to sign said forms under power of attorney from the Recipient. This includes, but is not limited to IRS forms W-2C, W-3, 1042-S, 1096, 1098, 1099, and 8300.
4. Power of Attorney to Execute IRS Form 56: Recipient consents to allow the Submitter of this form to submit [IRS Form 56](#) on their behalf and under power of attorney, making the Recipient liable and surety for all debts or obligations created by the unauthorized use, or abuse of information about him in the possession of Recipient or his/her agents or assigns, including any attempts to use such information for a commercial or governmental purpose. This will make the Recipient into the target for all collection notices directed at the "public office" fraudulently created by the duress, coercion, and unlawful actions of the Recipient of this notice. Recipient waives any right to disclaim liability for the [Form 56](#) so filed and agrees NOT to file a Form 56 making Submitter of this Notice liable for any of the taxes, debts, or other obligations that arise out of this correspondence, any of the attachments, or any of the alleged obligations that might arise out of the franchise established herein. If Recipient files a Form 56 to remove responsibility for his unlawful actions, he agrees to reimburse Submitter for TWICE any monetary damages or injuries sustained by filing such a form.
5. Power of Attorney to Execute IRS Form 8822: Recipient consents to allow the Submitter to complete an IRS Form 8822 changing the address to his/her/its address, making the Recipient liable and surety for collection notices and actions in connection with any tax liabilities that may be enforced against the Submitter as a consequence of reports, actions, or omissions filed against Submitter by Recipient. This will make the Recipient into the target for all collection notices directed at the "public office" fraudulently created by the duress, coercion, and unlawful actions of the Recipient of this notice. Recipient waives any right to disclaim liability for the [Form 8822](#) so filed and agrees NOT to file a Form 8822 making Submitter of this Notice liable for any of the taxes, debts, or other obligations that arise out of this correspondence, any of the attachments, or any of the alleged obligations that might arise out of the franchise established herein. If Recipient files a Form 8822 to remove responsibility for his unlawful actions, he agrees to reimburse Submitter for TWICE any monetary damages or injuries sustained by filing such a form.
6. Legal process: Recipient consents to:
  - 6.1. Provide a copy of their passport and driver's license and dwelling place on all correspondence with Submitter and when requested by Submitter in order to effect proper service of process.
  - 6.2. Receive service of legal process by certified mail instead or regular mail instead of personally.
  - 6.3. Be treated as a "resident" within whatever court, tribunal, or district that Submitter files suit in against him.
  - 6.4. Accept, pay, and not remove from county records private contractual liens upon his real property, wherever situated when filed by Submitter in order to enforce this agreement. These private contractual liens shall be filed by Submitter under power of attorney as against the Recipient.
  - 6.5. Accept, pay, and not remove UCC contractual liens against the chattel property of Recipient in order to enforce this agreement. These secured transactions shall be filed by Submitter under power of attorney as against the Recipient.
7. All Statements Made by Recipient are Material, Factual, Truthful, and Actionable Under Penalty of Perjury: Pursuant to [18 U.S.C. §1001](#), Materiality, the Recipient of this form agrees to take complete, private, personal, and exclusive responsibility for the truthfulness and

accuracy of the entire content of any correspondence sent by him or her or his or her employer as true, correct, and complete UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY. This provision thereby circumvents the disclaimer found on the IRS website and makes it of no effect: IRM 4.10.7.2.8. The Recipient of this form as a private party, by virtue of accepting the "benefits" of this franchise, instead agrees to exercise their right to contract under this franchise agreement as a means to make their employer, the IRS, IRRELEVANT and agrees that all correspondence from them or their employer becomes their exclusive, personal, and private responsibility under this contract. This will prevent judicial tribunals from protecting and rewarding IRS agents and those representing the government such as "withholding agents" from telling lies or untruths to those they are supposed to have a fiduciary duty to help and protect the rights of. Your "trade or business" franchise turns me into a "public officer" without my consent, and likewise, my franchise changes YOU from a public officer into a private individual so you can be sued and have to take personal responsibility for your actions and cannot claim immunity of any kind. What is good for the goose is good for the gander.

8. Consent to recording of all audio conversations. Recipient consents to recording of all audio communications, including but not limited to IRS summons hearings, examinations, visitations, and telephonic communication, and recording mentioned in 26 U.S.C. §7521(a). This correspondence shall also constitute an advanced notification that all such recording shall be done in satisfaction of ten day period identified in 26 U.S.C. §7521. Submitter is NOT the "taxpayer" mentioned in this statute, however, and is a "nontaxpayer".

