

VOTER REGISTRATION ATTACHMENT FORM INSTRUCTIONS

Last revised: 1/22/10

1. **PURPOSE:**

- 1.1. To provide a form to attach to a state voter registration form.
- 1.2. To provide a brief, succinct summary of your citizenship status which ensures that your proper legal citizenship status is not undermined or destroyed by the abuse of “words of art”, undefined words on government forms, and ignorant presumption on the part of government employees who process your voter registration form.
- 1.3. To preserve your sovereign status, by clearly and unambiguously describing your citizenship and domicile so as to prevent you from losing your status as a “foreign state” by virtue of improperly and falsely describing yourself as a statutory “[U.S. citizen](#)” pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §1401](#). [28 U.S.C. §1603\(b\)\(3\)](#) says that you cannot be an “instrumentality of a foreign state”, such as a state of the Union, if you are a statutory “[U.S. citizen](#)” pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §1401](#). This will prevent a surrender sovereign immunity under federal law as documented in 28 U.S.C. Chapter 97 found at:

http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode28/usc_sup_01_28_10_IV_20_97.html

2. **REASON WHY THIS DOCUMENT IS NECESSARY:**

- 2.1. Those who are carefully following the procedures on this website realize that their ensuring that their citizenship and domicile status is truthfully and correctly reflected in all government records about them is of extreme importance as far as defending and protecting their sovereignty and giving them the proper standing in court to defend their rights.
- 2.2. The government just loves to destroy your sovereignty and make you into one of their serfs by:
 - 2.2.1. Using either “words of art” on government forms and not providing definitions for the words on the forms themselves.
 - 2.2.2. Using words that aren’t defined in the law on government forms and then making false and self-serving presumptions about their meaning.
- 2.3. Those who wish to prevent being injured by the above tactics in the context of their citizenship and domicile must take extreme measures to prevent them and undermine them. There are two methods for doing this:
 - 2.3.1. Electronically modifying the form to use terms that are legally defined instead of terms that are undefined. . . .
OR
 - 2.3.2. Using the standard government form but putting above the perjury statement “Not valid and FALSE without the enclosed signed attachment.” And then attachment a form explaining the definitions of all terms used on the original government form that are not defined and clarifying EXACTLY what each undefined word used by the government on the form means so as to avoid false presumption.
- 2.4. Two forms are provided on this website for updating your citizenship status in government records:
 - 2.4.1. *Legal Notice of Change in Domicile/Citizenship Records and Divorce from the United States*, Form #10.001 at: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - 2.4.2. *USA Passport Application Attachment*, Form #06.007
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 2.5. In addition, the following procedures are available for completing a U.S.A. Passport application as a “non-citizen national”:
How to Apply for a Passport as a “national”, Form #09.007
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Citizenship/ApplyingForAPassport.htm>
- 2.6. The option above, applying for a passport as a “national” but not a federal “citizen”, is the first step our readers normally take to restore their sovereignty, and sometimes they have trouble with this step because the ignorant public servants try to prevent them from doing this for self-serving reasons. This form is usually the second step our readers take in correcting their citizenship and domicile status with the government.
- 2.7. For further details on why this form is important and what your proper citizenship status is, refer to the following form:

<p><i>Why you are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen</i>, Form #05.006 http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm</p>
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3. **PROCEDURE FOR USE:**

- 3.1. This form has the effect of creating dual citizenship: 1. In the country and Republic of your birth; 2. In the Kingdom of Heaven. It also makes one of the two citizenships subordinate to the other. You may therefore benefit from reading the dual citizenship questions and answers found on the internet at the address below:
<http://www.richw.org/dualcit/>
- 3.2. First read our training course as follows:

Developing Evidence of Citizenship and Sovereignty Course, Form #12.002

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

- 3.3. Next, complete the state voter registration form:
 - 3.3.1. Line out all references to “U.S. citizen” and replace with “non-citizen national”.
 - 3.3.2. In the SSN block, put either “NONE” or “000-00-0000” and disregard the repeated requests for an SSN. If you put an SSN, you are waiving your sovereign immunity, forfeiting your sovereignty, and becoming a federal “employee” pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1605(a)(2). This is exhaustively described in the following pamphlet:

Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002

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

- 3.3.3. Write above the signature block the following:

“Not valid and FALSE unless accompanied by the attached signed Voter Registration Form.”

- 3.4. Sign and date this form in Section 9.
- 3.5. Staple this form to the completed voter registration attachment.
- 3.6. Get a certified copy of everything you submitted from the registrar of voters with their seal on the copy. This will make it legally admissible evidence.

4. FURTHER READING AND RESEARCH:

- 4.1. *Your Exclusive Right to Declare or Establish Your Civil Status*, Form #13.008. Proves that NO ONE may interfere with your right to declare your civil status, which is a fulfillment of your First Amendment right to associate and your right to be free from compelled association

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

- 4.2. *Why you are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen*, Form #05.006

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

- 4.3. *Why “domicile” and income taxes are voluntary*. Shows why government can only govern you with your consent and how you can withdraw your consent to be subject to civil law.

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

- 4.4. *Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent*, Form #05.002. Shows why government can only govern you with your consent and how you can withdraw your consent to be subject to civil law.

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

- 4.5. *Legal Notice of Change in Domicile/Citizenship Records and Divorce from the United States*, Form #10.001. Document you can use to divorce the U.S. government legally and politically and to correct all of their records describing your citizenship and domicile status so as to restore your sovereignty. Available at:

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

- 4.6. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online*, Form #10.004, Step 3.13: Correct government records documenting your citizenship status:

<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/Instructions/3.13ChangeUSCitizenshipStatus.htm>

- 4.7. *How to Apply for a Passport as a “national”*, Form #09.007:

<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Citizenship/ApplyingForAPassport.htm>

- 4.8. *Citizenship and Sovereignty Course*, Form #12.001:

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

- 4.9. *Developing Evidence of Citizenship Course*, Form #12.002

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

- 4.10. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Manual*, Form #10.005. Free Adobe Acrobat ebook on how to become sovereign.

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

- 4.11. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions*: How to become sovereign.

