

GOVERNMENT APPLICATION/FORM ATTACHMENT FORM INSTRUCTIONS

Last revised: 3/4/2012

1. **PURPOSE:**

- 1.1. To provide a general form to attach to a government form or application OTHER than tax, voter registration, passport applications, and driver license application forms, such as:
 - 1.1.1. Social Security forms.
 - 1.1.2. Medicare forms.
 - 1.1.3. Government insured healthcare forms.
 - 1.1.4. Census bureau forms.
 - 1.1.5. State department of motor vehicles forms.
- 1.2. To ensure that you remain EQUAL and not INFERIOR in any way in relation to any and every government as a legal “person”.
- 1.3. To ensure that the common law and NOT statutory law of any kind is the only thing that may be cited in any dispute between you and the government relating to the form or application. See:

Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons, Form #05.037
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 1.4. To reserve all your rights (per U.C.C. 1-308 and its predecessor U.C.C. 1-207) and prevent the application or government form submitted from being construed as any of the following:
 - 1.4.1. An acceptance of any kind of a government franchise.
 - 1.4.2. Consent of any kind, including implied consent, to a government franchise.
 - 1.4.3. A request to receive any kind of commercial “benefit” or franchise.
 - 1.4.4. A request to be associated with a specific statutory status under the civil statutory law.
- 1.5. To change the nature of the application filled out from an ACCEPTANCE/CONSENT to:
 - 1.5.1. An OFFER and COUNTEROFFER in commerce of a franchise to the recipient of the form.
 - 1.5.2. A waiver of THEIR sovereignty and sovereign immunity if they fail to expressly rebut or deny the offer within the time allotted.
 - 1.5.3. An implied acceptance of a defined “benefit” by the government actor accepting the form to make them subject to your anti-franchise franchise.
 - 1.5.4. An “information return” volunteering them into a public office under your franchise contract, the same way they do it against you illegally and as defined in:

Correcting Erroneous Information Returns, Form #04.001
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 1.6. To define all terms used on the government form or application in order to:
 - 1.6.1. Remove any possibility that you can be connected to any government statutory civil law or franchise.
 - 1.6.2. Remove all discretion from any judge or bureaucrat to determine the meaning of “words of art” to benefit he or his employer.
 - 1.6.3. Prevent the “choice of law” from being changed from a Constitutional state to federal territory so as to remove you from the protections of the Constitution.
- 1.7. To identify anything and everything conveyed by the government in the context of the interaction as a GIFT and not a LOAN, and which conveys no RIGHTS to the grantor of the gift and no corresponding OBLIGATIONS to the recipient. This is the same tactic the government uses when YOU pay THEM money. See 31 U.S.C. §321(d).
- 1.8. To document the presence of DURESS on the part of a specific party who compelled the submission of the application and to request that the source of the duress be criminally prosecuted.
- 1.9. 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 government application/form.
- 1.10. 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. All government forms are traps and snares designed to:

- 2.1.1. Convert CONSTITUTIONAL rights into STATUTORY privileges.
- 2.1.2. Alienate rights that are supposed to be INALIENABLE according to the Declaration of Independence.
- 2.1.3. Make you into a public officer within the government engaged in “taxable privileges”.
- 2.1.4. Kidnap your identity and transport it OUT of the protections of the Constitution and onto federal territory, where you can be raped and pillaged.
- 2.1.5. Connect you with statuses and public rights that you are not lawfully eligible for and which cannot lawfully be offered to parties domiciled in a Constitutional state of the Union.
- 2.1.6. Cause you to illegally impersonate a public officer (18 U.S.C. §912) or statutory “U.S. citizen” (18 U.S.C. §911).
- 2.2. Those who are carefully following the procedures on this website realize the importance of all the following:
 - 2.2.1. Ensuring that they do not consent to be treated UNEQUALLY or INFERIOR in relation to any government or government actor. You can only become UNEQUAL with your consent.
 - 2.2.2. Ensuring that the government has no records or evidence in their possession which could be used as proof of consent to any government franchise.
 - 2.2.3. Ensuring that their citizenship and domicile status is truthfully and correctly reflected in all government records about them. This ensures that judges may not kidnap your identity by switching the choice of law to federal territory against your will.
- 2.3. A corrupted government just loves to destroy your sovereignty and make you into one of their serfs by:
 - 2.3.1. Using either “words of art” on government forms and not providing definitions for the words on the forms themselves.
 - 2.3.2. Using words that aren’t defined in the law on government forms and then making false and self-serving presumptions about their meaning in court.
- 2.4. Those who wish to prevent being injured by the above tactics must take extreme measures to prevent them and undermine them. There are two methods for doing this:
 - 2.4.1. Electronically modifying the form to use terms that are legally defined instead of terms that are undefined. . . . OR
 - 2.4.2. 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.
- 2.5. For further details on why this form is important, refer to the following forms:
 - 2.5.1. Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises, Form #05.030
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - 2.5.2. Why you are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen, Form #05.006
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3. **PROCEDURE FOR USE:**

- 3.1. If you expect the application to be denied, you may wish to bring a witness and the following form and have the witness verify that the Recipient refused to grant the application and therefore said or implied that you are INELIGIBLE:

Denial of Application and Discrimination Affidavit, Form #06.004
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

- 3.2. Sign and date this form in Section 9.
- 3.3. Staple this form to the completed government application/form attachment.
- 3.4. Near the signature on the original government application/form, write the following:

“This application is false, fraudulent, and perjurious if not accompanied by the attached Government Application/Form Attachment. The perpetrator of these crimes is the Receiving party who separates them and not the Submitter.”
- 3.5. If the clerk insists that you must check the “U.S. citizen” block on the Government application/form, go ahead and check it. That term is defined on this attachment as EXCLUDING any federal statutory status and they cannot separate the attachment from the Government application/form without rendering it false and fraudulent, according to the warning you place above your signature above. Note that the attachment anticipates and deals with this situation by saying the following:

“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 C.F.R. § 215.1, 26 U.S.C. § 7701(a)(9) and (a)(10), or any other federal statute, regulations, or law. If the term “U.S. citizen” appears on the attached Government application/form and is checked, it implies ONLY the kind of citizenship defined on this attachment and shall not and may not be construed to imply any statutory status OTHER than that expressly identified here.”