9. Use of Information About Submitter: Any unauthorized use and especially commercial use of information pertaining to the Submitter and contained on this form, any attached form, or any information previously submitted to the government is subject to a \$100,000 penalty per incident plus any tax or penalty liability that might result from the unauthorized use of said information. Authority to store or use all such information for any purpose MUST be procured in a writing signed by the Submitter in advance of the disclosure or it does not exist. Unauthorized uses include:

9.1. Mailing any kind of notices other than abatement notices.

9.2. Performing tax or penalty assessment with the information.

9.3. Conveying any "benefit" to the Submitter that might make him/her/it subject to any type of government franchise, license, or "public right", including but not limited to the following:

9.3.1. A graduated or reduced rate of tax pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §1](#).

9.3.2. Earned income credits pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §32](#).

9.3.3. "Trade or Business" deductions pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §162](#). I am NOT engaged and never have voluntarily engaged in a "trade or business", which is defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#) as "the functions of a public office".

9.3.4. Treaty benefits under an income tax treaty with a foreign country.

9.3.5. Any benefit, privilege, or immunity conferred by any provision within the Internal Revenue Code.

9.3.6. A refund pursuant to any provision within the Internal Revenue Code. There is no provision within the Internal Revenue Code that authorizes refunds of unlawfully withheld taxes or taxes paid under protest of "nontaxpayers" who are not subject to the Internal Revenue Code. All monies paid to the government have been paid ILLEGALLY and UNDER PROTEST and therefore are not as "taxes". These unlawfully collected monies are therefore due back NOT because of any provision within the Internal Revenue Code, but ONLY under principles of justice and equity. It is NOT a "privilege" or "franchise" or "public right" to expect the government to RETURN money that was UNLAWFULLY STOLEN and sent to the government and which the government is not lawfully entitled to hold as the "transferee" or "fiduciary" over other people's money. Keeping such proceeds would cause the government to be engaging in criminal money laundering and make the government into a protection racket rather than a protector.

*"A claim against the United States is a right to demand money from the United States.<sup>9</sup> Such claims are sometimes spoken of as gratuitous in that they cannot be enforced by suit without statutory consent.<sup>10</sup> The general rule of non-liability of the United States does not mean that a citizen cannot be protected against the wrongful governmental acts that affect the citizen or his or her property.<sup>11</sup> If, for example, money or property of an innocent person goes into the federal treasury by fraud to which a government agent was a party, the United States cannot [lawfully] hold the money or property against the claim of the injured party.<sup>12</sup>"*

*[American Jurisprudence 2d, United States, §45]*

9.3.7. An "election" to be treated as a "resident alien" and obtain a reduced tax liability pursuant to [26 U.S.C. § 7701\(b\)\(4\)\(B\)](#), or [6013\(g\)](#) or (h).

9.4. Initiating civil or criminal litigation against the Submitter.

9.5. Associating the Submitter with any federally issued identifying number, including but not limited to Social Security Numbers as described in 20 CFR §422.103(d), Taxpayer Identification Numbers as described in [26 U.S.C. §6109](#), or Employer Identifying Numbers as described in [26 U.S.C. §6109](#). Submitter does not consent to take custody of these forms of public property, which 20 CFR §422.103(d) says belongs to the government and not Submitter. This would represent compelled association in violation of the First Amendment and involuntary servitude in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment. Recipient is reminded that Submitter does not possess, voluntarily use, nor have a Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number and never lawfully requested one.

10. Other Terms and Conditions: Recipient consents to:

10.1. Abide by this agreement in its entirety: and..

10.2. Be subject to all future published versions of this form without notice by Submitter or SEDM when or if they become available.

10.3. Delegate exclusive authority to Submitter to declare and determine whether any government franchise or private law to which Submitter is alleged to be a party is in fact a "benefit". If Submitter deems that it is not, no provision of the specific franchise may or shall lawfully be enforced against him or her. Such franchises include Social Security, income taxes, Medicare, unemployment compensation, welfare, etc.

10.4. Waive official, judicial, and sovereign immunity as a defense against any litigation initiated by or involving the Submitter.

10.5. Waive the right under [28 U.S.C. §2679\(d\)](#) to have the United States government or the U.S. Attorney substitute itself on your behalf as

<sup>9</sup> United States ex rel. Angarica v Bayard, 127 US 251, 32 L Ed 159, 8 S Ct 1156, 4 AFTR 4628 (holding that a claim against the Secretary of State for money awarded under a treaty is a claim against the United States); Hobbs v McLean, 117 US 567, 29 L Ed 940, 6 S Ct 870; Manning v Leighton, 65 Vt 84, 26 A 258, motion dismd 66 Vt 56, 28 A 630 and (disapproved on other grounds by Button's Estate v Anderson, 112 Vt 531, 28 A2d 404, 143 ALR 195).