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

- 4.12. *Socialism: The New American Civil Religion*, Form #05.016. Free electronic book about how socialism is taking over the American body politic in fulfillment of Biblical prophesy. Available from:

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

- 4.13. *Social Security: Mark of the Beast*, Form #11.407. Free electronic book containing detailed legal research into Social Security. Available from:

<http://famguardian.org/Publications/SocialSecurity/TOC.htm>

VOTER REGISTRATION ATTACHMENT

This form is provided as a mandatory attachment to a state voter registration form in order to carefully define my citizenship status and legal domicile. The attached voter registration form is INVALID and not useful as evidence in any legal proceeding WITHOUT this mandatory attachment also included in its entirety with no information altered or redacted on either the attached voter registration form or this form. The reason I am attaching this form is to prevent surrendering my sovereign status by having my citizenship misconstrued as that of a statutory "U.S. citizen" defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#). A statutory "U.S. citizens" cannot be a "foreign sovereign" by virtue of their statutory citizenship as described in [28 U.S.C. §1603\(b\)\(3\)](#). It is also a crime pursuant to [18 U.S.C. §1542](#), [18 U.S.C. §911](#), [18 U.S.C. §1001](#), and [18 U.S.C. §1621](#) to declare oneself to be a statutory "U.S. citizen" pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) when one has no evidence on which to base a reasonable belief that they are and I don't ever want to be a criminal by saying anything on a government form that I know either isn't true or which I can't prove with evidence is true. The submission of this form is therefore provided at the advise of my counsel as an act of self-defense intended to protect my constitutional rights from being injured by [false presumptions](#), being compelled to engage in compelled association, or from having my legal identity kidnapped and moved to the District of Columbia pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §§7701\(a\)\(39\)](#) and [7408\(d\)](#) without my consent. DO NOT attempt to:

1. Contact me to persuade me to change my citizenship or domicile status as documented on this form or to change any answer provided on the attached voter registration form.
2. Any attempt to remove or disassociate this attachment from the voter registration form to which it relates shall constitute tampering with a federal witness, subornation of perjury.

Doing either of the above will cause you to engage in a criminal conspiracy to tamper with a witness in violation of [18 U.S.C. §1512](#) and to violate [18 U.S.C. §911](#), [18 U.S.C. §1001](#), and [18 U.S.C. §1621](#). The penalty for violating these statutes is up to 20 years in jail. If you have a problem with my status as documented herein, please in your response include answers to the questions posed in Section 7 of this form so that I may know exactly where the controversy lies and correct it accordingly.

I politely ask that in responding to this passport request, you avoid challenging the status I claim on this form because:

1. I do not authorize you to legally represent me.
2. You have no delegated authority to practice law.
3. I do not consent to allow you to interfere with the exercise of my First Amendment right of freedom to politically associate and disassociate. I must consent to any status I choose under the civil law or else I am being subjected to involuntary servitude and theft of my property, because rights are property. The way I describe and characterize my status is the method by which I politically associate and disassociate. See and rebut the following if you disagree:
Your Exclusive Right to Declare or Establish Your Civil Status, Form #13.008; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
4. I do not consent to contract with the government and cannot be forced to contract with the government. Taking on any status described in any government franchise constitutes consent to contract with the government because all franchises are contracts that only those who consent can participate in and I do not consent.

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(b)(6), failure to deny any fact or statement contained within this affidavit within 30 days of receipt shall constitute:

1. An admission of everything not expressly denied in writing and under penalty of perjury.
2. A default and equitable estoppel against the government and the recipient for any matters involving my citizenship status and domicile in the future beyond that point.

SECTION 1: STATUS OF REGISTRATION

The attached voter registration form represents a formal request for the following, regardless of what the form says:

1. A request to become an "elector" and NOT a "voter".
2. A request to vote NOT in "State" elections but in "Republic" elections. See, for instance, Cal. Rev.Tax.Code 17018, which defines the "State" as federal territory within the exterior limits of the state and not the de jure republic established by the state constitution.

SECTION 2: MY CITIZENSHIP STATUS

1. I AM ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1.1. I was born within the exclusive jurisdiction of a state of the Union and not on [federal territory](#) or within the "United States" defined in all federal statutes, being federal territory.
- 1.2. I am the *constitutional* "citizen of the United States" described in Section 1 of the [Fourteenth Amendment](#), where "United States" as used in this phrase means the exclusive jurisdiction of states of the Union and excludes federal territories and possessions and federal areas within the states. The "citizens" of District of Columbia referred to below are statutory "citizen of the United States" defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#).

*"The 1st section of the 14th article [Fourteenth Amendment], to which our attention is more specifically invited, opens with a definition of citizenship—not only citizenship of the United States[***], but citizenship of the states. No such definition was previously found in the Constitution, nor had any attempt been made to define it by act of Congress. It had been the occasion of much discussion in the courts, by the executive departments and in the public journals. It had been said by eminent judges that no man was a citizen of the United States[***] except as he was a citizen of one of the states composing the Union. Those therefore, who had been born and resided always in the District of Columbia or in the territories, though within the United States[*], were not citizens [under the constitution but WERE statutory "citizens" under 8 U.S.C. §1401]."*
[Slaughter-House Cases, 83 U.S. (16 Wall.) 36, 21 L.Ed. 394 (1873)]

- 1.3. I am a "U.S. Citizen" where the term "U.S." *includes* the "United States" mentioned in the Constitution but *excludes* the "United States" defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(38\)](#), [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(36\)](#), 8 CFR §215.1, [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10), or any other federal statute.
- 1.4. I am a "national" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#).
- 1.5. I am a "non-citizen national" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1452](#).
- 1.6. I am the "Citizen" described in the original 1789 Constitution of the United States of America.
- 1.7. I am "subject to *the* jurisdiction of the United States", which means the "*political*" but not "*legislative*" jurisdiction as described by the U.S. Supreme Court in *U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark*:

"This section contemplates two sources of citizenship, and two sources only, -birth and naturalization. The persons declared to be citizens are 'all persons born or naturalized in the United States[***], and **subject to the jurisdiction thereof.**' The evident meaning of these last words is, not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States[***], but completely subject to their **political jurisdiction**, and owing **them** [the states of the Union, and NOT the federal government] direct and immediate allegiance. And the words relate to the time of birth in the one case, as they do [169 U.S. 649, 725] to the time of naturalization in the other. Persons not thus subject to the jurisdiction of the United States[***] at the time of birth cannot become so afterwards, except by being naturalized, either individually, as by proceedings under the naturalization acts, or collectively, as by the force of a treaty by which foreign territory is acquired."
[U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S.Ct. 456; 42 L.Ed. 890 (1898)]

- 1.8. I am a "stateless person" within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §1332 because I am not domiciled in the "State" defined in 28 U.S.C. §1332(e) as a federal territory. States of the Union are not "States" as defined within federal legislation
- 1.9. I am a "citizen" ONLY of the Kingdom of Heaven. See [Philippians 3:20](#). I am therefore subject ONLY to the laws of my Creator and not to any civil law. I am a "national" but not a statutory "citizen" in relation to the government of the place where I was physically born.
- 1.10. My allegiance to God, my Creator, is SUPERIOR to that of any earthly government. My allegiance to the "United States of America" is subordinate to that which I owe to my Creator. The Kingdom of Heaven is a "foreign state" in that respect, to which I owe undiluted and superior allegiance. I have sworn an oath of allegiance to my Creator and to the Kingdom of Heaven, which is a "foreign state". The First Amendment says that you cannot discriminate against me or take away my nationality by virtue of having that superior allegiance or taking that oath to my Creator:

"You shall fear the LORD your God and serve [only] Him, and shall take oaths in His name."
[\[Deut. 6:13, Bible, NKJV\]](#)

- 1.11. Where the laws of my Creator found in the Holy Bible conflict with the laws of the United States, the former shall at all times take precedent:

"Much has been said of the paramount duty to the state, a duty to be recognized, it is urged, even though it conflicts with convictions of duty to God. Undoubtedly that duty to the state exists within the domain of power, for government may enforce obedience to laws regardless of scruples. When one's belief collides with the power of the state, the latter is supreme within its sphere and submission or punishment follows. But, in the forum of conscience, duty to a moral power higher than the state has always been maintained. **The reservation of that supreme obligation, as a matter of principle, would unquestionably be made by many of our conscientious and law-abiding citizens. The essence of religion is belief in a relation to God involving duties superior to those [283 U.S. 605, 634] arising from any human relation. As was stated by Mr. Justice Field, in Davis v. Beason, 133 U.S. 333, 342, 10 S. Ct. 299, 300: 'The term 'religion' has reference to one's views of his relations to his Creator, and to the obligations they impose of reverence for his being and character, and of obedience to his will.' One cannot speak of religious liberty, with proper appreciation of its essential and historic significance, without assuming the existence of a belief in supreme allegiance to the will of God.** Professor Macintosh, when pressed by the inquiries put to him, stated what is axiomatic in religious doctrine. And, putting aside dogmas with their particular conceptions of deity, **freedom of conscience itself implies respect for an innate conviction of paramount duty. The battle for religious liberty has been fought and won with respect to religious beliefs and practices, which are not in conflict with good order, upon the very ground of the supremacy of conscience within its proper field.** What that field is, under our system of government, presents in part a question of constitutional law, and also, in part, one of legislative policy in avoiding unnecessary clashes with the dictates of conscience. **There is abundant room for enforcing the requisite authority of law as it is enacted and requires obedience, and for maintaining the conception of the supremacy of law as essential to orderly government, without demanding that either citizens or applicants for citizenship shall assume by oath an obligation to regard allegiance to God as subordinate to allegiance to civil power. The attempt to exact such a promise, and thus to bind one's conscience by the taking of oaths or the submission to tests, has been the cause of many deplorable conflicts. The Congress has sought to avoid such conflicts in this country by respecting our happy tradition. In no sphere of legislation has the intention to prevent such clashes been more conspicuous than in relation to the bearing of arms. It would require strong evidence [283 U.S. 605, 635] that the Congress intended a reversal of its policy in prescribing the general terms of the naturalization oath. I find no such evidence."**
[\[U.S. v. Macintosh, 283 U.S. 605 \(1931\)\]](#)

2. I AM NOT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 2.1. I am NOT a statutory "citizen of the United States" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) because the term "United States" does not include states of the Union, as confirmed by [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(36\)](#), [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(38\)](#), and 8 CFR §215.1(f). Note that the term "State" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(36\)](#) DOES NOT include any state of the Union and the term "continental United States" includes only these same "States". Under the rules of statutory construction, what is not expressly included is purposefully excluded by implication:

"**Expressio unius est exclusio alterius.** A maxim of statutory interpretation meaning that **the expression of one thing is the exclusion of another.** Burgin v. Forbes, 293 Ky. 456, 169 S.W.2d 321, 325; Newblock v. Bowles, 170 Okl. 487, 40 P.2d 1097, 1100. Mention of one thing implies exclusion of another. **When certain persons or things are specified in a law, contract, or will, an intention to exclude all others from its operation may be inferred.** Under this maxim, if statute specifies one exception to a general rule or assumes to specify the effects of a certain provision, other exceptions or effects are excluded."
[\[Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 581\]](#)

- 2.2. I am NOT the "citizen of the United States", "resident" (alien), or "individual" named in [26 CFR §1.6012-1\(a\)](#) who has a requirement to file a federal income tax return, because the term "United States" as used in 26 U.S.C. relies on the definition of "United States" found in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10), which in turn defines "United States" as the District of Columbia and nowhere expressly includes any state of the Union.
- 2.3. I am NOT a statutory "national of the United States" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1408](#) or [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(22\)\(B\)](#), which is also called a "U.S. national" by the federal courts. I was NOT born within and am not domiciled within American Samoa or Swain's Island or any other U.S. possession.

- 2.4. I am not subject to "its" jurisdiction" or the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the "United States" because I do not maintain a legal domicile anywhere within the "United States" as defined in Section 4 below.
- 2.5. I am not a "citizen" of the "State of _____", where the blank after "State of" is the state I was either born or may temporarily occupy as a "transient foreigner" with no domicile or "residence" there.

SECTION 3: MY DOMICILE, RESIDENCE and "PERMANENT ADDRESS"

1. I am domiciled in the Kingdom of Heaven and not within the legislative jurisdiction of any man-made government on earth. All domicile requires physical presence on the territory of the sovereign to whom one claims allegiance, and the intention of remaining there permanently. The Bible says the Earth is not permanent (see [2 Peter 3:7](#)), and therefore I cannot have a domicile there. However, the Bible also says that the Heaven and the Earth belong to the Lord (see [Psalms 89:11-13](#), [Isaiah 45:12](#), [Deuteronomy 10:14](#), etc), and therefore I am on the territory of my sovereign, which is Jesus Christ and not any man or group of men.
2. I am a "pilgrim", "stranger", "sojourner", and "transient foreigner" in every country on earth by virtue of the fact that I have no domicile in any man-made government on earth. The Bible confirms this in [1 Peter 2:1](#). I am therefore not "conformed to the world" pursuant to [Romans 12:2](#), nor am I a "friend" of this world" pursuant to [James 4:4](#). My domicile status is therefore a product of my choice of religious practice, which is protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. Any attempt to attribute any status OTHER than that described here by any government official is an interference with my right of free political association and constitutes "compelled association" in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and of [42 U.S.C. §1983](#).
3. My chosen country and "foreign state" of domicile, being the Kingdom of Heaven, is currently under hostile temporary foreign occupation, making me a dispossessed person. It is under hostile occupation because the government temporarily managing it, the U.S. government, has become hostile to God and His laws, and is rebelling against those laws daily. It is doing so by removing the Ten Commandments from public buildings, removing God from public oaths, from the pledge of allegiance, and eventually from our money, and in preventing children from learning about God or the Ten Commandments in the public schools, which have thereby become a immoral cesspool whose main function is to promote ignorance of law and religion that manufactures dysfunctional citizens who are ignorant of the law and ripe for government and legal profession exploitation. God predicted this would happen in [Isaiah 30:1-3, 8-14](#), and His prophesies about the corruption of our de jure government have been realized in spades.
4. I do NOT have a "residence" as legally defined. The term "residence" is nowhere defined in the context of a person who is a "non-citizen national" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §§1101\(a\)\(21\)](#) and [8 U.S.C. §1452](#). Only "residents" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#) can legally have a "residence", and these people are "aliens" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(3\)](#). This is confirmed by the definition of "residence" in [26 CFR. §1.871-2](#) for the purpose of income taxes, which defines "residence" ONLY in the context of "aliens". Nowhere is it defined in the context of "non-citizen nationals" because these persons are sovereigns who are not subject to the law.
5. The government cannot lawfully compel me to choose a "domicile" or "permanent address" or "residence" anywhere within its legislative jurisdiction. If it attempts to do so, then it will be guilty of violating my First Amendment right of free political association. Domicile is a protected First Amendment choice of political association. Implicit in the right of free association is freedom from COMPELLED association.
6. I certify that any evidence you are able to obtain which might contradict the above was created under the influence of unlawful duress against me and in violation of my first Amendment right of freedom from compelled association. For instance, if you are able to locate any type of government ID from a third party source that might connect me to a residence or domicile within any specific state or federal government, that ID was procured under unlawful duress and discrimination. Every state government I have been able to find refuses to issue ID's to nonresidents and insists that you must be a "resident" (alien) or a statutory but not constitutional "citizen of the United States" in order to obtain state ID. People I do business have unlawfully and frequently discriminated against me by refusing to accept foreign ID issued by the government I am a member while acting as an agent of the government and thus subject to the Constitution. I therefore have had to misrepresent my status in procuring said ID in order to prevent the unlawful discrimination that has otherwise made it impossible to conduct the commerce necessary to sustain my life. On this subject, the courts have held that anyone compelled to choose a specific domicile is relieved from the obligations associated with that domicile because of the duress:

"Similarly, when a person is prevented from leaving his domicile by circumstances not of his doing and beyond his control, he may be relieved of the consequences attendant on domicile at that place. In Roboz (USDC D.C. 1963) [Roboz v. Kennedy, 219 F.Supp. 892 (D.D.C. 1963), p. 24], a federal statute was involved which precluded the return of an alien's property if he was found to be domiciled in Hungary prior to a certain date. It was found that Hungary was Nazi-controlled at the time in question and that the persons involved would have left Hungary (and lost domicile there) had they been able to. Since they had been precluded from leaving because of the political privations imposed by the very government they wanted to escape (the father was in prison there), the court would not hold them to have lost their property based on a domicile that circumstances beyond their control forced them to retain."

[Conflicts in a Nutshell, David D. Siegel and Patrick J. Borchers, West Publishing, p. 24]

SECTION 4: DEFINITIONS APPLYING TO ATTACHED VOTER REGISTRATION FORM AND THIS FORM

The following definitions are presumed and established for all terms used on the attached voter registration form. The First Amendment gives me a right to freely communicate with my government, and implicit in that right is the right to define the meaning of all the words I am using so as to avoid and prevent introducing or encouraging any presumptions that might prejudice my Constitutionally guaranteed rights or sovereignty:

1. "Permanent address"=the place of domicile of the applicant, which in turn is defined in Section 3 above.
2. "residence"=the place of permanent abode for ONLY an "alien". This is confirmed by [26 CFR §1.871-2](#).
3. "United States"= the corporation defined in [28 U.S.C. §3002\(15\)\(A\)](#). It's territorial extend shall include the territories and insular possessions defined in [Title 48 of the U.S. Code](#) and excludes any part of a state of the Union not owned by and ceded to the government of the United States and under the exclusive jurisdiction of said state.
4. "United States of America"=The Union of sovereign and independent states created by the Constitution of the United States of America, ratified in 1789. The term "States" as used in "United States of America" means the "States" described in that constitution.
5. "U.S. citizen"=This term is nowhere statutorily defined in [Title 8 of the U.S. Code](#), and therefore its meaning is ambiguous. For the purposes of this application, it shall mean the entity whose citizenship is that defined in Section 2 above and whose domicile is that defined in Section 3. This person is NOT that defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#), which is described as a "citizen and national of the United States", which person is born in a federal territory and not a state of the Union. States of the Union are NOT federal territory.

"Territories' or 'territory' as including 'state' or 'states." While the term 'territories of the' United States may, under certain circumstances, include the states of the Union, as used in the federal Constitution and in ordinary acts of congress "territory" does not include a foreign state."

[86 C.J.S. [Corpus, Juris, Secundum, Legal Encyclopedia], Territories, Section 1]

6. "State"—the entity defined in [4 U.S.C. §110](#)(d) as a territory or possession of the United States. Excludes states of the Union, which are called "states" within this document and the attached voter registration form.
7. "citizenship"="nationality". A "national", which is a person having "nationality", is defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101](#)(a)(21) as a person owing allegiance to a "state", which state, because it is not capitalized, is legislatively a "foreign state" for the purposes of federal legislative jurisdiction. This term does NOT imply a domicile within the "United States" but that the person referred to was either born or naturalized to become a political member of the Union described in the Constitution of the United States of America. This person is in no way subject to any of the laws of the "United States", but rather "owes allegiance" to the Union created by the Constitution of the United States of America, which Union consists of the sovereigns it was created to SERVE, We the People, and in no respect includes the "government" created and appointed to serve and protect them.

For additional definitions of terms not mentioned here or for further clarification of my citizenship status or if you disagree with any portion of this section, please refer to and rebut the following form, and especially section 8:

[Why You are a "national", "state national", and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen](#), Form #05.006; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

SECTION 5: SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS , PRIVACY, AND RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

Pursuant to 26 CFR §301.6109-1(b), "Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TIN)" may only be used by "U.S. persons" and I am not and never have been a "U.S. person" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30) because I do not now maintain and never have maintained a domicile or "residence" in the "United States" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10). Since I am NOT a statutory "U.S. person", 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. All "taxpayers" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(14) are in fact public officers within the U.S. government and I do not consent to act as a public officer now or at any time, and would be committing the crime of impersonating a public officer in violation of 18 U.S.C. §912 to provide or use a "Taxpayer Identification Number" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §6109.

Nonresident aliens not engaged in the "trade or business" 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](#)

² **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.**

The recipient of this form is also reminded that Social Security Numbers and social security cards are the property of the U.S. government and must be returned upon request. [20 CFR §422.103](#)(d). As "public property", SSNs and Social Security Cards may only lawfully be used in the conduct of official U.S. government duties of a "public officer" while on duty. This is confirmed by [5 U.S.C. §552a](#)(a)(13), which says that all those entitled to receive any deferred retirement benefit are "federal personnel". It constitutes embezzlement in violation of [18 U.S.C. §641](#) to use such "public property" as either a private person or in furtherance of a personal use or benefit. It is also criminal violation of [18 U.S.C. §912](#): Impersonating a public officer to falsely portray myself as a "public officer" in possession of said "public property" (the SSN or Social Security Card) while appearing as a private individual such as this time. If you are going to demand a number from a private rather than public person such as myself, then indirectly you also are asking me to voluntarily assume the duties of a public officer, in which case I demand compensation in the amount of any tax and penalty liabilities that might result PLUS \$10,000 per hour. Are you willing to provide said compensation? If you do not answer, then you have withdrawn your offer of "employment" and agree that I am not your "employee" and that I retain ALL of my rights.

