

WHY IT IS ILLEGAL FOR YOU TO ENFORCE MONEY LAUNDERING STATUTES IN MY SPECIFIC CASE FORM INSTRUCTIONS

Last revised: 8-29-2022

Source: <http://sedm.org>

1. PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

1.1. There are many occasions in which members are:

1.1.1. Needlessly and illegally called to disclose sensitive financial and/or personal information about their business dealings when applying for an account at a financial institution in support of money laundering enforcement.

1.1.2. Made the ILLEGAL target of Currency Transaction Report, Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs), and Know Your Customer (KYC) enforcement by financial institutions.

1.2. The focus of this form is to provide a compact, convenient form that can be presented by people doing business with:

1.2.1. Financial institutions.

1.2.2. Precious metals dealers.

1.2.3. Money Services Businesses (MSBs).

... that will provide legally admissible evidence proving that the party asking for the information has NO LEGAL AUTHORITY to do so, nor to enforce Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs), Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs), and Know Your Customer (KYC) enforcement in connection with your account or your transactions. This places the recipient of the form in the awkward position of either willfully engaging in a conspiracy to commit a crime or removing their demand for such information. It also destroys their "plausible deniability" and establishes mens rea in connection with any future efforts to enforce money laundering statutes so that they may be criminally prosecuted.

1.3. Please feel encouraged to present this form to your friend or relative to help them defend their rights as well.

2. PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS:

2.1. If you haven't already, read our article below. This form will help you field questions from financial institutions about money laundering enforcement.

The Money Laundering Enforcement Scam, Form #05.044

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

2.2. Sign this form.

3. SOURCES FOR FURTHER STUDY:

3.1. *The Money Laundering Enforcement Scam*, Form #05.044. Proves that most efforts to enforce money laundering statutes are ILLEGAL and even a criminal offense

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

3.2. *Demand for Verified Evidence of "Trade or Business" Activity: Currency Transaction Report (CTR)*, Form #04.008

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

3.3. *Money, Banking and Credit Topic* (OFFSITE LINK) -contains many resources relating to money laundering enforcement

<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/MoneyBanking/MoneyBanking.htm>

3.4. *The "Trade or Business" Scam*, Form #05.001 -describes the voluntary franchise that is behind money laundering enforcement

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

- 3.5. 31 U.S.C. Subchapter II-Records and Reports on Monetary Instruments Transactions
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/31/subtitle-IV/chapter-53/subchapter-III>
- 3.6. 31 U.S.C. Subchapter III-Money Laundering and Related Financial Crimes
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/31/subtitle-IV/chapter-53/subchapter-III>
- 3.7. 31 C.F.R. Chapter X-Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of Treasury
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/31/chapter-X>
- 3.8. List of Approved KYC Rules-Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
<https://www.irs.gov/businesses/international-businesses/list-of-approved-kyc-rules>
- 3.9. Forms and Instructions Required to Apply for KYC Approval
<https://www.irs.gov/businesses/forms-and-instructions-required-to-apply-for-kyc-approval>
- 3.10. 31 C.F.R. §1010.312-Identification Required-types of identification required for KYC purposes. Note that it says “social security number or taxpayer identification number, IF ANY”, meaning that you aren’t required to provide one if not acting as a “taxpayer” or federal instrumentality in the context of the account or transaction specified.
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/31/1010.312>

31 CFR § 1010.312 - Identification required.

§ 1010.312 Identification required.

Before concluding any transaction with respect to which a report is required under § 1010.311, § 1010.313, § 1020.315, § 1021.311 or § 1021.313 of this chapter, a financial institution shall verify and record the name and address of the individual presenting a transaction, as well as record the identity, account number, and the social security or taxpayer identification number, if any, of any person or entity on whose behalf such transaction is to be effected. Verification of the identity of an individual who indicates that he or she is an alien or is not a resident of the United States must be made by passport, alien identification card, or other official document evidencing nationality or residence (e.g., a Provincial driver's license with indication of home address). Verification of identity in any other case shall be made by examination of a document, other than a bank signature card, that is normally acceptable within the banking community as a means of identification when cashing checks for nondepositors (e.g., a driver's license or credit card). A bank signature card may be relied upon only if it was issued after documents establishing the identity of the individual were examined and notation of the specific information was made on the signature card. In each instance, the specific identifying information (i.e., the account number of the credit card, the driver's license number, etc.) used in verifying the identity of the customer shall be recorded on the report, and the mere notation of “known customer” or “bank signature card on file” on the report is prohibited.

