

TRANSPORTATION SAFETY ADMINISTRATION (TSA) SCREENING SCRIPT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	PURPOSE/SCOPE.....	3
2	GENERAL APPROACH	3
3	RESPONDING TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS BY TSA AGENTS.....	5
3.1	Do you have anything in your pockets?.....	5
3.2	Do you have any internal or external implants that I should be aware of?	5
3.3	What is your name and address or show me your ID?.....	5
3.4	Is this your current address?	5
3.5	For your benefit, can I get a contact number?.....	5
4	RESPONDING TO SPECIFIC STATEMENTS BY TSA AGENTS.....	5
4.1	I can do anything I want in here.”.....	5
4.2	By buying a ticket, you gave up a lot of your rights	5
4.3	You submitted yourself to our procedures by entering the airport. There was a sign posted at the entrance.....	6
4.4	I had to go through this type of search. Everyone goes through this.	6
4.5	You may not leave the facility until we authorize you to	6
4.6	Security outweighs a lot of things.....	6
4.7	Cooperating with us would be a benefit when we bring the case against you for civil penalties	7
4.8	You don’t want to be cooperative with me	8
5	RESPONDING TO ACTIONS BY TSA AGENT.....	8
5.1	Agent shouts at you	8
5.2	TSA agent summons a police officer and you greet the officer.....	8
6	TOPICAL QUESTIONS YOU CAN ASK IN RETURN	8
6.1	Probable Cause	8
6.2	Information gathering about me	9
6.3	Your status.....	11
6.4	Jurisdiction	11
7	RESOURCES FOR FURTHER STUDY.....	12

Constitutional Provisions

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3	11
Articles of Confederation, Article IV	3
Bill of Rights	11
Declaration of Independence	5, 6
Thirteenth Amendment.....	8
U.S. Constitution	12

Statutes

18 U.S.C. §1589	7
18 U.S.C. §6002	10
50 U.S.C. §841	5
Northwest Ordinance, Article IV	3

Cases

Bartemeyer v. Iowa, 18 Wall. 129.....	4
Beer Co. v. Massachusetts, 97 U.S. 25.....	4
Chandler v. Miller, 520 U.S. 305	8
Downham v. Alexandria Council, 10 Wall. 173	4
Eilenbecker v. District Court, 134 U.S. 31 , ante, 424	4
Fertilizing Co. v. Hyde Park, 97 U.S. 659.....	4
Foster v. Kansas, 112 U.S. 201 , 5 Sup. Ct. Rep. 8	4
Home Bldg & Loan Ass'n v. Blaisdell, 290 U.S. 398 (1934)	7
Kidd v. Pearson, 128 U.S. 1 , 9 Sup. Ct. Rep. 6	4
Leisy v. Hardin, 135 U.S. 100 (1890)	4
License Cases, 5 How. 504	4
Mugler v. Kansas and Kansas v. Ziebold, 123 U.S. 623 , 8 Sup. Ct. Rep. 273	4
New Orleans Gas Co. v Louisiana Light Co., 115 U.S. 650, 672 , 6 S. Sup. Ct. Rep. 252	4
New Orleans v. Houston, 119 U.S. 265, 275 , 7 S. Sup. Ct. Rep. 198	4
Patterson v. Kentucky, 97 U.S. 501.....	4
Phalen v. Virginia, 8 How. 163, 168	4
Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 16 Pet. 539, 625	4
Slaughter-House Cases, 16 Wall. 36, 62, 87	4
Stone v. Mississippi, 101 U.S. 814.....	4
Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1 (1968)	12
Tiernan v. Rinker, 102 U.S. 123.....	4
United States. U. S. v. Dewitt, 9 Wall. 41	4
Wilson v. New, 243 U.S. 332, 348 , 37 S.Ct. 298, 302, L.R.A. 1917E, 938, Ann.Cas. 1918A, 1024	6

Other Authorities

16 Am.Jur.2d, Constitutional Law, §52.....	7
Government Verified Identity Document, Form #06.021	5
Sovereignty and Freedom Page, Section 4.5: Right to Travel.....	12
TSA Terrorist Screening Procedures 2008.....	3, 12
WeWontFly.com Website	12

1 PURPOSE/SCOPE

The purpose of this document is as a script useful in defending yourself from Transportation Safety Administration (TSA) agents interfering with your rights during travel. It is intended to be used against any TSA agent who either does or attempts to do any of the following:

1. Unlawfully searches and seizures you without DEMONSTRATED probable cause or even reasonable suspicion.
2. Threatens assault and your health by running you through an x-ray.
3. Threatens or actually gropes your genitals or private parts.
4. Talks to you in a sexual manner. For instance "I'm going to put my hand on your hip, then I'm going to run my hand slowly up your inner thigh."
5. Asks you any questions about yourself or relating to anything other than where you are heading and when I must be there.
6. Copies electronic data off your computer or any electronic data storage media or device in your possession.
7. Interferes with boarding the airplane or entering the event, and thereby interfering with your right to contract with the airline or event purveyor.
8. Threatens you with a civil suit for failure to cooperate.

2 GENERAL APPROACH

The following guidelines furnish a means to keep yourself out of trouble during the encounter:

1. Before the encounter begins, state the following:

"I demand that you, the TSA agent, MUST change both gloves if you stick your hand in my pants after just doing it to another passenger. I will NOT be the recipient of sexually transmitted diseases of others."

Think of the potential diseases, parasites, viruses, etc. that even little kids could be exposed to! Doctors change their gloves between patients.

2. Say that:

"I will only agree to be searched under duress but I do not consent (which means that I will let it happen) and I neither agree to nor consent to sexual assault and battery, which are crimes in every jurisdiction and I neither agree to nor consent to any action that infringes on or otherwise violates my rights. Here's the law on that issue (handing the docs to the agent and then the supervisor). The search must be based on 'Articulable, reasonable suspicion or probable cause before the search could go beyond the Terry Stop criteria established by the U.S. Supreme Court.' Here is the law on that subject."

Then you can hand them the TSA Agent Questionnaire.

3. You are allowed by the TSA Screening Manual to video or audio your interactions with the TSA. You can use a MP3 voice recorder or your cellphone to do so. See:

<p>TSA Terrorist Screening Procedures 2008 (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY) http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Crime/Terrorism/tsa-screening-procedures-2008.pdf</p>
--

4. You have a right to travel. That right is recognized in the following documents, which have not been repealed:

- 4.1. Articles of Confederation, Article IV.
- 4.2. Northwest Ordinance, Article IV.

5. Insist that they answer your questions before you answer theirs, and tell them if they won't answer, you won't answer, under the concept of equal protection and equal treatment.
6. Do not get emotional, but keep your attitude under control at all times. Use "Sir", and "Maam" often or their real name.
7. Don't personalize the discussion or call the agent names.
8. Do not allow them to take you into a private room because:
 - 8.1. Chandler v. Miller says that doesn't change anything. It is still a suspicionless search.
 - 8.2. You want witnesses to what is said who aren't with the government.Instead, insist that the entire interchange must be in front of everyone in the public. There will also be a lot of lawyers in the line and you want them to hear it too.

9. Avoid threatening litigation until the very end after the entire encounter is nearly over, and only as a last resort.
10. Remember that the federal government has NO POLICE POWERS in a state of the Union. The only thing they can do is call the state police and deputize the state police to help them.

"By the tenth amendment, 'the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people.' Among the powers thus reserved to the several states is what is commonly called the 'police power,'-that inherent and necessary power, essential to the very existence of civil society, and the safeguard of the inhabitants of the state against disorder, disease, poverty, and crime. 'The police power belonging to the states in virtue of their general sovereignty,' said Mr. Justice STORY, delivering the judgment of this court, 'extends over all subjects within the territorial limits of the states, and has never been conceded to the United States.' Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 16 Pet. 539, 625. This is well illustrated by the recent adjudications that a statute prohibiting the sale of illuminating oils below a certain fire test is beyond the constitutional power of congress to enact, except so far as it has effect within the United States (as, for instance, in the District of Columbia) and without the limits of any state; but that it is within the constitutional power of a state to pass such a statute, even as to oils manufactured under letters patent from the United States. U. S. v. Dewitt, 9 Wall. 41; Patterson v. Kentucky, 97 U.S. 501. [135 U.S. 100, 128] **The police power includes all measures for the protection of the life, the health, the property, and the welfare of the inhabitants, and for the promotion of good order and the public morals.** It covers the suppression of nuisances, whether injurious to the public health, like unwholesome trades, or to the public morals, like gambling-houses and lottery tickets. Slaughter-House Cases, 16 Wall. 36, 62, 87; Fertilizing Co. v. Hyde Park, 97 U.S. 659; Phalen v. Virginia, 8 How. 163, 168; Stone v. Mississippi, 101 U.S. 814. **This power, being essential to the maintenance of the authority of local government, and to the safety and welfare of the people, is inalienable.** As was said by Chief Justice WAITE, referring to earlier decisions to the same effect: 'No legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. The supervision of both these subjects of governmental power is continuing in its nature, and they are to be dealt with as the special exigencies of the moment may require. Government is organized with a view to their preservation, and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them. For this purpose the largest legislative discretion is allowed, and the discretion cannot be parted with any more than the power itself.' Stone v. Mississippi, 101 U.S. 814, 819. See, also, Butchers' Union, etc., Co. v. Crescent City, etc., Co., 111 U.S. 746, 753, 4 S. Sup. Ct. Rep. 652; New Orleans Gas Co. v. Louisiana Light Co., 115 U.S. 650, 672, 6 S. Sup. Ct. Rep. 252; New Orleans v. Houston, 119 U.S. 265, 275, 7 S. Sup. Ct. Rep. 198.