I do not knowingly or consensually participate in Social Security or any other public benefit program and I am NOT and never have been legally eligible to. A compelled "benefit" is NOT a benefit, but slavery craftily disguised as public benevolence. This is exhaustively explained in the document below, which you are demanded to rebut in 30 days or forever be estopped from later challenging:

[Why You Aren't Eligible for Social Security](#), Form #06.001; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

If the number "000-00-0000" appears on the attached voter registration form, then it means that I don't have a validly issued SSN. Consequently, I am not "federal personnel" as indicated in [5 U.S.C. §552a](#)(a)(13).

I reserve all my rights and waive none. UCC 1-308 and its predecessor UCC 1-207. The ONLY method by which I waive any of my Constitutionally protected rights, including my privacy rights, is IN WRITING on a government form, where all rights surrendered by making said application for any benefit are explicitly and individually spelled out.

"Waivers of Constitutional rights not only must be voluntary, but must be knowing, intelligent acts done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and likely consequences."
[\[Brady v. U.S., 397 U.S. 742 \(1970\)\]](#)

"The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government."
[\[City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944\]](#)

"The question of a waiver of a federally guaranteed constitutional right is, of course, a federal question controlled by federal law. There is a presumption against the waiver of constitutional rights, see, e.g. Glasser v. United States, 315 U.S. 60, 70-71, 86 L.Ed. 680, 699, 62 S.Ct. 457, and for a waiver to be effective it must be clearly established that there was "an intentional relinquishment or abandonment of a known right or privilege." Johnson v. Zerbst, 304 U.S. 458, 464, 82 L.Ed. 1461, 1466; 58 S.Ct. 1019, 146 A.L.R. 357."
[\[Brookhart v. Janis, 384 U.S. 1; 86 S.Ct. 1245; 16 L.Ed.2d 314 \(1966\)\]](#)

I am not aware of any rights that I have voluntarily surrendered to any state government or the federal government. If the recipient of this application disagrees, he is demanded to produce court-admissible evidence verified with a perjury oath of said waiver of Constitutional rights within 30 days, or forever be estopped from asserting any future right. If the government is similarly going to claim that it cannot be subject to a

laches or equitable estoppel defense arising out of failure to provide demanded proof of surrender of right herein demanded because of the assertion of sovereign immunity, then the submitter claims the SAME right of sovereign immunity and hereby rescinds all past signatures on any government form OTHER than this one and retroactively withdraws his/her consent as Sovereign. The U.S. government cannot exercise any power not entrusted to it by ME, and therefore can assert NO RIGHT that I myself do not have.

*"... The governments are but trustees acting under derived authority and **have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them. But the people, as the original fountain might take away what they have delegated and intrust to whom they please.** ...The sovereignty in every state resides in the people of the state and they may alter and change their form of government at their own pleasure."*
 [Luther v. Borden, [48 US 1](#), 12 LEd 581 (1849)]

I remind the recipient that in accordance with [22 U.S.C. §212](#), the only thing I must have is "allegiance" in order to obtain a U.S.A. passport and that this document constitutes court-admissible evidence of said allegiance. The only kind of citizenship that carries with it "allegiance" is that of a "national" as described in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#), which is what I claim to be.

Any evidence you might be able to gather regarding government identifying numbers that might be in conflict with this section is a product of unlawful duress, threats, and coercion and not my consent.

SECTION 6: LEGAL AUTHORITIES RELATING TO CITIZENSHIP

1. The following tables describe the relationship of citizenship to legal jurisdiction in the context of citizenship as described on this form.

Table 1: Citizenship summary

Citizenship	Defined in	Domicile in the District of Columbia?	Subject to U.S. government <u>legislative jurisdiction/</u> police powers?	Subject to <u>"political jurisdiction"</u> ?	A "nonresident alien"?
" citizen "	8 U.S.C. §1401	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
" resident "/ "alien"	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3) 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A)	Yes	Yes	No	No
"national"	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)	No	No	Yes	Yes

2. The table below describes the affect that changes in domicile have on citizenship status in the case of both "foreign nationals" and "domestic nationals". A "domestic national" is anyone born anywhere within any one of the 50 states on nonfederal land or who was born in any territory or possession of the United States. A "foreign national" is someone who was born anywhere outside of these areas.

Table 2: Effect of domicile on citizenship status

Description	CONDITION		
	Domicile WITHIN the FEDERAL ZONE and located in FEDERAL ZONE	Domicile WITHIN the FEDERAL ZONE and temporarily located abroad in foreign country	Domicile WITHOUT the FEDERAL ZONE and located WITHOUT the FEDERAL ZONE
Location of domicile	"United States" per 26 U.S.C. §§7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) , 7701(a)(39) , 7408(d)	"United States" per 26 U.S.C. §§7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) , 7701(a)(39) , 7408(d)	Without the "United States" per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) , 7701(a)(39) , 7408(d)
Physical location	Federal territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia	Foreign nations ONLY (NOT states of the Union, federal territories, or possessions)	Foreign nations States of the Union Federal possessions
Tax Status	"U.S. Person" 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30)	"U.S. Person" 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30)	"Nonresident alien" 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B)
Tax form(s) to file	IRS Form 1040	IRS Form 1040 plus 2555	IRS Form 1040NR: "alien individuals", "nonresident alien individuals" No filing requirement: "non-citizen nationals"
Status if DOMESTIC national	Citizen 8 U.S.C. §1401 (Not required to file if physically present in the " United States " because no statute requires it)	Citizen abroad 26 U.S.C. §911 (Meets presence test)	"non-citizen National" 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B) 8 U.S.C. §1408 8 U.S.C. §1452
Status if FOREIGN national	"Resident alien" 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A)	"Resident alien abroad" 26 U.S.C. §911 (Meets presence test)	"Nonresident alien individual": 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii) "Alien": 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3) "Alien individual": 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3)(i)

NOTES:

1. "United States" is statutorily defined as the "District of Columbia" and no part of any state of the Union within [26 U.S.C. §§7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and [\(a\)\(10\)](#), [7701\(a\)\(39\)](#), and [7408\(d\)](#).