WHY IT IS ILLEGAL FOR YOU TO ENFORCE MONEY LAUNDERING STATUTES IN MY SPECIFIC CASE

PURPOSE OF THIS FORM:

This form is intended to provide succinct, convenient evidence proving beyond all doubt that the Recipient (that's YOU) would be engaging in criminal, unconstitutional activity to enforce or impose money laundering statutes against the Submitter. It also establishes that there is no evil intent or conspiracy to violate any law or money laundering statute, or to suppress VALID and RELEVANT legal evidence of illegal money laundering activity, but rather to recognize and enforce the LIMITS of money laundering statutes described herein and in the following form:

[Money Laundering Enforcement Scam](https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/MoneyLaunderingScam.pdf), Form#05.044; <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/MoneyLaunderingScam.pdf>

UNLESS and UNTIL the Recipient rebuts court admissible evidence of their own wrongdoing contained herein within 10 days signed under penalty of perjury, the Submitter sees NO NEED to answer any questions about the origins of the funds constituting the account(s) or transaction(s) executed by the Recipient relating to him/her. Suffice it to say that the Submitter, under penalty of perjury, declares that none of the activities from which the funds or transactions or accounts held or executed by the Submitter derive from illegal or criminal activity of any kind, including but not limited to drug trafficking, theft, kidnapping, bribery, or any other known offense described in [Title 18 of the U.S. Code](#) or any similar state law. Beyond that, it is NONE of the business of the Recipient of this form to demand specific evidence of the source of the funds because that information is only required to enforce money laundering statutes that are not at issue in the case of the Submitter.

Any and all communication about the content of this form or the enforcement of money laundering statutes against the Submitter shall be in SIGNED UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY WRITING with the full legal birthname and service of process address of the party signing. Any other method of rebuttal shall be a NON-REBUTTAL. This ensures the quality and integrity of all evidence documenting all evidence relating to the Submitter in this matter.

Any and all reports to third parties in the guise of money laundering enforcement or criminal reports containing information about the Submitter of this form henceforth:

1. Shall be accompanied by THIS unredacted form in its entirety in order to notify the national government recipient of such FALSE reports and that they are willfully FALSE as described and proven herein. Failure to do so shall constitute criminal obstruction of justice.
2. Shall NOT contain a STATUTORY "Social Security Number" or Taxpayer Identification Number" because all such numbers are FALSE and illegal in the case of the Submitter per [Why It is Illegal for Me to Request or Use and Taxpayer Identification Number](https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/WhyTINIllegal.pdf), Form #04.205; <https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/WhyTINIllegal.pdf>

Table of Contents:

1. Legal Requirements for Enforcing Money Laundering Statutes
2. Laws Violated by Enforcing Money Laundering Statutes in My Specific Case
3. Account Application Constraints
4. Civil Status of Submitter
5. You are Not Empowered to Practice Law on My Behalf or Make Legal Determinations About My Civil Status
6. Certification of Receipt by Recipient

SECTION 1: LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ENFORCING MONEY LAUNDERING STATUTES

The authority to engage in Anti-Money Laundering (AML) enforcement is found in [31 U.S.C. Subtitle IV, Chapter 53, Subchapter II: "Records and Reports on Monetary Instruments Transactions"](#). These provisions control Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs), Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs), and Know Your Customer (KYC) vetting and recordkeeping. AML enforcement is directed mainly at artificial and governmental entities because of limitations of the Fifth Amendment relating to self-incrimination. Below are the specific "persons" who are the ONLY proper targets of these reports:

[31 CFR §1010.330 - Reports relating to currency in excess of \\$10,000 received in a trade or business.](#)

[§ 1010.330 Reports relating to currency in excess of \\$10,000 received in a trade or business.](#)

(c) *Meaning of terms. The following definitions apply for purposes of this section--*

(11) **Trade or business.** *The term trade or business has the same meaning as under [section 162 of title 26](#), United States Code.*

[26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#)

"The term 'trade or business' [includes](#) the performance of the functions of a [public office](#)."