"The police power extends not only to things intrinsically dangerous to the public health, such as infected rags or diseased meat, but to things which, when used in a lawful manner, are subjects of property and of commerce, and yet may be used so as to be injurious or dangerous to the life, the health, or the morals of the people. Gunpowder, for instance, is a subject of commerce, and of lawful use; yet, because of its explosive and dangerous quality, all admit that the state may regulate its keeping and sale. And there is no article the right of the state to control or to prohibit the sale or manufacture of which within its limits is better established than [135 U.S. 100, 129] intoxicating liquors. License Cases, 5 How. 504; Downham v. Alexandria Council, 10 Wall. 173; Bartemeyer v. Iowa, 18 Wall. 129; Beer Co. v. Massachusetts, 97 U.S. 25; Tiernan v. Rinker, 102 U.S. 123; Foster v. Kansas, 112 U.S. 201, 5 Sup. Ct. Rep. 8; Mugler v. Kansas and Kansas v. Ziebold, 123 U.S. 623, 8 Sup. Ct. Rep. 273; Kidd v. Pearson, 128 U.S. 1, 9 Sup. Ct. Rep. 6; Eilenbecker v. District Court, 134 U.S. 31, ante, 424.

"In Beer Co. v. Massachusetts, above cited, this court, affirming the judgment of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, reported in 115 Mass. 153, held that a statute of the state, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, including malt liquors, except as therein provided, applied to a corporation which the state had long before chartered, and authorized to hold real and personal property, for the purpose of manufacturing malt liquors. Among the reasons assigned by this court for its judgment were the following: 'If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the legislature cannot be stayed from providing for its discontinuance, by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer. **All rights are held subject to the police power of the state. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the extent and boundaries of the police power, and however difficult it may be to render a satisfactory definition of it, there seems to be no doubt that it does extend to the protection of the lives, health, and property of the citizens, and to the preservation of good order and the public morals. The legislature cannot, by any contract, divest itself of the power to provide for these objects. They belong emphatically to that class of objects which demand the application of the maxim, salus populi suprema lex; and they are to be attained and provided for by such appropriate means as the legislative discretion may devise.** That discretion can no more be bargained away than the power itself. Since we have already held, in the case of Bartemeyer v. Iowa, that as a measure of police regulation, looking to the [135 U.S. 100, 130] preservation of public morals, a state law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is not repugnant to any clause of the constitution of the United States, we see nothing in the present case that can afford any sufficient ground for disturbing the decision of the supreme court of Massachusetts.' 97 U.S. 32, 33." [Leisy v. Hardin, 135 U.S. 100 (1890)]

11. State:

"It's nothing personal, but rather a matter of morality, which your job as the government is to protect."

3 RESPONDING TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS BY TSA AGENTS

3.1 Do you have anything in your pockets?

No.

3.2 Do you have any internal or external implants that I should be aware of?

No.

3.3 What is your name and address or show me your ID?

Hand them the following completed form:

Government Verified Identity Document, Form #06.021
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Tell them:

"Everything I am willing to give you is on the above piece of paper. Any address information is NOT my domicile or residence."

3.4 Is this your current address?

That is not my domicile or residence, but that is where I receive mail. Any commercial use of that address, including service of legal process, constitutes consent to the Sovereignty Franchise protecting my constitutional rights. If you can presume my consent by walking in here, I can presume your consent by using my mailbox, which is my property.