- 3.6. If they won't accept this attachment with the Government application/form, then:
 - 3.6.1. Leave the premises.
 - 3.6.2. Mail this form with the following proof to the party or agency who will receive the application:

Certificate/Proof/Affidavit of Service, Form #01.002
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - 3.6.3. Wait at least a week to ensure they receive it.
 - 3.6.4. Go in and submit the application MINUS this attachment but write somewhere on the form the following:

"This application is false, fraudulent, and perjurious if not accompanied by the Government Application/Form Attachment sent separately via Mail and incorporated herein by reference. The perpetrator of these crimes is the Receiving party who separates them and not the Submitter."

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. *Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises*, Form #05.030
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 4.3. *Why you are a "national", "state national", and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen*, Form #05.006
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.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. *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>
- 4.6. *How to Apply for a Passport as a "non-citizen national"*, Form #09.007:
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Citizenship/ApplyingForAPassport.htm>
- 4.7. *Citizenship and Sovereignty Course*, Form #12.001:
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 4.8. *Developing Evidence of Citizenship Course*, Form #12.002
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 4.9. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Manual*, Form #10.005. Free Adobe Acrobat eBook on how to become sovereign.
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 4.10. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online*, Form #10.004: How to become sovereign.
<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr.htm>
- 4.11. *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 prophecy. Available from:
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 4.12. *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>

GOVERNMENT APPLICATION/FORM ATTACHMENT

This form is provided as a mandatory attachment to a government application or form which the Submitter was compelled to submit under illegal duress. It carefully documents the existence of the duress, the meaning of all terms used on the attached government form, and the legal and commercial relationship between the parties arising from the submission of this form in order to remove any and all discretion from any judge or bureaucrat in STEALING my rights or property through abuse of "words of art" or the exercise of unconstitutional and "arbitrary discretion". The attached government form is INVALID, FALSE, FRAUDULENT, and perjurious 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 government application/form or this form.

The reason I am attaching this form is to:

1. Reserve all my rights under U.C.C. §1-308 and its predecessor, U.C.C. §1-207.
2. Preserve ABSOLUTE equality between myself and any and all governments or government actors.
3. Preserve and protect the remedies provided by the common law and the Constitution and prevent statutory law intended only for public officers within the government from being enforced against the Submitter.
4. Prevent the exercise of "arbitrary discretion" by any officer of the government and the abuse of presumptions to advantage the government at the expense of my Constitutional rights.
5. Remove any possibility that I can be connected to any government statutory civil law or franchise.
6. Remove all discretion from any judge or bureaucrat to determine the meaning of "words of art" used on the attached government form to benefit he or his employer.
7. Prevent the "choice of law" from being changed from a Constitutional state to federal territory so as to remove me from the protections of the Constitution. This prevents me 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.
8. Prevent surrendering my sovereignty or sovereign immunity as a legislatively "foreign sovereign" 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.

PLEASE DO NOT attempt to:

1. Contact me to persuade me to change my status as documented on this form or to change any answer provided on the attached government application/form.
2. Any attempt to remove or disassociate this attachment from the government application/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 submission and its attachments, 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, and contract or not contract. 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 under 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 ATTACHED GOVERNMENT APPLICATION/FORM

The attached government application/form constitutes a formal request for the following, regardless of what the form says:

1. A request to the Recipient to say that Submitter is "ineligible" for the "benefit" described or any other government "benefit" or entitlement or identifying number. Note that the response of "We will not accept your application" shall be treated as equivalent to "you are not legible". A response saying the Submitter is ineligible shall also imply that the third party who compelled the submission of this form under duress in the first place MAY NOT ask for the thing demanded, such as government identification numbers, from the Submitter of this application/form. I am ineligible because I must CONSENT in order to BE ELIGIBLE. I DO NOT consent, and you can't STEAL from me or enslave me absent my consent.
2. A COUNTEROFFER or SUBSTITUTE OFFER and NOT an acceptance or consent of any kind of any proposed government "benefit" or franchise pursuant to U.C.C. §2-206.
3. The conveyance of the "benefit" of my services, assistance, and information about me, which are being offered FOR SALE and as a TEMPORARY LOAN subject to reimbursement, rather than a GIFT of any kind. As such, a solicitation of a GIFT shall cause nothing on this form of the attached application to be material or actionable for the purposes of enforcing the perjury statement contained therein.
4. An acceptance of the COUNTEROFFER herein described if Recipient does not expressly reject in writing signed under penalty of perjury within 30 days pursuant to U.C.C. §2-207.
5. A criminal complaint against the party who compelled me to submit the attached government form. See: [Affidavit of Duress: Illegal Tax Enforcement by De Facto Officers](#), Form #02.005; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
6. The stipulation and recognition by the Submitter and Recipient that the "benefit" or privilege described in the attached government application/form:
 - 6.1. Does not constitute consideration that could create a contract or obligation on the part of the Submitter.
 - 6.2. Is an INJURY and not a "benefit" of any kind to the Submitter if the thing provided by the government is treated as "consideration" of any kind.
 - 6.3. Is to be legally and factually regarded as a GIFT and not a LOAN or temporary conveyance of public property or rights to property of to the Recipient.