[31 U.S.C. §5312: Definitions](#)

(a) *In this subchapter--*

(6) “United States” means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and, when the Secretary prescribes by regulation, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a territory or possession of the United States, or a military or diplomatic establishment.

TITLE 4 - FLAG AND SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE STATES
CHAPTER 4 - THE STATES

Sec. 110. Same; definitions

(d) The term “State” includes any Territory or possession of the United States.

TITLE 4 > CHAPTER 3 > § 72
§ 72. Public offices; at seat of Government

All offices attached to the seat of government shall be exercised in the District of Columbia, and not elsewhere, except as otherwise expressly provided by law.

The statutory “persons” and transactions mentioned above which are subject to CTRs, SARs, and KYC requirements MUST be engaged in a STATUTORY “trade or business”, meaning a PUBLIC OFFICE within the national and not state government, and that public office must be exercised in the STATUTORY “United States” as defined above and NOT ELSEWHERE as required by 4 U.S.C. §72. The Recipient has NO AUTHORITY to add to the above definitions by presumption or ignorance or to ignore their limitations, per the rules of statutory construction and interpretation. This requirement of law is exhaustively proven with court admissible evidence in: Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud, Form #05.014; <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/LegalDecPropFraud.pdf>. Any attempt to EXPAND statutory definitions to include things not mentioned is a LEGISLATIVE function which neither the Recipient, the Submitter, nor any Executive Branch Agency or Bureau may lawfully engage in without violating the separation of powers and unlawfully “legislating”, whether by consent, presumption, equivocation, or mistake.

The essence of communism itself, according to the U.S. Congress in 50 U.S.C. §841 is a refusal or failure to acknowledge the limits of the constitution or the law laws upon the behavior of yourself or any government actor, so a failure to acknowledge such limits makes you a “communist” as the law defines it.

“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, p. 581]

“When a statute includes an explicit definition, we must follow that definition, even if it varies from that term’s ordinary meaning. Meese v. Keene, 481 U.S. 465, 484-485 (1987) (“It is axiomatic that the statutory definition of the term excludes unstated meanings of that term”); Colautti v. Franklin, 439 U.S. at 392-393, n. 10 (“As a rule, ‘a definition which declares what a term ‘means’ . . . excludes any meaning that is not stated”); Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Lenroot, 323 U.S. 490, 502 (1945); Fox v. Standard Oil Co. of N.J., 294 U.S. 87, 95-96 (1935) (Cardozo, J.); see also 2A N. Singer, Sutherland on Statutes and Statutory Construction § 47.07, p. 152, and n. 10 (5th ed. 1992) (collecting cases). That is to say, the statute, read “as a whole,” post at 998 [530 U.S. 943] (THOMAS, J., dissenting), leads the reader to a definition. That definition does not include the Attorney General’s restriction — “the child up to the head.” Its words, “substantial portion,” indicate the contrary.”
[Stenberg v. Carhart, 530 U.S. 914 (2000)]

Even IF you believe as the Recipient of this form that you fall in any of the categories subject to these statutes as a federal instrumentality, the burden of proof is upon you to immediately do so and if not proven to do so, to act ONLY as a private entity not subject to the above. Under criminal laws, both I and you are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, which means not subject until proven WITH EVIDENCE to be subject. Even then, those who are subject may not enforce these statutes against those who are NOT without violating the separation of powers doctrine and violating the Bill of Rights in the case of the Submitter.