3.5 For your benefit, can I get a contact number?

For my benefit? I don't perceive violation of my privacy as a "benefit". My benefit has been achieved, which is to produce legally admissible evidence showing that you steadfastly refuse to respect the limitations of the constitution upon your behavior as a public officer and refuse to execute the only purpose for the establishment of real government, which is the protection of private rights. The U.S. Code in 50 U.S.C. §841 says that those who refuse to recognize the limits upon their behavior imposed by the constitution are communists.

4 RESPONDING TO SPECIFIC STATEMENTS BY TSA AGENTS

4.1 I can do anything I want in here."

That's a threat. Let's call the police and find out whether that is true.

4.2 By buying a ticket, you gave up a lot of your rights

I can't give away rights that are unalienable, according to the Declaration of Independence, in relation to a REAL government. You just admitted that you aren't a real government if you are making a business out of alienating rights that are unalienable. The only "persons" who can lawfully do that are private persons and not governments.

1 **4.3 You submitted yourself to our procedures by entering the airport. There was a sign posted**
2 **at the entrance**

3 The purpose of establishing civil government, according to the U.S. Supreme Court, is to protect the public health, safety,
4 and morals. By morals, I mean as I define them, and not as you define them. You are not protecting any of these things so
5 by definition, you must not be a government but a private corporation that I have to become an employee or public officer
6 to do business with.

7 I don't consent to sexual battery by ANYONE and I can't consent to a violation of a constitutional right that is supposed to
8 be unalienable according to the Declaration of Independence. An unalienable right is one that I CANNOT consent to give
9 away to a REAL government. The only legal person who I can surrender rights to are private people who are NOT
10 government. The only thing you do by asking me for consent to violate a right is prove that you ARE NOT a government.
11 Are you just a private corporation, or are you a REAL government in the context of this interaction?

12 The only person who can touch me there is my spouse or my doctor. If anyone else did it without my consent, it would be a
13 crime. The fact that you are the government doesn't make you above the law. You don't have my consent to that kind of
14 conduct and my presence here is not evidence of consent to sexual battery, violation of privacy, interference with my right
15 to contract with the airline, or damaging my health with needless x-rays.

16 **4.4 I had to go through this type of search. Everyone goes through this.**

17 You don't treat EVERYONE like this going through the line. You only do it to a subset of them so I am being
18 discriminated against without probable cause. I don't know why you can't treat me the same as most of the other people
19 here.

20 They can subject you to that kind of treatment because you are a government employee who has no constitutional rights in
21 relation to your employer. You consented by filling out the job application. I am NOT a government worker subject to
22 your internal policy and procedures called "statutes". I am instead presumed innocent until proven guilty with probable
23 cause and with evidence gathered WITH probable cause. My assertion of a constitutional right is NOT probable cause to
24 make me the target of selective enforcement and an unconstitutional bill of attainder.

25 **4.5 You may not leave the facility until we authorize you to**

26 Am I under arrest? Are you exercising police powers at this time? If not, I must be free to leave because otherwise, this is
27 kidnapping, assault, and involuntary servitude. If you touch me, it is also battery.

28 The fee for my services is \$1,000 per hour for every hour you detain me without probable cause. By refusing me the ability
29 to leave, you consent to pay me this amount in exchange for theft of my rights and time, which are property. What is your
30 address where I may send my bill for services.

31 [Then start your stopwatch, if you are wearing one]

32 **4.6 Security outweighs a lot of things**

33 I disagree. No security issue or emergency justifies violation of any constitutional provision, according to the U.S.
34 Supreme Court.

35 *Emergency does not create power. Emergency does not increase granted power or remove or diminish the*
36 *restrictions imposed upon power granted or reserved. The Constitution was adopted in a period of grave*
37 *emergency. Its grants of power to the federal government and its limitations of the power of the States were*
38 *determined in the light of emergency, and they are not altered by emergency. What power was thus granted*
39 *and what limitations were thus imposed are questions [290 U.S. 398, 426] which have always been, and*
40 *always will be, the subject of close examination under our constitutional system.*

41 *While emergency does not create power, emergency may furnish the occasion for the exercise of power.*
42 *'Although an emergency may not call into life a power which has never lived, nevertheless emergency may*
43 *afford a reason for the exertion of a living power already enjoyed.' Wilson v. New, 243 U.S. 332, 348, 37 S.Ct.*
44 *298, 302, L.R.A. 1917E, 938, Ann.Cas. 1918A, 1024.*