2. The "District of Columbia" is statutorily defined as a federal corporation but not a physical place, a "body politic", or a de jure "government" within the District of Columbia Act of 1871, 16 Stat. 419, 426, Sec. 34. See: *Corporatization and Privatization of the Government*, Form #05.024; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>.
3. American nationals who are domiciled outside of federal jurisdiction, either in a state of the Union or a foreign country, are "nationals" but not "citizens" under federal law. They also qualify as "nonresident aliens" under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#). See sections 4.11.2 of the *Great IRS Hoax* for details.
4. Temporary domicile in the middle column on the right must meet the requirements of the "Presence test" documented in IRS publications.
5. "FEDERAL ZONE"=District of Columbia and territories of the United States in the above table
6. The term "[individual](#)" as used on the IRS form 1040 means an "[alien](#)" engaged in a "[trade or business](#)". All "taxpayers" are "aliens" engaged in a "trade or business". This is confirmed by 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3), 26 CFR §1.1-1(a)(2)(ii), and [5 U.S.C. §552a\(a\)\(2\)](#). Statutory "[U.S. citizens](#)" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) are not "[individuals](#)" unless temporarily abroad pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §911](#) and subject to an income tax treaty with a foreign country. In that capacity, statutory "[U.S. citizens](#)" interface with the I.R.C. as "aliens" rather than "U.S. citizens" through a tax treaty with a foreign country.

3. The following table describes the definition of various terms used on this form and in other contexts.

Table 3: 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" ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	Federal enclave within state	Federal enclave within state
"State" ² (State Revenue and taxation code only)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Federal enclave within state	Federal enclave within state
"several States"	Union states collectively ³	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](#)⁴, 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. 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**), which are sovereign and foreign with respect to federal legislative jurisdiction.

4. The following table starting on the next page describes the relationship of citizenship to tax status in the context of this form.

¹ 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>

² 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>

³ See, for instance, U.S. Constitution Article IV, Section 2.

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

Table 4: “Citizenship status” vs. “Income tax status”

#	Citizenship status	Place of birth	Domicile	Accepting tax treaty benefits?	Defined in	Tax Status under 26 U.S.C./Internal Revenue Code			
						“Citizen” (defined in 26 CFR 1.1-1)	“Resident alien” (defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A), 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3)(i) and 26 CFR §1.1-1(a)(2)(ii))	“Nonresident alien INDIVIDUAL” (defined in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3))	“Nonresident alien NON-individual” (defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B))
1	“U.S. citizen” or “Statutory U.S. citizen”	Anywhere in America	District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands	NA	8 U.S.C. §1401; 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A)	Yes (only pay income tax abroad with IRS Forms 1040/2555. See Cook v. Tait, 265 U.S. 47 (1924))	No	No	No
2	“U.S. national”	Anywhere in America	American Samoa; Swain’s Island; or abroad to U.S. national parents under 8 U.S.C. §1408(2)	NA	8 U.S.C. §1408 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B); 8 U.S.C. §1452	No (see 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B))	No	Yes (see IRS Form 1040NR for proof)	No
3.1	“national” or “state national” or “Constitutional but not statutory U.S. citizen”	Anywhere in America	State of the Union	NA (ACTA agreement)	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1452; 14 th Amend. Sect.1 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	No	No	No	Yes
3.2	“national” or “state national” or “Constitutional but not statutory citizen”	Anywhere in America	Foreign country	Yes	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1452; 14 th Amend. Sect.1 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	No	No	Yes	No
3.3	“national” or “state national” or “Constitutional but not statutory citizen”	Anywhere in America	Foreign country	No	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1452; 14 th Amend. Sect.1 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	No	No	No	Yes
4.1	“alien” or “Foreign national”	Foreign country	Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	NA	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	No	No	Yes	No
4.2	“alien” or “Foreign national”	Foreign country	State of the Union	Yes	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	No	No	Yes	No
4.3	“alien” or “Foreign national”	Foreign country	State of the Union	No	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	No	No	No	Yes
4.4	“alien” or “Foreign national”	Foreign country	Foreign country	Yes	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	No	No	Yes	No
4.5	“alien” or “Foreign national”	Foreign country	Foreign country	No	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	No	No	No	Yes

NOTES:

1. A nonresident alien individual who has made an election under 26 U.S.C. §6013(g) and (h) to be treated as a resident alien is treated as a “nonresident alien” for the purposes of withholding under I.R.C. Subtitle C but retains their status as a “resident alien” under I.R.C. Subtitle A. See 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii).
2. What turns a “nonresident alien NON-individual” into a “nonresident alien individual” is maintaining a domicile in a foreign country and accepting the “benefits” and “privileges” of a tax treaty with the United States while in that foreign country.

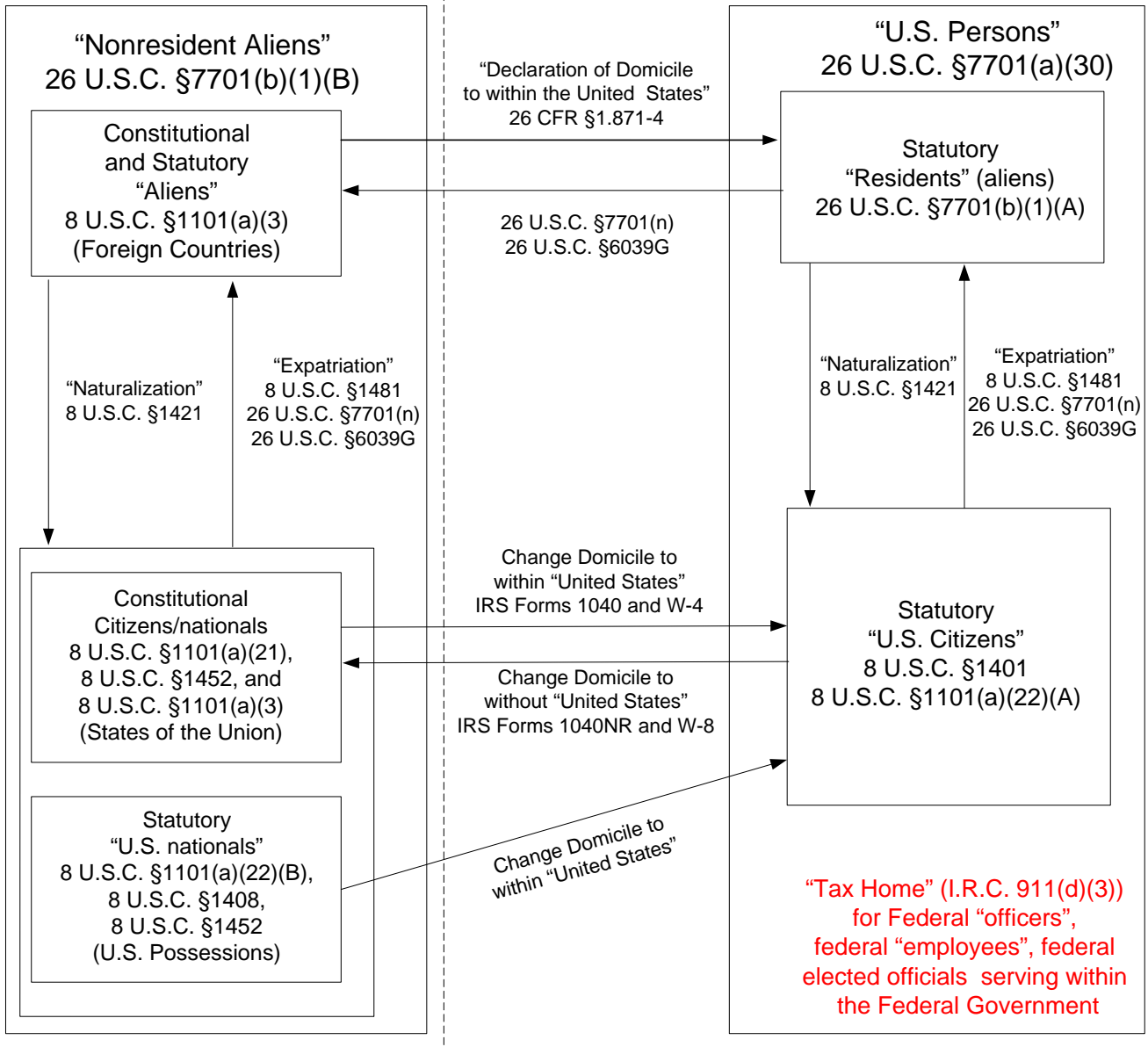
Figure 1: Citizenship and domicile options and relationships