The Submitter states under penalty of perjury that he or she is NOT engaged in the STATUTORY “trade or business” and public office excise taxable franchise for the purposes of any accounts or transactions to which our interactions might relate. Neither are any such transactions within the STATUTORY geographical “United States” defined above nor the U.S. government as a federal corporation. Thus, neither the Submitter nor any aspect of the transactions in question may be the lawful subject of Currency Transaction Reporting (CTRs), Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR), Know Your Customer (KYC) enforcement, or any other type of money laundering enforcement. If the Recipient believes otherwise, they are simply demanded to provide COURT ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE that the Submitter IS in fact engaged in the “trade or business” and Public Office franchise that is the only proper target of CTRs, SARs, KYC, etc per the following within ten days or be in default and estoppel and surrender the right beyond that point to prove this FACT:

Demand for Verified Evidence of “Trade or Business” Activity: Currency Transaction report, Form #04.008
<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/0-CorrErrInfoRtns/DmdVerEvOfTradeOrBusiness-CTR.pdf>

SECTION 2: LAWS VIOLATED BY ENFORCING MONEY LAUNDERING STATUTES IN MY SPECIFIC CASE

The laws violated by TREATING me as a party subject to money laundering statutes when I am not as established in the previous section include the following. This document shall also constitute a formal criminal complaint if this form is disregarded, destroyed, or redacted by the Recipient:

1. Forced labor in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment and 18 U.S.C. §1589(a)(3). By enforcing statutes against me that carry obligations and a loss of Fourth Amendment privacy because of the information involuntarily disclosed to third parties, and by doing so under the COLOR, but without the actual AUTHORITY of law, you are subjecting me to forced labor in servicing the requirements of a public office that I do not consent to occupy. This offense carries MANDATORY restitution under 18 U.S.C. §1593. Note the following language in 18 U.S.C. §1589(c)(1):

18 U.S.C. §1589: Forced Labor

(c) In this section:

(1) The term "abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process" means the use or threatened use of a law or legal process, whether administrative, civil, or criminal, in any manner or for any purpose for which the law was not designed, in order to exert pressure on another person to cause that person to take some action or refrain from taking some action.

2. Human trafficking in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1590. Imposing the civil obligations of a public office and a "trade or business" upon the Submitter against his/her consent and in clear violation of the statutes implementing money laundering enforcement constitutes demanding the labor or services of the Submitter. This offense carries MANDATORY restitution under 18 U.S.C. §1593.
3. Perjury under penalty of perjury in the case of all Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs) and Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) submitted against the Submitter. 18 U.S.C. §1001, 18 U.S.C. §1542, 18 U.S.C. §1621.
4. Impersonating a public officer in criminal violation of 18 U.S.C. §912. Those engaged in "the functions of a public office" and a "trade or business" cannot do so WITHOUT being a public officer.

TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 43 > § 912
§912. Officer or employee of the United States

Whoever falsely assumes or pretends to be an officer or employee acting under the authority of the United States or any department, agency or officer thereof, and acts as such, or in such pretended character demands or obtains any money, paper, document, or thing of value, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

5. Compelled association in violation of the First Amendment. I have a right to disassociate CIVILLY with anyone and everyone I choose, including governments. In the absence of civil association, I become a transient foreigner but not a privileged alien. I am still subject to the criminal law and the common law and therefore am NOT "lawless" or "above the law". Domicile on federal territory or representing an office or entity so domiciled under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17 is the usual method of civil association with the national government, and I have no such domicile and occupy no office domiciled therein. Therefore, I am being unconstitutionally compelled to associate civilly with the national government.
6. Tampering with a witness in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1512 and 1513. This document is submitted under penalty of perjury and the Submitter is a protected federal witness. Threatening this witness by withholding service because a desire to document or enforce the laws and limitations of laws upon this interaction is criminal witness tampering. This document will also be used to institute a criminal investigation into your conduct if its limits are disregarded. Any attempt to retaliate against the Submitter or redact this document from your records about the Submitter or his/her transactions shall constitute obstruction of criminal investigations in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1510 and obstruction of proceedings before the Treasury in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1505.

SECTION 3: ACCOUNT APPLICATION CONSTRAINTS

Applicant for any financial accounts to which this relationship or transaction(s) pertain is the following, REGARDLESS of what the original account application might say. Any deviation of the account application from this is hereby declared to be evidence of illegal duress and witness tampering.