"No emergency justifies the violation of any of the provisions of the United States Constitution.¹ An emergency, however, while it cannot create power, increase granted power, or remove or diminish the restrictions imposed upon the power granted or reserved, may allow the exercise of power already in existence, but not exercised except during an emergency.²

The circumstances in which the executive branch may exercise extraordinary powers under the Constitution are very narrow.³ The danger must be immediate and impending, or the necessity urgent for the public service, such as will not admit of delay, and where the action of the civil authority would be too late in providing the means which the occasion calls for.⁴ For example, there is no basis in the Constitution for the seizure of steel mills during a wartime labor dispute, despite the President's claim that the war effort would be crippled if the mills were shut down.⁵"
[16 Am.Jur.2d, Constitutional Law, §52]

4.7 Cooperating with us would be a benefit when we bring the case against you for civil penalties

You sound like a terrorist. You are now using the threat of legal abuse as a means to coerce me into forced labor in responding to baseless and needless legal process. In fact, the U.S. code says that the abuse, or threatened abuse of legal process for malicious ends or to effect involuntary servitude is a punishable criminal offense:

[TITLE 18](#) > [PART I](#) > [CHAPTER 77](#) > § 1589
[§ 1589. Forced labor](#)

(a) Whoever knowingly provides or obtains the labor or services of a person by any one of, or by any combination of, the following means—

(1) by means of force, threats of force, physical restraint, or threats of physical restraint to that person or another person;

(2) by means of serious harm or threats of serious harm to that person or another person;

(3) by means of the abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process; or

(4) by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that, if that person did not perform such labor or services, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint,

shall be punished as provided under subsection (d).

(b) Whoever knowingly benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture which has engaged in the providing or obtaining of labor or services by any of the means described in subsection (a), knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that the venture has engaged in the providing or obtaining of labor or services by any of such means, shall be punished as provided in subsection (d).

¹ As to the effect of emergencies on the operation of state constitutions, see § 59.

² Veix v. Sixth Ward Building & Loan Ass'n of Newark, 310 U.S. 32, 60 S. Ct. 792, 84 L. Ed. 1061 (1940); Home Bldg. & Loan Ass'n v. Blaisdell, 290 U.S. 398, 54 S. Ct. 231, 78 L. Ed. 413, 88 A.L.R. 1481 (1934).

The Constitution was adopted in a period of grave emergency and its grants of power to the Federal Government and its limitations of the power of the states were determined in the light of emergency, and are not altered by emergency. First Trust Co. of Lincoln v. Smith, 134 Neb. 84, 277 N.W. 762 (1938).

³ Halperin v. Kissinger, 606 F.2d 1192 (D.C. Cir. 1979), cert. granted, 446 U.S. 951, 100 S. Ct. 2915, 64 L. Ed. 2d 807 (1980) and aff'd in part, cert. dismissed in part, 452 U.S. 713, 101 S. Ct. 3132, 69 L. Ed. 2d 367 (1981), reh'g denied, 453 U.S. 928, 102 S. Ct. 892, 69 L. Ed. 2d 1024 (1981) and on remand to, 542 F. Supp. 829 (D.D.C. 1982) and on remand to, 578 F. Supp. 231 (D.D.C. 1984), aff'd in part, remanded in part, 807 F.2d 180 (D.C. Cir. 1986), on remand to, 723 F. Supp. 1535 (D.D.C. 1989), related reference, 1991 WL 120167 (D.D.C. 1991), remanded, 1992 WL 394503 (D.C. Cir. 1992).

⁴ Mitchell v. Harmony, 54 U.S. 115, 13 How. 115, 14 L. Ed. 75 (1851).

⁵ Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer, 343 U.S. 579, 72 S. Ct. 863, 96 L. Ed. 1153, 47 Ohio Op. 430, 47 Ohio Op. 460, 62 Ohio L. Abs. 417, 62 Ohio L. Abs. 473, 26 A.L.R.2d 1378 (1952).

1 It is ironic that you claim to be here to prevent terrorism, and yet you are not only the worst perpetrator of it, but you also
2 add insult to injury by financially penalizing and enslaving people for insisting on their constitutional rights.