<sup>10</sup> Blagge v Balch, 162 US 439, 40 L Ed 1032, 16 S Ct 853.

<sup>11</sup> Wilson v Shaw, 204 US 24, 51 L Ed 351, 27 S Ct 233.

<sup>12</sup> Bull v United States, 295 US 247, 79 L Ed 1421, 55 S Ct 695, 35-1 USTC ¶ 9346, 15 AFTR 1069; United States v State Bank, 96 US 30, 96 Otto 30, 24 L Ed 647.

an agent of the government in any litigation involving both you and the Submitter, and instead defend the case personally and out of your own funds.

- 10.6. Waive the right of reimbursement from the Secretary of the Treasury for any judgments against Recipient by the Submitter pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7423](#).
- 10.7. Become the substitute defendant who is exclusively responsible for all penalty and tax assessments, or court judgments instituted against Submitter using said information and evidence.
- 10.8. Stipulate to admit into evidence all information and attachments submitted to the government by the Submitter in any civil or criminal dispute arising between the Submitter and either the recipient or the entity he or she works for pursuant to [Fed.R.Civ.P. 19](#) and the [Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure](#). This information must also be presented to any and all grand juries that might convene about the Submitter which are initiated by either the Recipient or his or her employer.
- 10.9. Grant the Submitter witness immunity pursuant to [18 U.S.C. §6002](#).
- 10.10. Grant the Submitter discretion to modify, amend, or add any provision he or she sees fit to this agreement at any time without notice to the Recipient, just like the government does with its franchise.

*"We must conclude that a person covered by the Act has not such a right in benefit payments... This is not to say, however, that Congress may exercise its power to modify the statutory scheme free of all constitutional restraint."  
[Flemming v. Nestor, [363 U.S. 603](#) (1960)]*

- 10.11. Grant the SAME sovereign immunity to the Submitter as the government asserts in any litigation between either the recipient or the government and the Submitter pursuant to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, [28 U.S.C. §1603](#) et seq.
- 10.12. Produce evidence of consent to the surrender of the rights conveyed *in writing* with the signature of the Submitter to any and all franchises or contracts sought to be enforced by the Recipient as against the Submitter and to dismiss all legal actions where this requirement is not met.
- 10.13. Respect all the provisions and constraints of the following two documents submitted previously to the recipient and the government. Proof of service upon the government is available upon request:
  - 10.13.1. [Legal Notice of Change of Domicile/Citizenship and Divorce from the United States](#), Form #10.001  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
  - 10.13.2. [Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee](#), Form #06.002  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

## SECTION 7: CONSTRAINTS ON THE DELEGATED AUTHORITY OF THE SUBMITTER IN RELATION TO THE GOVERNMENT

1. Submitter is acting in a fiduciary and trustee capacity for God and ONLY God 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
2. The terms of the trust indenture constraining his delegated authority are found in the [Holy Bible Trust Indenture](#). The terms of that trust indenture are exhaustively enumerated in the following document:  
[Delegation of Authority Order from God to Christians](#), Form #13.007  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
3. Under the terms of the [Holy Bible Trust Indenture](#), Submitter has NO DELEGATED AUTHORITY:
  - 3.1. To accept or consent to any duties or obligations toward, pay any monies to, or render any property or consideration to any government ruler, king, agent, or representative other than God's government on earth beyond that described herein. See sections 2.1, 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 of the above document.

*"You shall have no other gods [including government, laws, or judges] before Me. You shall not make for yourself a carved image—any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; you shall not bow down to them nor serve [obey] them. For I, the LORD your God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generations of those who hate Me, but showing mercy to thousands, to those who love Me and keep My commandments."  
[Exodus 20:3-6, Bible, NKJV]*

*"You shall make no covenant with them [foreigners], nor with their [pagan government] gods [or judges]. They shall not dwell in your land [and you shall not dwell in theirs by becoming a "resident" in the process of contracting with them], lest they make you sin against Me. For if you serve their gods [under contract or agreement], it will surely be a snare to you."  
[Exodus 23:32-33, Bible, NKJV]*

*"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances [contracts/covenants] with any portion of the foreign world."  
[George Washington, Farewell Address]*

*"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations – entangling alliances [contracts, covenants, treaties] with none."  
[Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801]*

- 3.2. To act as a "public officer", instrumentality, or agent of the government in any capacity, and especially in the context of the "trade or business" franchise defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701](#)(a)(26) as "the functions of a public office". I may ONLY serve the Lord and ONLY have allegiance and protection from Him and not any vain judge, ruler, or man. See section 2.1 in the above document and Luke 16:13.