SECTION 2: MY CITIZENSHIP STATUS

1. I AM ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1.1. I was born or naturalized within the exclusive jurisdiction of a state of the Union or obtained derived/automatic citizenship through my parents pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1431. I was not born within and am not presently domiciled within [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 C.F.R. §215.1, [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10), or any other federal statute. If the term "U.S. citizen" appears on the attached Government application/form and is checked, it implies ONLY the kind of citizenship defined on this attachment and shall not and may not be construed to imply any statutory status OTHER than that [expressly](#) identified here.
- 1.4. I am a "[national](#)" of the United States of America pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#), because "state" as used in this statute is lower case and therefore legislatively foreign in relation to the national government.
- 1.5. I am a "non-resident" NON-person", which is not defined in the Internal Revenue Code.
- 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 C.F.R. §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 C.F.R. §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 but not citizen of the United States at birth" 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 the statutory "citizen of the United States" or "resident of the United States" described in [26 U.S.C. §3121\(e\)](#), [26 U.S.C. §7408\(d\)](#), [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(39\)](#), or [28 U.S.C. §1603\(b\)\(3\)](#), all of whom have in common a domicile on federal territory not within any constitutional state of the Union.
- 2.5. 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.
- 2.6. 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.
- 2.7. I am not representing or exercising agency of any kind on behalf of any artificial entity, corporation, trust, estate, or the "United States" federal corporation pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §3002\(15\)\(A\)](#) in making this application. Hence:
- 2.7.1. I am therefore NOT making said application as a public officer of the U.S. government engaged in the "trade or business" franchise defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#) who therefore has an obligation to present a federal de facto license number called a "Social Security Number" or "Taxpayer Identification Number".
- 2.7.2. I am NOT the public officer or "person" described in [26 U.S.C. §7343](#) or [26 U.S.C. §6671\(b\)](#).
- 2.7.3. My identity cannot lawfully be kidnapped and transported to the District of Columbia under [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17\(b\)](#), [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(39\)](#), and [26 U.S.C. §7408\(d\)](#) and I DO NOT consent to such a kidnapping. Instead, I am making this application as a PRIVATE sui juris human being and not a "person", "individual", "taxpayer", "natural person", etc. under any federal law or franchise.

- 2.8. I am NOT a "nonresident alien *individual*" as defined in 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3) because not present within federal territory or purposefully engaging in commerce there.
- 2.9. I am NOT a statutory "employee" as defined in [5 U.S.C. §2105](#), [26 U.S.C. §3401](#)(c) or 26 C.F.R. §31.3401(c)-1.
- 2.10. I am NOT engaged in the "trade or business" excise taxable franchise as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701](#)(a)(26).
- 2.11. I am NOT *the* "person" described in [26 U.S.C. §7701](#)(c), [26 U.S.C. §6671](#)(b), or [26 U.S.C. §7343](#).
- 2.12. I am NOT *the* "person" mentioned in [26 U.S.C. §7701](#)(a)(1) because not an officer, statutory "employee" (per [5 U.S.C. §2105](#)), agency, or instrumentality of the United States government or the District of Columbia (per [26 U.S.C. §6331](#)(a)). See and rebut the following if you disagree within 30 days or forever be estopped from later challenging:
Why Your Government is either a Thief or You Are a "Public Officer" for Income Tax Purposes, Form #05.008
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

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

1. 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 civil statutory law, all of which is law for government and not private human beings.
2. The government cannot lawfully compel me to choose a "domicile" or "permanent address" or "residence" anywhere within its exclusive civil 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.
3. I am domiciled in the Kingdom of Heaven and not within the civil 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 [Psalm 89:11-13](#), [Isaiah 45:12](#), [Deuteronomy 10:14](#), etc), and therefore I am on the territory of my sovereign, which is God and not any man or group of men.
4. 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](#).
5. My chosen country and "foreign state" of domicile, is the Kingdom of Heaven, because the competing kingdoms of the World are currently under siege by corrupt governments seeking to make themselves equal to or above God. [Isaiah 14:14](#). The secular world 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 an 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.
6. I certify that any evidence you are able to obtain which might contradict the content of this section 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 GOVERNMENT APPLICATION/FORM AND THIS FORM

The following definitions are presumed and established for all terms used on the attached government application/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. "penalty of perjury"—means penalty of perjury from WITHOUT the "United States" (federal zone/territory) and from within the "United States of America" as described in [28 U.S.C. §1746](#)(1). All forms submitted are signed OUTSIDE the statutory "United States" (federal territory). Their accuracy is only subject to penalty of perjury in a court of a state of the Union and no federal court, where a jury of people who are not participating in any federal "benefit" program presides and issues the penalty.
2. "Permanent address"—the place of domicile of the applicant, which in turn is defined in Section 3 above.
3. "residence"—the place of permanent abode for ONLY a statutory but not constitutional "alien" identified in [26 U.S.C §7701](#)(b)(1)(A). This is confirmed by [26 C.F.R. §1.871-2](#).