NONRESIDENTS

Domiciled within
States of the Union OR
Foreign Countries
Without the "United States"

INHABITANTS

Domiciled within Federal
Territory within the
"United States"
(e.g. District of Columbia)



If you would like a concise summary of all citizenship, domicile, and tax status options that is a superset of the above, see:

Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status Options Summary, Form #10.003
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Figure 2: Federal Statutory Citizenship Statuses

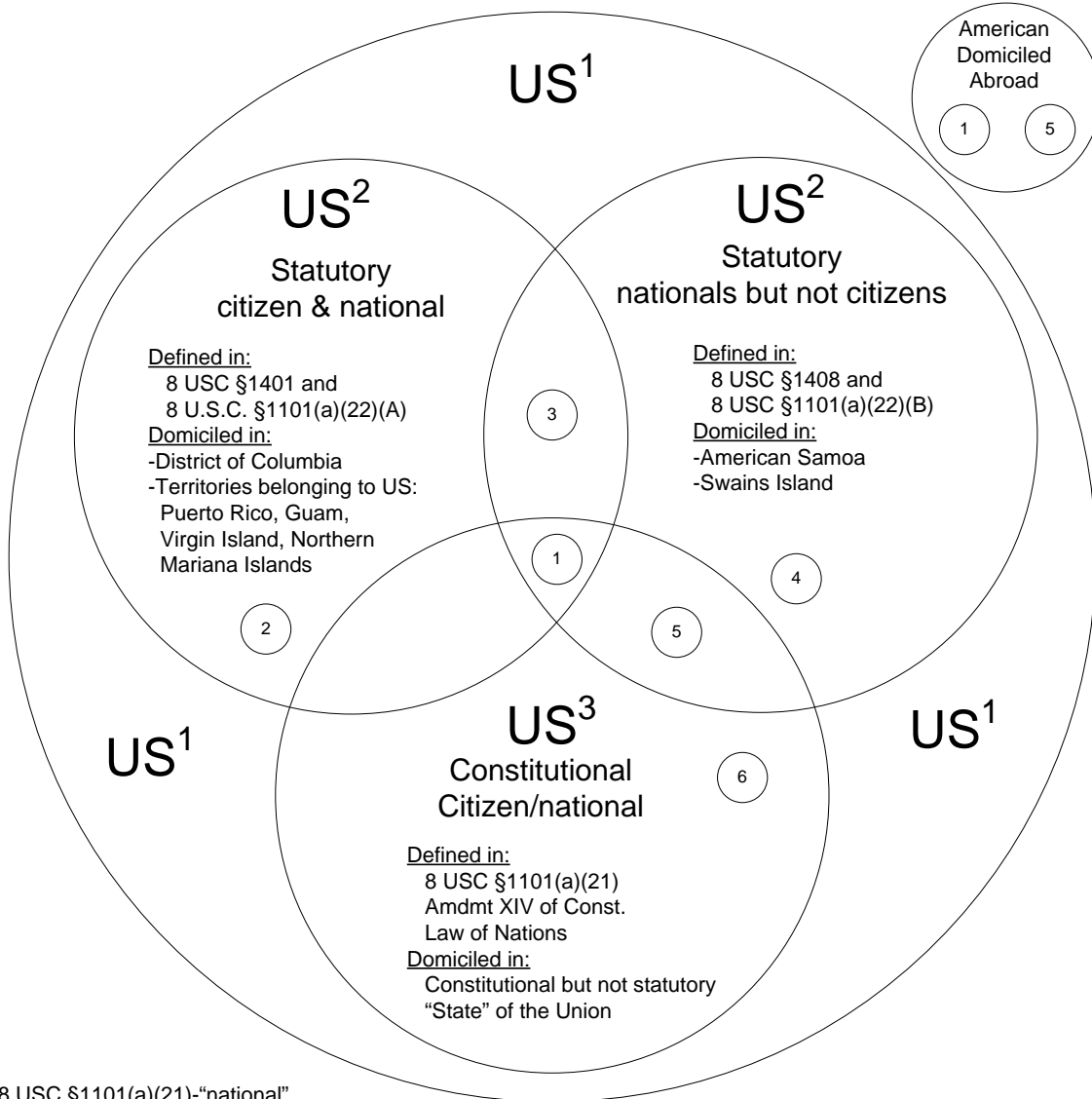
FEDERAL STATUTORY CITIZENSHIP STATUSES

"The term 'United States' may be used in any one of several senses. 1) It may be merely the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family of nations. 2) It may designate the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States extends, or 3) it may be the collective name of the states which are united by and under the Constitution." [Numbering Added] [Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, 324 U.S. 652, (1945)]

US¹ - Context used in matters describing our sovereign country within the family of nations.

US² - Context used to designate the territory over which the Federal Government is sovereign.

US³ - Context used regarding the sovereign states of the Union united by and under the Constitution.



- ① 8 USC §1101(a)(21)-"national"
- ② 8 USC §1401-"citizen & national of the United States²"
- ③ 8 USC §1101(a)(22)-"national of the United States²"
- ④ 8 USC §1408-"national of the United States² at birth"
- ⑤ 8 USC §1452-"non-citizen national"
- ⑥ 8 USC §1101(a)(3)-"alien"

① and ⑤ Describe those born within and domiciled within states of the Union.