*"Away with you, Satan! For it is written, 'You shall worship the Lord your God, and Him ONLY [NOT the government!] you shall serve [with your labor or your earnings from labor]."  
[Jesus in [Matt. 4:10](#), Bible, NKJV]*

*"You were bought at a price; do not become slaves of men [and remember that governments are made up exclusively of men]."  
[1 Cor. 7:23, Bible, NKJV]*

4. The Holy Bible Trust Indenture applies from the date that the Submitter became a Christian.
5. Any express or implied agreements or contracts between the Submitter and the government that impose any duties upon the Submitter or convey any rights to the government or the Recipient of this form beyond those described herein must be deemed to have been undertaken without delegated authority and are therefore null and void ab initio.

*"All persons dealing with public officers [or Heavenly officers] are bound to take notice of the [Biblical] law prescribing their*

authority and powers."

[State ex rel McConnell v. First State Bank, 22 Tenn. App. 577, 124 S.W.2d 726, 733 (1938)]

"Of this it is enough to say that the United States is neither bound nor estopped by acts of its officers or agents in entering into an arrangement or agreement to do or cause to be done what the [Biblical] law does not sanction or permit," 243 U.S., at 409. [ditto for officers of Heaven]

[Utah Power and Light Co. v. United States, 243 U.S. 389, 37 S.Ct. 387 (1917)]

"Where an executive officer, under his misconstruction of the [Biblical] law, has acted without or beyond the powers given him, the courts have jurisdiction to restore the status quo ante insofar as that may be done (cites omitted)."

[United States v. Mott, 37 F.2d 860, 862 (10th Cir. 1930), Affirmed, Mott v. United States, 283 U.S. 747, 51 S.Ct. 642 (1931)]

"[T]he authority of ministerial officers is to be strictly construed as including only such powers as are expressly conferred [in the Holy Bible], or necessarily implied," 141 F.2d, at 913.

[Youngblood v. United States, 141 F.2d 912 (6th Cir. 1944): Action to compel recorder to record tax liens]

"Whatever the form in which the [Heavenly] Government functions, anyone entering into an arrangement with the [Heavenly] Government takes the risk of having accurately ascertained that he who purports to act for the [Heavenly] Government stays within the bounds of his authority. The scope of this authority may be explicitly defined by Congress [or the Holy Bible] or be limited by delegated legislation, properly exercised through the rule-making power. And this is so even though, as here, the agent himself may have been unaware of the limitations upon his authority," 332 U.S., at 384.

[Federal Crop Ins. Corp. v. Merrill, 332 U.S. 380, 68 S.Ct. 1 (1947)]

6. Any contracts or agreements entered into on my behalf by my parents are null and void ab initio. This includes any applications for government benefits or franchises submitted on my behalf by my parents, such as Social Security.
7. Government has received reasonable notice of the revocation of the Social Security Contract by being sent SSA form 521 and the following document, and therefore has received "reasonable notice" that there is no commercial or fiduciary relationship between Submitter and recipient. Silence of the government serves as notice of consent by the government and commercial default under the terms of said document:  
Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
8. Submitter reserves all his/her God given rights pursuant to UCC 1-308 and its predecessor, UCC 1-207.
9. Because Submitter reserves all rights and has no authority to delegate any of them under the terms of the Holy Bible Trust Indenture, then he/she is a foreign sovereign within the meaning of the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C. Part IV, Chapter 97.
10. Submitter has notified the government using the following form that all obligations, contracts, or agreements between him and any other foreign sovereign such as the United States government can take ONLY written form and may not be implied by conduct. The written instrument conveying rights must be signed by him/her and fully and completely disclose all of the rights surrendered under the terms of the contract or agreement.  
Legal Notice of Change in Domicile/Citizenship Records and Divorce From the United States, Form #10.001  
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
11. Any obligations, debts, or collection notices sent to the Submitter by the government must be accompanied by the written instrument containing his signature that created the alleged debt pursuant to the document above and pursuant to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. §1692g(b).
12. Recipient is reminded that if the government can enact an act requiring all contracts with the government to be in writing, then he has the equal right to enforce the same requirement upon the government upon reasonable notice of the existence of such requirement.

"Every man is supposed to know the law. A party who makes a contract with an officer [of the government or of God's government] without having it reduced to writing is knowingly accessory to a violation of duty on his part. Such a party aids in the violation of the law."