3 **4.8 You don't want to be cooperative with me**

4 You are absolutely correct, and the reason is that your activities are a threat to my safety and are supposed to be protecting
5 my safety. Are you interrogating me and investigating for evidence that could be used against me in a civil or criminal
6 prosecution? If the answer is yes, then I demand that before we continue with this interrogation that you call an attorney
7 over here to advise me concerning my right to remain silent.

8 I am not required by law to do anything for you. You are a public servant and I am the public. You work for me. I don't
9 work for you. Any attempt to impose any duty upon me in relation to you is a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment
10 prohibition against involuntary servitude. There is a fee for my services, which are MY PROPERTY. If you think I am
11 your agent, employee, or contractor, please immediately produce legally admissible evidence that I consented to do so IN
12 WRITING and if you can't, quit ordering me what to do.

13 **5 RESPONDING TO ACTIONS BY TSA AGENT**

14

15 **5.1 Agent shouts at you**

16 Did I speak rudely to you sir? Why are you speaking rudely to me. I have no agreement with you to be abused.

17 **5.2 TSA agent summons a police officer and you greet the officer**

18 When the police officer introduces himself, say LOUDLY so everyone else hears it:

19 *"Officer, if you stopped me at a traffic stop, could you do what they are threatening to do to me? This is a*
20 *traffic stop and this man is speaking sexually to me by saying he is going to stroke my genitals and up my thigh.*
21 *Could you do that officer?"*

22 **6 TOPICAL QUESTIONS YOU CAN ASK IN RETURN**

23 **6.1 Probable Cause**

24 1. ADMISSION: Do you believe that public safety is genuinely in jeopardy because of my presence at the event or on the
25 airplane?

26 *"But where, as in this case, public safety is not genuinely in jeopardy, the Fourth Amendment precludes the*
27 *suspicionless search, no matter how conveniently arranged. [e.g., offering to take you to a private area to be*
28 *groped]."*
29 *[Chandler v. Miller, 520 U.S. 305]*

30 YOUR ANSWER: ____ Yes ____ No

31 DEFAULT ANSWER: No

32 CLARIFICATION: _____

33 2. ADMISSION: Do your procedures, policies, or practices in any way place a person under suspicion or make them into
34 a threat to public safety for any of the following actions on my part:

- 35 2.1. Insisting that they not have their health jeopardized by going through an x-ray machine.
36 2.2. Insisting that they are being sexually assaulted if they are touched in the genitals.
37 2.3. Insisting on their Fourth Amendment right to privacy in not answering any questions.
38 2.4. Providing ID that does not tie them to residency in any specific place.

39 YOUR ANSWER: ____ Yes ____ No

1
2 DEFAULT ANSWER: Yes

3
4 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 5 3. **INTERROGATORY:** Please provide any information in your possession or that of your employer upon which you
6 have a probable cause to believe that my presence on the airplane or at the event I am entering will present any kind of
7 physical hazard or threat to anyone else.

8
9 YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

10
11 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 12 4. **INTERROGATORY:** Please provide any information in your possession or that of your employer upon which you
13 have a probable cause to believe that my presence on the airplane will present any kind of physical hazard or threat to
14 anyone else.

15
16 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 17 5. **INTERROGATORY:** If you don't have to provide information in your possession about me, then why do I have any
18 obligation to provide any information about you? The foundation of the Constitution is equal protection and equal
19 treatment and you are insisting on unequal treatment.

20
21 CLARIFICATION:_____

22 **6.2 Information gathering about me**

- 23 1. **ADMISSION:** Do you maintain any kind of blacklist by whatever name, on which I could be placed for asking you to
24 respect my constitutional rights and expecting you to act within the limits of your delegated authority.

25
26 YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

27
28 DEFAULT ANSWER: Yes

29
30 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 31 2. **ADMISSION:** Do you realize that a government that knows too much about me is a threat to public safety because the
32 public can more easily become a target of "selective enforcement" or "illegal enforcement" using said information?

33
34 YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

35
36 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 37 3. **ADMISSION:** Are you here to protect not only what you regard as a threat to safety, but also what I regard as a threat
38 to my safety?

39
40 YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

41
42 DEFAULT ANSWER: Yes

43
44 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 45 4. **ADMISSION:** Will any of the answers I provide, ID I provide, or information gathered about me or my activities be
46 used or any criminal law enforcement purpose or be shared with any government criminal law enforcement agency or
47 instrumentality?

48
49 YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

1
2 DEFAULT ANSWER: Yes

3
4 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 5 5. ADMISSION: Will any of the answers I provide, ID I provide, or information gathered be entered in any computer
6 database?