4. "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.
5. "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.
6. "U.S. citizen"=This term is nowhere statutorily defined in [Title 8 of the U.S. Code](#), and therefore its meaning is DELIBERATELY ambiguous so as to grant UNWARRANTED discretion to government agencies and franchise judges in PLUNDERING the populace with their "presumptions". For the purposes of this application, it shall be defined to mean the person whose citizenship is that defined in SECTION 2 above and whose domicile is that defined in SECTION 3 of this form. This "person" is NOT that defined or referenced in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#), [26 U.S.C. §3121\(e\)](#), [28 U.S.C. §1603\(b\)\(3\)](#), or 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c), which is described as a statutory "citizen and national of the United States", which person is born anywhere in America AND domiciled on federal territory that is NO PART of any Constitutional 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]
7. "U.S. citizenship"="nationality" and the condition of being a "non-national as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#) and [8 U.S.C. §1452](#). Excludes:
- 7.1. "citizens and nationals of the United States" defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#).
- 7.2. "nationals of the United States" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1408](#) and [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(22\)\(B\)](#).
- 7.3. "U.S. citizen" mentioned in any federal form, statute, or regulation, including but not limited to [26 U.S.C. §3121\(e\)](#), 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c), and [8 U.S.C. §1401](#).
8. "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 government application/form.
9. "sovereign"= The word "sovereign" when referring to humans or governments means all the following:
- 9.1. A human being and NOT a "government". Only human beings are "sovereign" and only when they are acting in strict obedience to the laws of their religion. All powers of government are delegated from the PEOPLE and are NOT "divine rights". Those powers in turn are only operative when government PREVENTS the conversion of PRIVATE rights into PUBLIC rights. When that goal is avoided or undermined or when law is used to accomplish involuntary conversion, we cease to have a government and instead end up with [a private, de facto for profit corporation that has no sovereign immunity and cannot abuse sovereign immunity to protect its criminal thefts from the people](#).
- 9.2. EQUAL in every respect to any and every government or actor in government. All governments are legal "persons" and under our Constitutional system, ALL "persons" are equal and can only become UNEQUAL in relation to each other WITH their EXPRESS and NOT IMPLIED consent. Since our Constitutional rights are unalienable per the Declaration of Independence, then we can't become unequal in relation to any government, INCLUDING through our consent.
- 9.3. Not superior in any way to any human being within the jurisdiction of the courts of any country.
- 9.4. Possessing the EQUAL right to acquire rights over others by the same mechanisms as the government uses. For instance, if the government encourages the filing of FALSE information returns that essentially "elect" people into public office without their consent, then we have an EQUAL right to elect any and every government or officer within government into our PERSONAL service as our PERSONAL officer without THEIR consent. See: [Correcting Erroneous Information Returns, Form #04.001](#).
- 9.5. Subject to the criminal laws of the jurisdiction they are physically situated in, just like everyone else. This provision excludes "quasi criminal provisions" within civil franchises, such as tax crimes.
- 9.6. The origin of all authority delegated to the government per the Declaration of Independence.
- 9.7. Reserving all rights and delegating NONE to any and every government or government actor. U.C.C. 1-308 and its predecessor, UCC 1-207.
- 9.8. Not consenting to any and every civil franchise offered by any government.
- 9.9. Possessing the same sovereign immunity as any government. Hence, like the government, any government actor asserting a liability or obligation has the burden of proving on the record of any court proceeding EXPRESS WRITTEN consent to be sued before the obligation becomes enforceable.
- 9.10. Claiming no civil or franchise status under any statutory franchise, including but not limited to "citizen", "resident", "driver" (under the vehicle code), "spouse" (under the family code), "taxpayer" (under the tax code). Any attempt to associate a statutory status and the public rights it represents against a non-consenting party is THEFT and SLAVERY and INJUSTICE.
- 9.11. Acting as a fiduciary, agent, and trustee on behalf of God 24 hours a day, seven days a week as an ambassador of a legislatively foreign jurisdiction and as a public officer of "Heaven, Inc.", a private foreign corporation. God is the ONLY "sovereign" and the source of all sovereignty. We must be acting as His agent and fiduciary before we can exercise any sovereignty at all. Any attempt by so-called "government" to interfere with our ability to act as His fiduciaries is a direct interference with our right to contract and the free exercise of religion. See: [Delegation of Authority Order from God to Christians, Form #13.007](#)
- 9.12. Capable of being civilly sued ONLY under the common law and equity and not under any statutory civil law. All statutory civil laws are law for government and public officers, and NOT for private human beings. They are civil franchises that only acquire the "force of law" with the consent of the subject. See: [Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons, Form #05.037](#)
- 9.13. Protected from the civil statutory law by the First Amendment requirement for separation of church and state because we Christians are the church and our physical body is the "temple" of the church. See: [1 Cor. 6:19](#).
- 9.14. Responsible for all the injuries they cause to every other person under equity and common law ONLY, and not under civil statutory law.
10. "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.

11. Use of two letter state abbreviation codes: Use of any two letter state abbreviation on the attached government application/form shall indicate and mean ONLY a Constitutional "State" and exclude any and all statutory "States" as used or referred to in any federal statutory law.
12. Use of zip codes: Use of zip codes on the attached government application/form shall mean NEAR but not WITHIN federal territory or jurisdiction.

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 C.F.R. §301.6109-1(b), "Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TIN)" may only be used by statutory "U.S. persons" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#) and I am not and never have been a statutory "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) and [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#). 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 a 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 NON-individuals not engaged in the "trade or business" franchise such as myself are not required to have or to use Social Security Numbers or Taxpayer Identification Numbers in connection with any financial arrangement or transaction pursuant to the following:

[31 C.F.R. §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 C.F.R. §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 TEN TIMES any tax and penalty liabilities that might result. 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 statutory "employee" defined in [5 U.S.C. §2105](#) or 26 U.S.C. §3401(c) and that I retain ALL of my UNALIENABLE 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 government application/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\(a\)\(13\)](#) or the statutory "employee" defined in [5 U.S.C. §2105](#) or 26 U.S.C. §3401(c).

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.

"Whatever these Constitutions and laws validly determine to be property, it is the duty of the Federal Government, through the domain of jurisdiction merely Federal, to recognize to be property.

*"And this principle follows from the structure of the respective Governments, State and Federal, and their reciprocal relations. **They are different agents and trustees of the people of the several States, appointed with different powers and with distinct purposes, but whose acts, within the scope of their respective jurisdictions, are mutually obligatory.**"*

[Dred Scott v. Sandford, 60 U.S. 393 (1856)]

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 <i>legislative jurisdiction/</i> police powers?	Subject to <i>political jurisdiction</i> ?	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

Table 2: Civil and political status

Location of birth	Political status	Civil status if domiciled WITHIN "United States**"	Civil status if domiciled WITHOUT "United States**"
"United States***" per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(36), 8 C.F.R. §215.1(f)	"national of the United States***" per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)	Statutory "citizen of the United States** at birth" per 8 U.S.C. §1401; "United States person" per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30)	"non-citizen national of the United States***" per 8 U.S.C. §1452
"outlying possession of United States" per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(29)	"non-citizen national of the United States***" per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B)	"non-citizen national of the United States** at birth" per 8 U.S.C. §1408 and 8 U.S.C. §1452 "United States** person" per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30)	"non-citizen national of the United States***" per 8 U.S.C. §1408, 8 U.S.C. §1452
A Constitutional Union state	Constitutional "citizen of the United States****" per 14th Amendment; "national" of the United States of America per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)	"United States** person" per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30)	"nonresident alien" per 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B) if a public officer "non-resident NON-person" if not a public officer
A foreign country	Foreign "national" per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) "alien" per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	"resident" (alien) per 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A) "United States** person" per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30)	"nonresident alien" per 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B) if a public officer "non-resident NON-person" if not a public officer