[Clark v. United States, 95 U.S. 539 (1877)]

## SECTION 8: CONSTRAINTS PERTAINING TO YOUR RESPONSE TO THIS COMMUNICATION AND ALL COMMUNICATIONS WITH, TO, OR ABOUT THE SUBMITTER

Submitter/movant requires of the Recipient the following actions, in addition to those things mentioned in the attached government forms and associated correspondence:

1. That your response to this correspondence be signed under penalty of perjury, as required by 26 U.S.C. §6065. Anything not signed under penalty of perjury under the laws of my state shall be considered political speech that is inadmissible as evidence of any obligation pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 610. The Constitution of the United States and Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment both mandate equal protection of the laws. Equal protection means that you cannot require anything of me that I cannot also require of you. You, the public servant, cannot be greater than me, your Master.
2. That the Recipient and the parties construe that this attachment applies to ALL FUTURE SUBMISSIONS, even if not attached. Any later versions of this form attached to future petitions/motions/or responses shall retroactively supersede this form.
3. That the Recipient remain silent on all issues raised in this pleading which the Recipient concurs and agrees entirely with. Any facts or statements or admissions included in this pleading which are not denied or rebutted by either the Recipient or the opposing party with supporting evidence and under penalty of perjury shall therefore constitute an Admission to the truthfulness of each statement or conclusion as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 8(b)(6).
4. That the Recipient or the government party to this suit indicate "this matter was already settled or ruled upon" to indicate that it has NOT been ruled upon or settled and that they are EVADING the truth in the case where:
  - 4.1. They do not indicate the docket, page number, and line number and precise language WHERE the question proposed was precisely answered...OR
  - 4.2. They do not provide the specific answer requested to the question proposed by the Submitter of the pleading or petition that this

document is attached to.

- 4.3. They cite caselaw from a federal and not state court as their authority for an answer. Federal caselaw is inapposite and constitutes nothing but political propaganda and involves the courts in "political questions" in relation to those not domiciled on federal territory or lawfully serving in public offices within the government, such as the Submitter. Even the IRS refuses to recognize federal caselaw below the U.S. Supreme Court and so the Submitter invokes the same protection. See IRM 4.10.7.2.9.8 for proof.
5. That unless otherwise provided by law or the Federal Rules of Civil or Criminal Procedure, this Recipient has 60 days in which to make a ruling after the filing of the final pleading/motion by the moving party to make a ruling. Any ruling which is delayed beyond 60 days would be an unreasonable and prejudicial denial of due process and obstruction of justice even if done by omission, in violation of [18 U.S.C. §1509](#). To otherwise allow the Recipient to ignore motions without limitation is to leave the moving party without any remedy at law, which is contrary to the principles of law. This provision is therefore intended to prevent such prejudicial bad faith delay tactics by the Recipient in the instant matter.
6. That the Recipient affirm its agreement with the facts and conclusions in this pleading by indicating that it doesn't have an obligation to respond to the issues raised herein or any part thereof. The oath of office of the judge establishes the affirmative fiduciary obligation to address these issues and any judge who does not honor his or her oath to support, defend and protect the Constitutional rights of the litigants under his or her care is acting not as a "public officer" or "judge", but as a private individual and de facto judge who is usurping public office with the goal of personal gain in violation of [18 U.S.C. §208](#) and [28 U.S.C. §455](#).

*"... the maxim that the King [or the Judge] can do no wrong has no place in our system of government; yet it is also true, in respect to the State itself, that whatever wrong is attempted in its name is imputable to its government and not to the State, for, as it can speak and act only by law, whatever it does say and do must be lawful. That which therefore is unlawful because made so by the supreme law, the Constitution of the United States, is not the word or deed of the State, but is the mere wrong and trespass of those individual persons who falsely spread and act in its name."*

*"This distinction is essential to the idea of constitutional government. To deny it or blot it out obliterates the line of demarcation that separates constitutional government from absolutism, free self-government based on the sovereignty of the people from that despotism, whether of the one or the many, which enables the agent of the state to declare and decree that he is the state; to say 'L'Etat, c'est moi.' Of what avail are written constitutions, whose bills of right, for the security of individual liberty, have been written too often with the blood of martyrs shed upon the battle-field and the scaffold, if their limitations and restraints upon power may be overpassed with impunity by the very agencies created and appointed to guard, defend, and enforce them; and that, too, with the sacred authority of law, not only compelling obedience, but entitled to respect? And how else can these principles of individual liberty and right be maintained, if, when violated, the judicial tribunals are forbidden to visit penalties upon individual offenders, who are the instruments of wrong, whenever they interpose the shield of the state? The doctrine is not to be tolerated. The whole frame and scheme of the political institutions of this country, state and federal, protest against it. Their continued existence is not compatible with it. It is the doctrine of absolutism, pure, simple, and naked, and of communism which is its twin, the double progeny of the same evil birth."*