1. Tax status:
 - 1.1. Is NOT a STATUTORY "nonresident alien individual" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §1441(e) and 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii), both of which are alien residents of Puerto Rico AND NO ONE ELSE per the rules of statutory construction and interpretation.
 - 1.2. Because I am a "nonresident alien" but not "nonresident alien individuals", then I am not a statutory "person". You must be an statutory "individual" to be a statutory "person" per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a) if you are a man or woman.
More on this at: Tax Status Presentation, Form #12.043.
2. Not domiciled on federal territory and not representing a corporate or governmental office that is so domiciled under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17. See Form #05.002 for details.
3. Not engaged in a public office within any government. This includes the civil office of "person", "individual", "citizen", or "resident". See Form #05.037 and Form #05.042 for court-admissible proof that statutory "persons", "individuals", "citizens", and "residents" are public offices.
4. Not "purposefully or consensually availing themselves" of commerce with any government. Therefore, I do not waive sovereign immunity under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA), 28 U.S.C. Chapter 97.
5. Obligations and Rights in relation to Governments:
 - 5.1. Waives any and all privileges and immunities of any civil status and all rights or "entitlements" to receive "benefits" or "civil services" from any government. It is a maxim of law that REAL de jure governments (Form #05.043) MUST give you the right to not receive or be eligible to receive "benefits" of any kind. See Form #05.040 for a description of the SCAM of abusing "benefits" to destroy sovereignty. The reason is because government MUST guarantee your right to be self-governing and self-supporting:

Invito beneficium non datur.

No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent. Dig. 50, 17, 69. But if he does not dissent he will be considered as assenting. Vide Assent.

Potest quis renunciare pro se, et suis, juri quod pro se introductum est.

A man may relinquish, for himself and his heirs, a right which was introduced for his own benefit. See 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 83.

Quilibet potest renunciare juri pro se inducto.

Any one may renounce a law introduced for his own benefit. To this rule there are some exceptions. See 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 83.

[*Bouvier's Maxims of Law, 1856;*

SOURCE: <http://famguardian.org/Publications/BouvierMaximsOfLaw/BouviereMaxims.htm>]