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 3: 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)	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 individual” if a public officer in the U.S. government. 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii) “Non-resident NON-person” if NOT a public officer in the U.S. government
Tax form(s) to file	IRS Form 1040	IRS Form 1040 plus 2555	IRS Form 1040NR: “alien individuals”, “nonresident alien individuals” <u>No filing requirement</u> : “non-resident NON-person”
Status if DOMESTIC “national of the United States**”	“national and citizen of the United States** at birth” per 8 U.S.C. §1401 and “citizen of the United States***” per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A) if born in on federal territory. (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-resident” if born in a state of the Union 8 U.S.C. §1408 , 8 U.S.C. §1452 , and 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B) if born in a possession.
Status if FOREIGN “national” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)	“Resident alien” 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A)	“Resident alien abroad” 26 U.S.C. §911 (Meets presence test)	“Nonresident alien individual” if a public officer in the U.S. government. 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii) “Non-resident NON-person” if NOT a public officer in the U.S. government

NOTES:

1. “United States” is defined as federal territory within [26 U.S.C. §§7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10), [7701\(a\)\(39\)](#), and [7408\(d\)](#), and [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#). It does not include any portion of a Constitutional state of the Union.
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 C.F.R. §1.1441-1\(c\)\(3\)](#), [26 C.F.R. §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 4: 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 or foreign country	Union state or foreign country	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.

² See California Revenue and Taxation Code, section 17018.

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

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

Table 5: “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 C.F.R. §1.1-1)	“Resident alien” (defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A), 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(i) and 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(a)(2)(ii))	“Nonresident alien INDIVIDUAL” (defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B) and 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3))	“Non-resident NON-person” (NOT defined)
1	“national and citizen of the United States** at birth” or “U.S.** citizen” or Statutory “U.S.** citizen”	Statutory “United States” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), (a)(36) and 8 C.F.R. §215.1(f) or in the “outlying possessions of the United States” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(29)	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	“non-citizen national of the United States** at birth” or “U.S.** national”	Statutory “United States” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), (a)(36) and 8 C.F.R. §215.1(f) or in the “outlying possessions of the United States” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(29)	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

#	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 C.F.R. §1.1-1)	"Resident alien" (defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A), 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(i) and 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(a)(2)(ii))	"Nonresident alien INDIVIDUAL" (defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B) and 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3))	"Non-resident NON-person" (NOT defined)
3.1	"U.S.A.*** national" or "state national" or "Constitutional but not statutory U.S.*** citizen"	Constitutional Union state	State of the Union	NA (ACTA agreement)	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14 th Amend. Sect.1	No	No	No	Yes
3.2	"U.S.A.*** national" or "state national" or "Constitutional but not statutory U.S.*** citizen"	Constitutional Union state	Foreign country	Yes	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14 th Amend. Sect.1	No	No	Yes	No
3.3	"U.S.A.*** national" or "state national" or "Constitutional but not statutory U.S.*** citizen"	Constitutional Union state	Foreign country	No	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14 th Amend. Sect.1	No	No	No	Yes
3.4	Statutory "citizen of the United States**" or Statutory "U.S.* citizen"	Constitutional Union state	Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	NA (ACTA agreement)	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14 th Amend. Sect.1	Yes	No	No	No

#	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 C.F.R. §1.1-1)	"Resident alien" (defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A), 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(i) and 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(a)(2)(ii))	"Nonresident alien INDIVIDUAL" (defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B) and 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3))	"Non-resident NON-person" (NOT defined)
4.1	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	NA	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	No	Yes	No	No
4.2	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	State of the Union	Yes	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 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)(21); 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)(21)	No	No	Yes	No
4.5	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	Foreign country	No	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)	No	No	No	Yes

NOTES:

1. Domicile is a prerequisite to having any civil status per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17. One therefore cannot be a statutory "alien" under 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3) without a domicile on federal territory. Without such a domicile, you are a transient foreigner and neither an "alien" nor a "nonresident alien".
2. "United States" is described in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), (a)(36) and 8 C.F.R. §215.1(f) and includes only federal territory and possessions and excludes all Constitutional Union states. This is a product of the separation of powers doctrine that is the heart of the United States Constitution.
3. 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 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii).
4. A "non-person" is really just a transient foreigner who is not "purposefully availing themselves" of commerce within the legislative jurisdiction of the United States on federal territory under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C. Chapter 97. The real transition from a "NON-person" to an "individual" occurs when one:
 - 4.1. "Purposefully avails themselves" of commerce on federal territory and thus waives sovereign immunity. Examples of such purposeful availment are the next three items.
 - 4.2. Lawfully and consensually occupying a public office in the U.S. government and thereby being an "officer and individual" as identified in 5 U.S.C. §2105(a). Otherwise, you are PRIVATE and therefore beyond the civil legislative jurisdiction of the national government.
 - 4.3. Voluntarily files an IRS Form 1040 as a citizen or resident abroad and takes the foreign tax deduction under 26 U.S.C. §911. This too is essentially an act of "purposeful availment". Nonresidents are not mentioned in section 911. The upper left corner of the form identifies the filer as a "U.S. individual". You cannot be an "U.S. individual" without ALSO being an "individual". All the "trade or business" deductions on the form presume the applicant is a public officer, and therefore the "individual" on the form is REALLY a public officer in the government and would be committing FRAUD if he or she was NOT.
 - 4.4. VOLUNTARILY fills out an IRS Form W-7 ITIN Application (IRS identifies the applicant as an "individual") AND only uses the assigned number in connection with their compensation as an elected or appointed public officer. Using it in connection with PRIVATE earnings is FRAUD.