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SECTION 7: RESOLVING DISPUTES OVER MY STATUS BY THE RECIPIENT OF THIS FORM

If the recipient disputes my status as documented or denies my eligibility for voter registration, then please also accompany your response with the answers to the following questions:

1. If you want to assert that the perjury statement “without the United States” under [28 U.S.C. §1746\(1\)](#) is in error, please show me a definition of “United States” within Title 8 of the U.S. Code that expressly *includes* the exclusive jurisdiction of any state of the Union. [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(36\)](#) defines the term “State” as EXCLUDING states of the Union.
2. Which of the following two “U.S. citizen” statuses are you attributing to me, keeping in mind that they are MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE jurisdictions and statuses?:
 - a. A statutory “citizen and national of the United States” pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §1401](#)?
 - b. A constitutional and NOT statutory “citizen of the United States” described in Fourteenth Amendment Section 1?
3. Which one of the three definitions of the “United States” within the term “U.S. citizen” are you assuming or referring to that are specifically identified by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Hooven and Allison v. Evatt*? You can ONLY choose one and not multiple.

“The term ‘United States’ may be used in any one of several senses. It may be merely the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family of nations. It may designate the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States extends, or it may be the collective name of the states which are united by and under the Constitution.”

[\[Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, 324 U.S. 652 \(1945\)\]](#)

Below is a summary of each of the contexts indicated above. Please identify the **SPECIFIC NUMBER** from the table below that you mean by “U.S.” within the term “U.S. citizen” as used on the voter registration form. Please choose ONLY ONE number:

Table 1: Meanings assigned to “United States” by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Hooven & Allison v. Evatt*

#	U.S. Supreme Court Definition of “United States” in <i>Hooven</i>	Context in which usually used	Referred to in this article as	Interpretation
1	“It may be merely the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family of nations.”	International law	“United States”	“These <u>united States</u> ,” when traveling abroad, you come under the jurisdiction of the President through his agents in the U.S. State Department, where “U.S.” refers to the sovereign society. You are a “Citizen of the United States” like someone is a Citizen of France, or England. We identify this version of “United States” with a single asterisk after its name: “United States*” throughout this article.
2	“It may designate the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States extends, or”	“National government” Federal law Federal forms Federal territory ONLY and no part of any state of the Union	“United States***”	“The United States (the District of Columbia, possessions and territories)”. Here Congress has exclusive legislative jurisdiction. In this sense, the term “United States” is a singular noun. You are a person residing in the District of Columbia, one of its Territories or Federal areas (enclaves). Hence, even a person living in the one of the sovereign States could still be a member of the Federal area and therefore a “citizen of the United States.” This is the definition used in most “Acts of Congress” and federal statutes. We identify this version of “United States” with two asterisks after its name: “United States***” throughout this article. This definition is also synonymous with the “United States” corporation found in 28 U.S.C. §3002(15)(A).
3	“...as the collective name for the states which are united by and under the Constitution.”	“Federal government” States of the Union and NO PART of federal territory Constitution of the United States	“United States****”	“The <u>several States</u> which is the <u>united States of America</u> .” Referring to the <u>50 sovereign States</u> , which are united under the <u>Constitution of the United States of America</u> . The federal areas within these states are not included in this definition because the <u>Congress does not</u> have exclusive legislative authority over any of the <u>50 sovereign States within the Union of States</u> . Rights are retained by the <u>States</u> in the 9th and 10th Amendments, and you are a “ <u>Citizen of these united States</u> .” This is the definition used in the Constitution for the United States of America. We identify this version of “United States” with a three asterisks after its name: “United States****” throughout this article.

SECTION 8: LICENSE AGREEMENT PROTECTING THIS APPLICATION AND ALL INFORMATION PROVIDED WITH THIS APPLICATION

All information about my person submitted to you on any government form by either myself or any third party is my property under this franchise agreement, which governs all interactions and communications regarding me. The Fourth Amendment makes information about me "property" in a legal sense and protects that property. The attached USA passport application attachment is invalid without this form attached and without being subject to and covered by this franchise agreement.

Recipient and submitter of this application acknowledge that use, custody, or control of information about me submitted in connection with this application makes the recipient into an agent, officer, trustee, transferee, and fiduciary under the terms of this franchise agreement.

Recipient of this form and all parties utilizing information about the Submitter/applicant, including information provided in connection with this transaction agree not to employ this information for any of the following purposes:

1. Any commercial purpose in relation to any government.
2. In connection with the administration of any government franchise, including but not limited to Social Security, Medicare, income taxation ("trade or business" franchise)
3. The enforcement of any licensed activities such as driver's licenses, marriage licenses, or professional licenses, which are also franchises.
4. Any civil or criminal law enforcement activity.

Recipient of this information agrees to grant to applicant witness immunity pursuant to [18 U.S.C. §6002](#) in connection with any legal proceeding that uses information about me provided in connection with this application. If they are not authorized to grant said immunity by their employer, they agree to become the substitute defendant in said proceeding.

Parties to this franchise stipulate that any and every disclosure or use of information provided in connection with this application to any third party by the recipient of this application or any agent or officer of the recipient shall constitute effective and constructive consent to abide completely with every aspect of this franchise agreement.

Pursuant to [5 U.S.C. §552a](#)(b), recipient and his officers, agents, and assigns may not lawfully maintain records about me without my express written consent, which I do NOT give, have no delegated authority from my God to give, and have retroactively withdrawn by filing a public notice with the U.S. government and state government. Therefore:

1. Any records in your possession pertaining to me other than the licensed and copyrighted voter registration information included on this and the attached voter registration form are being maintained ILLEGALLY and must be destroyed.
2. You do not have my consent to store or use any of my personal information other than my name and physical characteristics in Dept. of State computers.
3. You do not have my permission to share any of my personal information with any other federal or state agency or bureau or private company, including the Internal Revenue Service. If you do, you agree personally to pay me \$500,000 for each wrongful or unauthorized disclosure.

Recipient agrees to do all the following in connection with Submitter of this application:

1. To treat the Submitter as though he/she has the status indicted in this document.
2. To treat the Submitter as though he/she is NOT eligible to participate in any government franchise or the issuance of any government identifying number.
3. To correct any evidence in their possession or in the possession of their government employer that might indicate eligibility to participate in any government franchise or to receive the "benefits" of any government franchise.
4. To notify the Submitter promptly if they discover evidence in possession of the government linking them to eligibility for any government franchise and all occasions when they have corrected such evidence to be consistent with this franchise agreement.

Parties to this agreement agree to waive official, judicial, and sovereign immunity in connection with any and all legal proceedings relating to the enforcement of this franchise agreement. Recipient agrees to service of process via certified mail in lieu of personal service either at their place of work or their home in connection with the commencement of any legal process commenced to enforce this agreement. Recipient also agrees to an effective domicile of wherever any enforcement action is filed by the Submitter in connection with the enforcement of this agreement.

SECTION 9: AFFIRMATION

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, from without the "United States" pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §1746](#)(1), that the foregoing and the entire contents of this form and all those attached to it are true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature

Printed Name

Date