- 5.2. Because I am not in receipt of or eligible to receive property or benefits from the government, I owe no CIVIL STATUTORY obligations to that government or any STATUTORY "citizen" or STATUTORY "resident", as "obligations" are described in [California Civil Code Section 1428](#). This means I am not party to any contracts or compacts and have injured NO ONE as injury is defined NOT by statute, but by the common law. See [Form #12.040](#) for further details on the definition of "obligations".
- 5.3. Because I owe no statutory civil obligations, the definition of "justice" REQUIRES that I MUST be left alone by the government. See [Form #05.050](#) for a description of "justice".
6. For the purposes of citizenship on government forms:
 - 6.1. Does NOT identify as a STATUTORY "citizen" ([8 U.S.C. §1401](#) and [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(c\)](#)), "resident" (alien under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#)), "U.S. citizen" (not defined in any statute), "U.S. resident" (not defined in any statute), or "U.S. person" ([26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#)).
 - 6.2. Identifies himself as a "national" per [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#) and per common law by virtue of birth or naturalization within the CONSTITUTIONAL "United States****".
7. Earnings originate from outside:
 - 7.1. The STATUTORY "United States***" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\) and \(a\)\(10\)](#) (federal zone) and
 - 7.2. The U.S. government federal corporation as a privileged legal fiction.
Thus, their earnings are not includible in "gross income" under [26 U.S.C. §871](#) and are a "foreign estate" under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(31\)](#). See [26 U.S.C. §872](#) and [26 C.F.R. §1.872-2\(f\)](#) and [26 C.F.R. §1.871-7\(a\)\(4\)](#) and [26 U.S.C. §861\(a\)\(3\)\(C\)\(i\)](#) for proof.
8. Does not and cannot earn STATUTORY "wages" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §3401\(a\)](#) for services performed outside the STATUTORY "United States***" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\) and \(a\)\(10\)](#) (federal zone) and the CORPORATION "United States" as a legal fiction. Not subject to "wage" withholding of any kind for such services per:
 - 8.1. [26 C.F.R. §31.3401\(a\)\(6\)-1\(b\)](#) in the case of income tax.
 - 8.2. [26 C.F.R. §31.3121\(b\)-3\(c\)\(1\)](#) in the case of Social Security.
9. Expressly exempt from income tax reporting under:
 - 9.1. [26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)](#).
 - 9.2. [26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1\(e\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)\(1\)](#).
 - 9.3. [26 C.F.R. §1.6041-4\(a\)\(1\)](#).
10. Exempt from backup withholding because earnings are not reportable by [26 U.S.C. §3406\(g\)](#) and [26 C.F.R. §31.3406\(g\)-1\(e\)](#). Only "reportable payments" are subject to such withholding.
11. Because I am exempt from income tax reporting and therefore withholding, I have no "taxable income".
 - 11.1. Only reportable income is taxable.
 - 11.2. There is NO WAY provided within the Internal Revenue Code to make earnings not connected to a [statutory "trade or business"/public office \(Form #05.001\)](#) under [26 U.S.C. §6041](#) reportable.
 - 11.3. The only way to make earnings of a nonresident alien not engaged in the "trade or business" franchise taxable under [26 U.S.C. §871\(a\)](#) is therefore only when the PAYOR is lawfully engaged in a "trade or business" but the PAYEE is not. This situation would have to involve the U.S. government ONLY and not private parties in the states of the Union. The information returns would have to be a [Form 1042s](#). It is a crime under [18 U.S.C. §91](#) for a private party to occupy a public office or to impersonate a public officer, and Congress cannot establish public offices within the exclusive jurisdiction of the states of the Union to tax them, according to the [License Tax Cases, 72 U.S. 462, 18 L.Ed. 497, 68 S.Ct. 331 \(1866\)](#).
12. Continue to be a "national of the United States*" ([Form #05.006](#)) and not lose their CONSTITUTIONAL citizenship while filing form 1040NR. See [26 U.S.C. §873\(b\)\(3\)](#). I do NOT need to "expatriate" their nationality to file as a "nonresident alien" and will not satisfy the conditions in [26 U.S.C. §877](#) (expatriation to avoid tax). Expatriation is loss of NATIONALITY, and NOT loss of STATUTORY "citizen" status under [8 U.S.C. §1401](#).
13. If I submit a Form W-8BEN to control withholding and revoke their Form W-4, then I:
 - 13.1. Can submit [SSA Form 7008](#) to correct your SSA earnings to zero them out. See [SEDM Form #06.042](#).
 - 13.2. Can use [IRS Form 843](#) to request a full refund or abatement of all FICA and Medicare taxes withheld if the employer or business associate continues to file W-2 forms or withhold against your wishes. See [SEDM Form #06.043](#).
14. Are eligible to replace the SSN with a TEMPORARY International Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) that expires AUTOMATICALLY every year and is therefore NOT permanent and changes. If you previously applied for an SSN and were ineligible to participate, you can terminate the SSN and replace it with the ITIN. If you can't prove you were ineligible for Social Security, then I will not allow you to replace the SSN with an ITIN. See:
 - 14.1. [Form W-7](#) for the application.
 - 14.2. [Understanding Your IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, Publication 1915](#)
 - 14.3. [Why You Aren't Eligible for Social Security, Form #06.001](#) for proof that no one within the exclusive jurisdiction of a constitutional state of the Union is eligible for Social Security.
15. Must file the paper version of IRS Form 1040NR, because there are no electronic online providers that automate the preparation of the form or allow you to attach the forms necessary to submit a complete and accurate return that correctly reflects your status. This is in part because the IRS doesn't want to make it easy or convenient to leave their slave plantation.
16. Is a SUBSET of "nonresident aliens" who are not required to have or to use Social Security Numbers (SSNs) or Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TINs) in connection with tax withholding or reporting. I am expressly exempted from this requirement by:
 - 16.1. [31 C.F.R. §1020.410\(b\)\(3\)\(x\)](#).
 - 16.2. [26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1\(b\)\(2\)](#).
 - 16.3. [W-8BEN Inst. p. 1,2,4,5 \(Cat 25576H\)](#).
 - 16.4. [Instructions for the Requesters of Forms W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E, W-8ECI, W-8EXP, and W-8IMY, p. 1,2,6 \(Cat 26698G\)](#).
 - 16.5. [Pub 515 Inst. p. 7 \(Cat. No 16029L\)](#).