[\[Poindexter v. Greenhow, 114 U.S. 270, 5 S.Ct. 903 \(1885\)\]](#)

7. That the Recipient or the opposing counsel use the word "frivolous" to describe or identify any issue, fact, or legal argument raised by the Submitter that the Recipient regards as truthful, accurate, and correct on any issue.
8. I demand that your answers be consistent with what the government, the IRS, and the courts themselves say forms the ONLY basis for reasonable belief about tax liability, which is the Constitution, the Statutes at Large after January 2, 1939, and the rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court but not lower courts. DO NOT invoke the I.R.C. in your defense because I am not a "taxpayer" franchisee lawfully subject to it and because it is not positive law per 1 U.S.C. §204 and therefore not legal evidence of an obligation on my part. Prima facie evidence is nothing but presumption and all presumption is a violation of due process of law against a party protected by the Constitution such as the Submitter. According to the [IRM Section 4.10.7.2.9.8](#) listed in section 2 above, you may NOT cite any court ruling below the Supreme Court against anyone other than the litigant himself or herself. Please therefore DO NOT cite rulings of tax courts, district courts, or circuit courts because they are nothing more than political propaganda that is irrelevant to me as a party who is NOT a "public officer" or government franchisee. Only those domiciled on federal territory or lawfully engaged in a public offices or who have consented to waive sovereign immunity as foreign sovereigns can be subject to the jurisdiction of the court and I am NONE of these. These GOVERNMENT requirements are documented in the following memorandum of law, which you are demanded to rebut within 30 days and rebut the admissions at the end or agree with and default to:

[Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability](#), Form #05.007

<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

## **SECTION 9: CHOICE OF LAW AND EVIDENCE PERTAINING TO ALL TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN SUBMITTER, AND RECIPIENT, AND EMPLOYER OF RECIPIENT**

This section prescribes the choice of law which applies to all past, present, and future interactions between the Submitter and the Recipient. It also governs and controls all litigation in any court of justice between Submitter and the Recipient in both civil and criminal matters pertaining to this specific transaction:

1. Parties stipulate that neither are party to any government franchise, "benefit", or privilege, including but not limited to government employment, Social Security, Medicare, unemployment insurance, or the [I.R.C. Subtitle A](#) income tax ("[trade or business](#)" franchise).
2. Pursuant to [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17](#)(b), the choice of law which applies is ONLY the law from the domicile of each party and NOT the laws of the "United States" or any "State" as used in any federal law. [F.R.Civ.P. 17](#)(b)(2) and (b)(3) do NOT apply to this proceeding.
3. Parties stipulate that this transaction does not involve a "federal question" and may therefore not be removed to a federal court and must be litigated only in a state court.
4. Parties stipulate that neither Submitter nor Recipient were or are acting as an officer or "public officer" within any corporation in the context of their interactions.
5. Parties stipulate that they are not and were not domiciled or "resident" within and did not occupy any of the following during any of their interactions:
  - 5.1. Any United States judicial district as described in [28 U.S.C. Chapter 5](#).
  - 5.2. Any Internal Revenue District mentioned in [26 U.S.C. §7601](#).
  - 5.3. Any federal territory or possession.
6. Parties stipulate that they were not and are not any of the following:
  - 6.1. Statutory "U.S. citizens" as described in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) or 26 CFR §1.1-1(c) or any other federal statute.
  - 6.2. Statutory "U.S. persons" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701](#)(a)(30) or any other federal statute.
  - 6.3. "persons" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §6671](#)(b) or [26 U.S.C. §7343](#) or any other federal law.
  - 6.4. "individuals" as defined in [5 U.S.C. §552a](#)(a)(2) and 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3) or any other federal statute.
  - 6.5. "federal personnel" as defined in [5 U.S.C. §552a](#)(a)(13).
7. Parties stipulate that they were not present in any of the following during any aspect of their interactions:

- 7.1. The "State" defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(10\)](#) or [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#) or any other federal law.
- 7.2. The "United States" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10).
8. Parties stipulate a trial by jury for all disputes involving their interactions where neither the judge nor any member of the jury are federal benefits recipients, "taxpayers", or persons engaged in any government franchise in order to prevent violations of [18 U.S.C. §§201, 208, 28 U.S.C. §144, 28 U.S.C. §455](#).
9. Parties stipulate to admit the following evidence in any judicial dispute between them involving their interactions pursuant to Fed.Rule.Civ.P. 29. They furthermore stipulate that all evidence listed shall be deemed truthful, accurate, and consistent with prevailing law except that which they individually and specifically rebut with court admissible evidence.
  - 9.1. This document and all attached documents.
  - 9.2. All correspondence between the parties.
  - 9.3. Anything the Submitter desires from the following website: <http://sedm.org>; <http://famguardian.org>.
10. Parties stipulate that this agreement has no illegal purpose and therefore may not be invalidated by any court. It's sole purpose is to avoid compelled association with the federal government, which is protected by the First Amendment. In the event that any part of this agreement is found to be unenforceable, it is the intent of the parties that all remaining provisions shall be legally binding.

### SECTION 10: PERJURY STATEMENTS ON ATTACHED STANDARD GOVERNMENT FORMS

The perjury statement appearing on all government forms to which this form is attached is not materially modified in symbolic form, but regardless of what it says, the perjury statement contained in the Affirmation at the end of this form is the perjury statement that defines and replaces the all such perjury statements. Without such a modification, I would be committing perjury under penalty of perjury to sign a form containing only the government's perjury statement found in [28 U.S.C. §1746\(2\)](#) because I am a nonresident not present within or domiciled within the statutory "United States" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10). As Section 4 earlier indicates, the statutory but not constitutional "United States" consists of federal territory and excludes land within the exclusive jurisdiction of states of the Union.

### SECTION 11: YOU ARE NOT EMPOWERED TO PRACTICE LAW ON MY BEHALF OR MAKE LEGAL DETERMINATIONS ABOUT MY STATUS

I do not consent to allow you, the Recipient of this form, to practice law on my behalf, to represent me legally, or make any legal determinations about my status other than those already indicated here under penalty of perjury. You MUST accept what I tell you about my status under penalty of perjury and presume that it is truthful and accurate. Please DO NOT:

1. Contact the IRS to get them to contradict what I tell you here, because they are not authorized to determine my status, they have no personal knowledge of my circumstances and therefore cannot act as a witness, and because nothing they say or print is trustworthy by their own admission! See and rebut:
 

Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability, Form #05.007; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

**"Unfortunately, the IRS is not bound by answers or positions stated by its employees orally, whether in person or by telephone. According to the procedural regulations, 'oral advice is advisory only and the Service is not bound to recognize it in the examination of the taxpayer's return.' 26 CFR §601.201(k)(2). [ . . . ] Thus, it will still be difficult to bind the IRS even to written statements made by its employees. As was true before, taxpayers may be penalized for following oral advice from the IRS."**

[Tax Procedure and Tax Fraud, Patricia Morgan, 1999, ISBN 0-314-06586-5, West Group, p. 34]

**"IRS Publications, issued by the National Office, explain the law in plain language for taxpayers and their advisors... While a good source of general information, publications should not be cited to sustain a position."**  
[Internal Revenue Manual, Section 4.10.7.2.8 (05-14-1999)]

2. Approach me with legal counsel or an attorney intent on contradicting what I state here under penalty of perjury. He or she does not have personal knowledge of my circumstances and therefore is not a competent witness, and I do not empower him or her to "represent me". Furthermore, the courts say that you cannot rely on legal counsel to determine your status. See the above Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability for details. We are a society of laws and not men and each American is the only party who can or should read and apply the law to their own specific circumstances:

**"But it must be remembered that all are presumed to know the law [the Internal Revenue Code, which is municipal law for the District of Columbia], and that whoever deals with a municipality [e.g. the District of Columbia, also called the "United States"] is bound to know the extent of its powers. Those who contract with it, or furnish it supplies, do so with reference to the law, and must see that limit is not exceeded. With proper care on their part and on the part of the representatives of the municipality, there is no danger of loss."**

[San Francisco Gas Co. v. Brickwedel , 62 Cal. 641 (1882). See also Dore v. Southern Pacific Co. (1912), 163 Cal. 182, 124 P. 817; People v. Flanagan (1924), 65 Cal.app. 268, 223 P. 1014; Lincoln v. Superior Court (1928), 95 Cal.App. 35, 271 P. 1107; San Francisco Realty Co. v. Linnard (1929), 98 Cal.App. 33, 276 P. 368]

3. Tell me you have a "policy" to disregard or contradict what appears here. Corporate or private policy cannot and does not supersede the requirements of enacted law. I am NOT interested in your "policy", but only in doing what the law allows and requires both me and you to do or not do in this circumstance. I WILL NOT help you violate the laws clearly documented here by applying for or using government issued identifying numbers, regardless of what your "policy" is. I am a law abiding American who scrupulously reads and obeys all laws that apply to the jurisdiction I am in. Are you?