5. What turns a “non-resident NON-person” into a “nonresident alien individual” is meeting one or more of the following two criteria found in 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii):
 - 5.1. Residence/domicile in a foreign country under the residence article of an income tax treaty and 26 C.F.R. §301.7701(b)-7(a)(1).
 - 5.2. Residence/domicile as an alien in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or American Samoa as determined under 26 C.F.R. §301.7701(b)-1(d).
6. All “taxpayers” are STATUTORY “aliens” or “nonresident aliens”. The definition of “individual” found in 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3) does NOT include “citizens”. The only occasion where a “citizen” can also be an “individual” is when they are abroad under 26 U.S.C. §911 and interface to the I.R.C. under a tax treaty with a foreign country as an alien pursuant to 26 C.F.R. §301.7701(b)-7(a)(1)

And when he had come into the house, Jesus anticipated him, saying, "What do you think, Simon? From whom do the kings [governments] of the earth [lawfully] take customs or [taxes](#), from their sons [citizens and subjects] or from strangers ["[aliens](#)", which are synonymous with "[residents](#)" in the tax code, and exclude "[citizens](#)"]?"

Peter said to Him, "From strangers ["[aliens](#)"/"[residents](#)" ONLY. See [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1\(d\)\(3\)](#)]."

Jesus said to him, "Then the sons ["[citizens](#)" of the Republic, who are all sovereign "[nationals](#)" and "[nonresident aliens](#)" under federal law] are free [sovereign over their own person and labor. e.g. [SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY](#)]."

[[Matt. 17:24-27](#), Bible, NKJV]

Table 6: Citizenship Status on Government Forms

#	Citizenship status	Place of birth	Domicile	Defined in	Social Security NUMIDEN T Status	Status on Specific Government Forms			
						Social Security SS-5 Block 5	IRS Form W-8 Block 3	Department of State I-9 Section 1	E-Verify System
1	"national and citizen of the United States** at birth" or "U.S.** citizen" or "Statutory U.S.** citizen"	Statutory "United States" pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), (a)(36) and 8 C.F.R. §215.1(f) or in the "outlying possessions of the United States" pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(29)	District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands	8 U.S.C. §1401; 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A)	CSP=A	"U.S. Citizen"	Can't use Form W-8	"A citizen of the United States"	See Note 2.
2	"non-citizen national of the United States** at birth" or "U.S.** national"	Statutory "United States" pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), (a)(36) and 8 C.F.R. §215.1(f) or in the "outlying possessions of the United States" pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(29)	American Samoa; Swains Island; or abroad to U.S. national parents under 8 U.S.C. §1408(2)	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B); 8 U.S.C. §1408; 8 U.S.C. §1452	CSP=B	"Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)"	"Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer" if PRIVATE "Individual" if PUBLIC officer	"A non-citizen national of the United States**"	See Note 2.
3.1	"U.S.A.*** national" or "state national" or "Constitutional but not statutory citizen"	Constitutional Union state	State of the Union	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14 th Amend., Sect. 1	CSP=D	"Other (8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21))"	"Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer"	"A citizen of the United States***. Not a "citizen of the United States**" under 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A) or 8 U.S.C. §1401"	See Note 2.
3.2	"U.S.A.*** national" or "state national" or "Constitutional but not statutory citizen"	Constitutional Union state	Foreign country	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B); 14 th Amend., Sect. 1	CSP=D	"Other (8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21))"	"Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer"	"A citizen of the United States***. Not a "citizen of the United States**" under 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A) or 8 U.S.C. §1401"	See Note 2.

#	Citizenship status	Place of birth	Domicile	Defined in	Social Security NUMIDENT Status	Status on Specific Government Forms			
						Social Security SS-5 Block 5	IRS Form W-8 Block 3	Department of State I-9 Section 1	E-Verify System
3.3	"U.S.A.*** national" or "state national" or "Constitutional but not statutory citizen"	Constitutional Union state	Foreign country	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14 th Amend., Sect. 1	CSP=D	"Other (8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21))"	"Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer"	"A citizen of the United States***. Not a "citizen of the United States***" under 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A) or 8 U.S.C. §1401"	See Note 2.
3.4	Statutory "citizen of the United States***" or Statutory "U.S.** citizen"	Constitutional Union state	Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14 th Amend., Sect. 1	CSP=A	"U.S. Citizen"	Can't use Form W-8	"A citizen of the United States***"	See Note 2.
4.1	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	CSP=B	"Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)"	"Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer" if PRIVATE "Individual" if PUBLIC officer	"A lawful permanent resident" OR "An alien authorized to work"	See Note 2.
4.2	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	State of the Union	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	CSP=B	"Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)"	"Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer"	"A lawful permanent resident" OR "An alien authorized to work"	See Note 2.
4.3	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	State of the Union	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	CSP=B	"Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)"	"Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer"	"A lawful permanent resident" OR "An alien authorized to work"	See Note 2.
4.4	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	Foreign country	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)	CSP=B	"Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)"	"Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer"	"A lawful permanent resident" OR "An alien authorized to work"	See Note 2.
4.5	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	Foreign country	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)	CSP=B	"Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)"	"Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer"	"A lawful permanent resident" OR "An alien authorized to work"	See Note 2.