More on SSNs and TINs at:

[About SSNs and TINs on Government Forms and Correspondence, Form #05.012](https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/AboutSSNsAndTINs.pdf)

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/AboutSSNsAndTINs.pdf>

[About SSNs and TINs on Government Forms and Correspondence, Form #04.104](https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/1-Procedure/AboutSSNs/AboutSSNs.htm)

<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/1-Procedure/AboutSSNs/AboutSSNs.htm>

The following attachment is hereby provided, in addition to this one, to the original account application:

1. W-8SUB, Form #04.231
<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/W-8SUB.pdf>
2. Permanent Address Notice for Online Use, Form #04.230 -clarifies any characters filled into the online "Permanent Address" field of the account.
<https://sedm.org/of/04.230.pdf>

SECTION 4: CIVIL STATUS OF SUBMITTER

Submitter of this form has the following non-negotiable civil status. Any indication to the contrary constitutes FRAUD, and ESPECIALLY in the context of government records maintained about the submitter such as the CSP code, or "Citizenship Status Profile" maintained in any national government records or its instrumentalities:

1. A "nontaxpayer" not subject to any provision of Subtitles A through C of the Internal Revenue Code:
"Revenue Laws relate to taxpayers [officers, employees, instrumentalities, and elected officials of the Federal Government] and not to non-taxpayers [American Citizens/American Nationals not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government]. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed for non-taxpayers and no attempt is made to annul any of their Rights or Remedies in due course of law. With them [non-taxpayers] Congress does not assume to deal and they are neither of the subject nor of the object of federal revenue laws."
[Economy Plumbing & Heating v. U.S., 470 F.2d. 585 (1972)]
2. A constitutional "Citizen of the United States **OF AMERICA**" AT THE TIME OF BIRTH but not for any statutory purpose. See and rebut: Why you are a "national", "state national", and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen, Form #05.006
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
3. A statutory "national" as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21).
4. Domiciled on other than federal territory and not within any internal revenue district or United States Judicial District or "State" defined in 28 U.S.C. §1332(d), 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(10), or 4 U.S.C. §110(d).
5. Subject to constitutional diversity of citizenship pursuant to U.S. Const. Art. III. Section 2, but NOT statutory diversity pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332.
6. A statutory "non-resident non-person". The closest status to this status in the I.R.C. is a "nonresident alien" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B) but that status does not match mine because I am not THE "person" defined in 26 U.S.C. §6671(b) or 26 U.S.C. §7343 or an "individual" under the I.R.C. as defined in 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3) and therefore beyond federal jurisdiction.
7. A "stateless person" immune from the jurisdiction of federal courts within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §1332. See Newman-Green v. Alfonso Larrain, 490 U.S. 826 (1989).
8. NOT any of the following:
 - 8.1. NOT engaged in the "trade or business" federal franchise as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26).
 - 8.2. NOT a statutory "citizen and national of the United States" as described in 8 U.S.C. §1401 or 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c).
 - 8.3. NOT a statutory "U.S. national" as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1408 or 8 U.S.C. §1452.
 - 8.4. NOT an "alien" as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3).
 - 8.5. NOT a "resident alien" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A).
 - 8.6. NOT the statutory "individual" as defined in 5 U.S.C. §552a(a)(2) or referenced in 5 U.S.C. §2105(a) because neither a statutory "U.S. citizen" pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1401 nor a "resident" (alien) pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A) nor a government "employee" or public officer. I am an individual in a common sense of the term, but not within the meaning of any federal statute. I must either have a domicile on federal territory or represent an office domiciled on federal territory (under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17) to be anything described in federal statutory civil law, and I do not maintain such a domicile. Only "public officers", "employees", agencies, and instrumentalities operating in a representative capacity within the United States government pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b) can be "individuals" within the meaning of any provision of the I.R.C. See: Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons, Form #05.037
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - 8.7. NOT the statutory "individual" mentioned in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(1) or 26 C.F.R. 1.1441-1(c)(3), because not an officer, "employee", agency, or instrumentality of the United States government or the District of Columbia as described in 26 U.S.C. §6331(a) or any other federal law. 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>
 - 8.8. NOT a statutory "employee" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §3401(c) or 26 C.F.R. §31.3401(c)-1 or 5 U.S.C. §2105.
 - 8.9. NOT the statutory "person" described in 26 U.S.C. §6671(b) or 26 U.S.C. §7343.