I am willing, able, and eager to be educated by your legal counsel if you believe anything here is incorrect. If I am proven incorrect with court admissible evidence signed under penalty of perjury for which the witness agrees to take personal responsibility, I will change my testimony on this form, but not before. The only thing I want to talk about, however, is the law. I am not interested in what the "policy" of the recipient is because I don't and won't govern my life by "policy" or even "public policy" disguised as de facto law. I must obey the laws of my God, which say that I can't contract with, do business with, be a "resident", "citizen", or domiciliary of, or pay money to any government, which it calls "the Beast" in Rev. 19:19.

**"You shall make no covenant [contract or franchise] with them [foreigners, pagans], nor with their [pagan government] gods [laws or judges]. They shall not dwell in your land [and you shall not dwell in theirs by becoming a "resident" in the process of contracting with them], lest they make you sin against Me [God]. For if you serve their gods [under contract or agreement or franchise], it will surely be a snare to you."**

[\[Exodus 23:32-33, Bible, NKJV\]](#)

"You shall have no other gods [including political rulers, governments, or earthly laws] before Me [or [My commandments](#)]." [\[Exodus 20:3, Bible, NKJV\]](#)

"Do you not know that friendship with the world is enmity with God? **Whoever therefore wants to be a friend ["citizen", "resident", "taxpayer", "inhabitant", or "subject" under a king or political ruler] of the world [or any man-made kingdom other than God's Kingdom] makes himself an enemy of God.**" [\[James 4:4, Bible, NKJV\]](#)

I am protected in the above pursuits by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, [42 U.S.C. Chapter 21B](#). It is my right and my duty under God's laws to have the status and the standing described herein. For further details on the content of this section, see and rebut the following within 30 days or be found to agree:

*Your Exclusive Right to Declare or Establish Your Civil Status*, Form #13.008; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

## AFFIRMATION

<b>Submitter signature:</b>	<p>I declare under penalty of perjury under ONLY the laws of the Holy Bible from without the "United States", and in accordance with <a href="#">28 U.S.C. §1746(1)</a> and <a href="#">Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 44.1</a> (the Holy Bible, New King James Version, is "foreign law") that the statements made in this document and all attachments are true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief when all definitions of words, my status, and the franchise agreement pertaining to our interactions described in this correspondence and all attachments are fully respected and enforced by everyone making use of this information in any administrative or legal interactions between us. If litigation ensues and the judge institutes duress by interfering with my right to contract or associate and assigns a status or standing in conflict with this correspondence, redefines terms already defined herein to have a different meaning in the context of the proceeding, or interferes with the franchise agreement herein, then:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Everything documented herein shall become HIS speech rather than mine. All acts performed under duress become the responsibility and liability of the source of the duress rather than the compelled actor.</li><li>2. Everything contained herein shall be treated as FALSE, fraudulent, and perjurious, on the judge's part.</li><li>3. In relation to me, this submission and all attachments shall instead constitute religious and political beliefs and speech that are not factual, not actionable, and not admissible as evidence under <a href="#">Federal Rule of Evidence 610</a>.</li></ol> <p>The above provisions are intended to avoid making me an accessory after the fact (<a href="#">18 U.S.C. §3</a>) to CRIME committed by the judge, including perjury, slavery, FRAUD, conspiracy against rights, etc.</p> <p><i>"You shall not circulate a false report. Do not put your hand with the wicked [judge] to be an unrighteous witness."</i> <a href="#">[Exodus 23:1, Bible, NKJV]</a></p> <p>_____ Signature, Agent, Fiduciary, Trustee of God</p>	<b>Date signed:</b>	
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## FREE REFERENCES AND RESOURCES:

<b>Family Guardian-Taxation page:</b> <a href="http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/taxes.htm">http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/taxes.htm</a>	<b>Why You are a "national", "state national", and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen (pamphlet), Form #05.008:</b> <a href="http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm">http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm</a>
<b>Liberty University:</b> <a href="http://sedm.org/LibertyU/LibertyU.htm">http://sedm.org/LibertyU/LibertyU.htm</a>	<b>Great IRS Hoax (book), Form #11.302:</b> <a href="http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm">http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm</a>
<b>Why Domicile and Becoming a "Taxpayer" Require Your Consent, Form #05.002:</b> <a href="http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm">http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm</a>	<b>Federal and State Tax Withholding Options for Private Employers (pamphlet), Form #09.001:</b> <a href="http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm">http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm</a>