7
8 YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

9
10 DEFAULT ANSWER: Yes

11
12 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 13 6. INTERROGATORY: Precisely whom will information you gather during this interaction be provided and may I
14 examine all information in your possession about me BEFORE answering any of your questions?

15
16 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 17 7. ADMISSION: If I exercise my right to privacy and refuse to answer any of your questions, will I be punished, have my
18 travel interfered with, be blacklisted, or be denied the same treatment as everyone else who is entering the airplane or
19 event?

20
21 YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

22
23 DEFAULT ANSWER: Yes

24
25 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 26 8. ADMISSION: Are you willing to grant witness immunity in the context of all information I provide to you or which
27 you gather in the context of our interactions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §6002 PRIOR to answering any of your questions?

28
29 YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

30
31 DEFAULT ANSWER: No

32
33 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 34 9. ADMISSION: Is your TSA screening procedure manual classified or “For Official Use Only” (FOUO)?

35
36 YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

37
38 DEFAULT ANSWER: Yes

39
40 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 41 10. INTERROGATORY: If the TSA procedure manual classified or sensitive, why do you keep it a secret from the
42 public?

43
44 CLARIFICATION:_____

- 45 11. INTERROGATORY: If you can keep secrets or refuse to disclose what you are doing, then why can’t I refuse to
46 answer your questions, under the concept of equal protection and equal treatment?

47
48 CLARIFICATION:_____

6.3 Your status

1. ADMISSION: Do you have any reason to believe that I am an officer or statutory “employee” of the United States government in the context of this interaction?

YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

DEFAULT ANSWER: No

CLARIFICATION:_____

2. ADMISSION: Do you have any reason to believe that I am anything other than a private human being exercising the private right to travel, right of privacy, and right of freedom from sexual assault in the context of said travel?

YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

DEFAULT ANSWER: No

CLARIFICATION:_____

6.4 Jurisdiction

1. ADMISSION: Do you believe you are constrained by the Bill of Rights in the context of our interactions?

YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

DEFAULT ANSWER: Yes

CLARIFICATION:_____

2. ADMISSION: Have you read the Bill of Rights, which is the first ten amendments to the Constitution?

YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

DEFAULT ANSWER: No

CLARIFICATION:_____

3. ADMISSION: Do you have any reason to believe that the land we are standing on is federal territory or property subject to federal law?

YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

CLARIFICATION:_____

4. INTERROGATORY: If the land we are standing on is not federal or government territory, what constitutional provision are you enforcing in the context of these proceedings?

CLARIFICATION:_____

5. ADMISSION: Are you implementing only the commerce clause, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 in the context of this interaction?

YOUR ANSWER: ____Yes ____No

DEFAULT ANSWER: Yes

CLARIFICATION: _____

6. ADMISSION: Do you have any reason to believe that I am engaging in commerce in the context of this exercise of my PRIVATE right to travel for non-commercial purposes?

YOUR ANSWER: ____ Yes ____ No

DEFAULT ANSWER: No

CLARIFICATION: _____

7. INTERROGATORY: Upon what basis, if any, do you believe I am subject to any federal statute in the context of this interaction.

CLARIFICATION: _____

8. ADMISSION: Are you engaging in any kind of police power in the context of this interaction?

YOUR ANSWER: ____ Yes ____ No

DEFAULT ANSWER: Yes, and in violation of the U.S. Constitution.

CLARIFICATION: _____

9. INTERROGATORY: Please show me your delegation of authority order.

DEFAULT ANSWER: I don't have one. I therefore waive sovereign and official immunity and agree that I am operating as a private person or employee of a private corporation.

CLARIFICATION: _____

7 RESOURCES FOR FURTHER STUDY

The following resources are available for further study:

1. Sovereignty and Freedom Page, Section 4.5: Right to Travel-Family Guardian Fellowship
[http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Freedom/Freedom.htm#Right to Travel](http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Freedom/Freedom.htm#Right_to_Travel):
2. TSA Terrorist Screening Procedures 2008 (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY) –they won't let the public read this.
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Crime/Terrorism/tsa-screening-procedures-2008.pdf>
3. Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1 (1968)-Supreme court case that deals with police stops.
4. WeWontFly.com Website- Website of those boycotting TSA terrorist tactics
<http://wewontfly.com>