NOTES:

1. "United States" is described in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), (a)(36) and 8 C.F.R. §215.1(f) and includes only federal territory and possessions and excludes all Constitutional Union states. This is a product of the separation of powers doctrine that is the heart of the United States Constitution.
2. E-Verify CANNOT be used by those who are a NOT lawfully engaged in a public office in the U.S. government at the time of making application. Its use is VOLUNTARY and cannot be compelled. Those who use it MUST have a Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number and it is ILLEGAL to apply for, use, or disclose said number for those not lawfully engaged in a public office in the U.S. government at the time of application. See:

Why It is Illegal for Me to Request or Use a "Taxpayer Identification Number", Form #04.205

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

3. For instructions useful in filling out the forms mentioned in the above table, see:

3.1. Social Security Form SS-5:

Why You Aren't Eligible for Social Security, Form #06.001

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

3.2. IRS Form W-8:

About IRS Form W-8BEN, Form #04.202

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

3.3. Department of State Form I-9:

I-9 Form Amended, Form #06.028

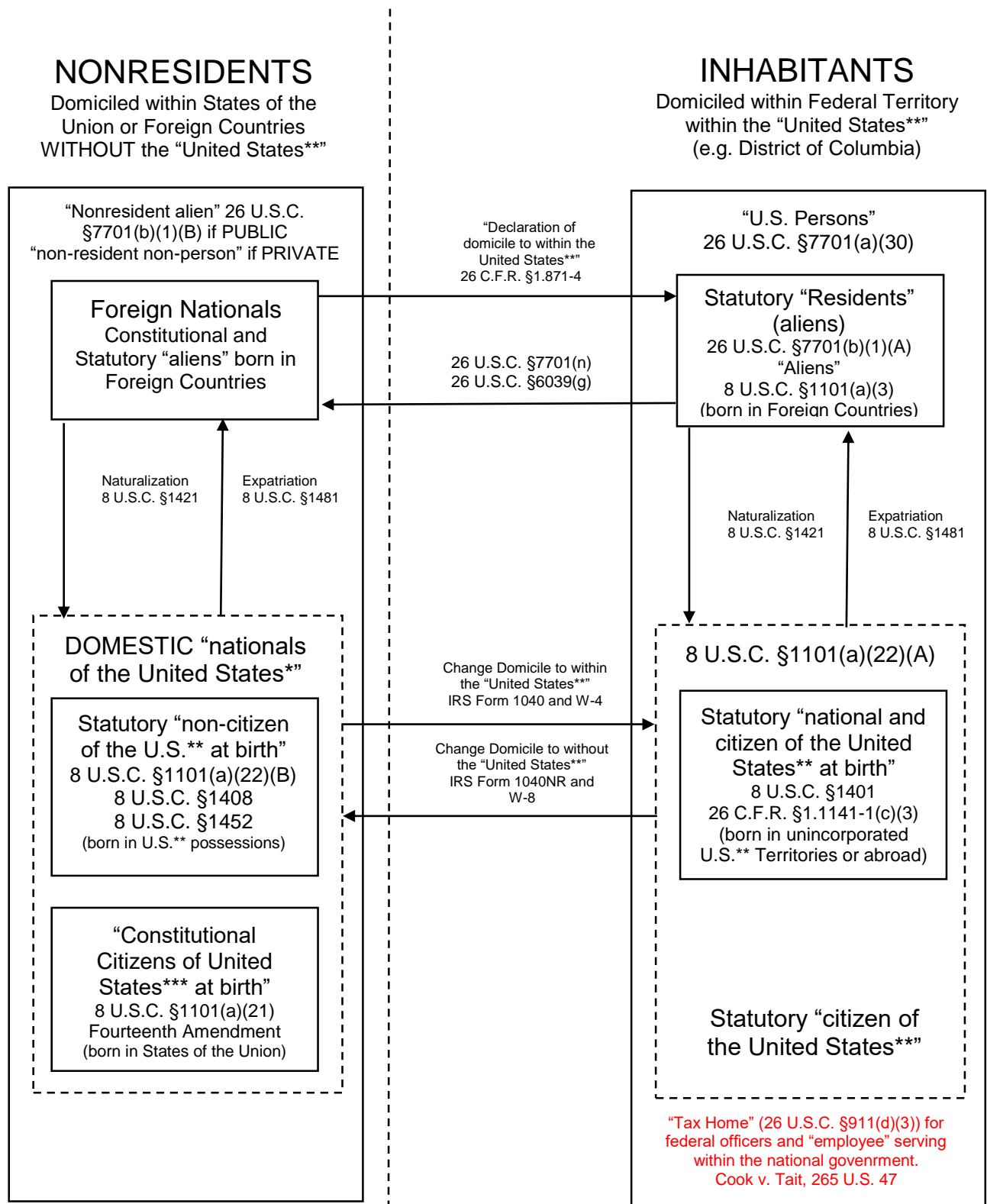
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3.4. E-Verify:

About E-Verify, Form #04.107

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

Figure 1: Citizenship and domicile options and relationships



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

Figure 2: Federal Statutory Citizenship Statuses

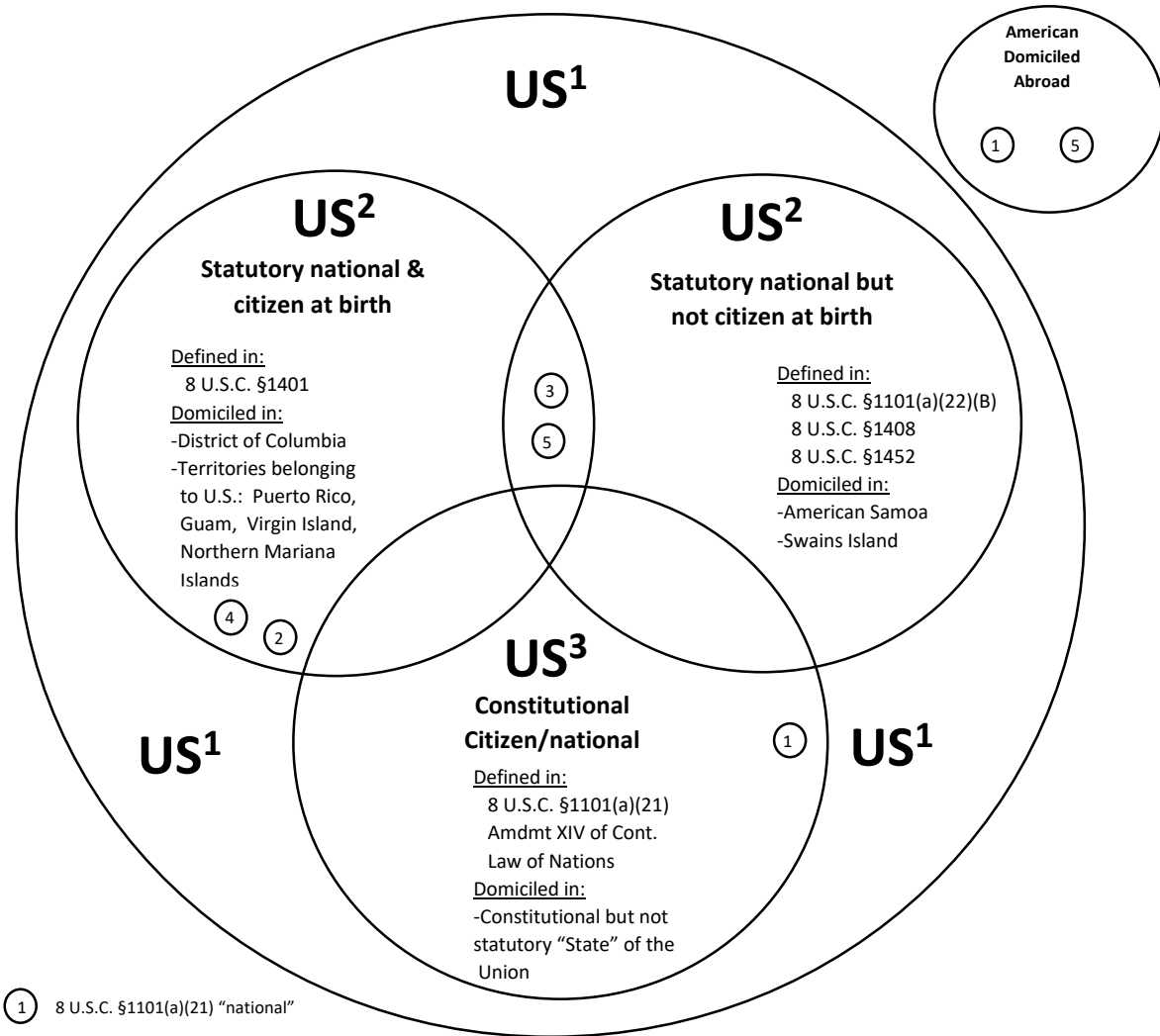
FEDERAL STATUTORY CITIZENSHIP STATUSES

“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 exclusively sovereign.

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



- 1 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) “national”
- 2 8 U.S.C. §1401 “national & citizen of the United States² at birth”
- 3 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)-“national of the United States²”
- 4 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A)-“citizen of the United States²”
- 5 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B)-“non-citizen national of the United States²”

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 the thing applied for, 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 government application/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 and that below, which governs all interactions and communications regarding me.

[Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement](http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm), Form #06.027
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

The above franchise shall govern any and all commercial or governmental uses of information relating to or property owned by the Submitter both prior to and after this submission and all relationships between the Submitter and any government or government agent, officer, or withholding agent. By accepting or using or affecting all such information or property relating to the Submitter for any purpose, the Recipient of this form and all his/her/its agents, assigns, and any and all government entities he or she or it represents implicitly consents to all present and future versions of the above franchise. If Recipient is acting as a tax withholding or reporting agent under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(16), Recipient represents that he/she/it has the authority to obligate the government for whom it is acting as said agent, and that if it cannot obligate said government, then it also has no legal authority to act as said agent to begin with.

The Fourth Amendment makes information about me "property" in a legal sense and protects that property. The attached Government application/form is invalid, false, fraudulent, and perjurious WITHOUT this form also included and without being covered by this franchise agreement. The perjury and/or fraud, in turn, is committed by the Recipient and not the Submitter when or if this attachment is removed or redacted from the original application.

Recipient and Submitter of this application acknowledge that use, custody, or control of information about me submitted in connection with this application or the enforcement of any "public right" or franchise against the Submitter 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 and authorize the Submitter to submit an IRS form 56 on their behalf making them legally into the substitute defendant.

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 application herein provided and the attached government application/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 indicated 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.

If the Submitter of this form is treated by any government or court as a public officer or as being engaged in a statutory "trade or business" per 2 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26) in relation to the transaction or relationship established or described by this submission and any attached forms, Submitter hereby exercises his sovereign capacity as said compelled and public officer of any and all governments he or she is imputed to represent in consenting to this agreement on behalf of said government, and in assigning the role of "Government Actor" to everyone in the government who might benefit commercially or financially, both directly or indirectly, by using the information or property protected by the above franchise contract for their commercial benefit.

*"Cujus est commodum ejus debet esse incommodum.
He who receives the benefit should also bear the disadvantage."*

*"Que sentit commodum, sentire debet et onus.
He who derives a benefit from a thing, ought to feel the disadvantages attending it. 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1433."
[Bouvier's Maxims of Law, 1856;
SOURCE: <http://famguardian.org/Publications/BouvierMaximsOfLaw/BouviersMaxims.htm>]*

This attachment shall accompany any and all tax forms, withholding forms, and reporting forms in the custody of the Recipient and his agent or assigns, and any and all reports sent to any government entity and relating to the Submitter in order to give reasonable notice to all parties affected by the above franchise. It shall especially accompany all information returns submitted by the Recipient or his/her/its agents and assigns to any government, including but not limited to IRS forms W-2, 1042-S, 1098, and 1099. Any attempt to destroy or disassociate this or any other attachment is hereby stipulated by all parties to be criminal obstruction of justice and witness tampering.

Like government laws, the above franchise agreement is subject to change without notice to the Recipient of this form or the government he/she/it is acting as an agent for. This is a requirement of the mandate for equal protection and equal treatment that is the foundation of the United States Constitution. Caveat emptor.

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. I also declare that the accompanying government application/form is false, fraudulent, misleading, and perjurious if NOT accompanied AT ALL TIMES by this mandatory attachment.

Signature

Printed Name

Date