Any reference to the terms "Social Security Number", "SSN", "Taxpayer Identification Number", "TIN", "Individual Taxpayer Identification Number", or "ITIN" on any government forms connected with the Submitter shall NOT refer to anything issued under the authority of any statute or regulation but instead shall mean a license received and accepted by the Recipient AND the government to abide in full by the Injury Defense Franchise Agreement, Form #06.027; <https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf>. A servant government or a public servant in said government cannot tell a sovereign or his boss what to do, make the boss into the servant, or use loans of alleged government property to reverse the relationship. This is so because:

1. I am NOT domiciled or physically present on federal territory and thereby subject to the civil statutes of Congress enforceable only against those with a domicile on federal territory per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17. I am instead protected by the Separation of Powers Doctrine, foreign, and non-resident.
2. I am also NOT consensually representing any office or agency or civil status that is domiciled on federal territory per [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17\(b\)](#).
3. A PUBLIC office fiction is the only entity that could lawfully apply for or lawfully receive government or PUBLIC property, such as a "franchise mark" issued by the national government. This would include SSNs or TINs or ITINs. PRIVATE people such as myself cannot lawfully receive, apply for, or manage government PUBLIC property, and the use of such numbers to CREATE NEW or DE FACTO public offices is a violation of [4 U.S.C. §72](#) and a crime of impersonating such office under [18 U.S.C. §912](#). Even after such application, such property in fact CONTINUES to be government property per [20 C.F.R. §422.103\(d\)](#). It even says this on the reverse side of the Social Security Card. Hence, any STATUTORY number so issued is NOT "yours" when referring to me and it is FRAUD to call it that. Therefore, any statement on a government form by me about "providing YOUR number" couldn't possibly be true in relation to me or refer to me as a private human and instead can only be addressing a government office that I don't occupy.

Quando duo juro concurrunt in und person, aequum est ac si essent in diversis.

When two rights [PUBLIC v. PRIVATE] concur in one person, it is the same as if they were in two separate persons.
4 Co. 118.

[*Bouvier's Maxims of Law*, 1856; <https://famguardian.org/Publications/BouvierMaximsOfLaw/BouviereMaxims.htm>]

4. I do not consent and do not have the biblical delegated authority to do business as a Buyer (U.C.C. §2-103(1)(a)) with the national government or "purposefully avail myself" in a way that would surrender my sovereignty under the [Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act \(F.S.I.A.\), 28 U.S.C. Chapter 97](#), the Minimum Contacts Doctrine of the U.S. Supreme Court in [International Shoe v. Washington, 326 U.S. 310 \(1945\)](#), or the Longarm Statutes of the state of the UNION that I am within, or under the laws of civil domicile (See Form #05.003; <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/Domicile.pdf>). The only way I am permitted to interface with any government under my delegation order as a Christian is as a Merchant under U.C.C. §2-104(1).
5. I cannot lawfully act or speak on behalf of any office in any government by exercising control over government property such as STATUTORY SSNs and TINs or ITINs. I would in fact be misrepresenting my civil status to do so and possibly even criminally impersonating such an office to do so per [18 U.S.C. §912](#). Any attempt by the Recipient or any government to pretend I am said officer or statutory "person" or enforce any statute pertaining to said de facto office upon the Submitter therefore is in fact the act of the SOURCE of said duress rather than the PRIVATE Submitter. That source of duress is the government knowingly, willingly, and maliciously issuing the number to those it knows are not in fact eligible. See [Why You Aren't Eligible for Social Security](#), Form #06.001, <https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/SSNotEligible.pdf>.
6. The interaction(s) this form relates to cannot and does not create any civil obligation or confer any "benefit" or corresponding obligation toward any government under the authority of any statute. Any PUBLIC property or rights it may APPEAR to convey to the Submitter is hereby stipulated by all parties concerned to be a GIFT rather than a LOAN (with conditions found in franchise statutes) and which creates no rights or obligations towards any government. See [Prov. 22:7](#) and [California Civil Code Section 1589](#).
7. AT ALL TIMES the Submitter of this form is the ONLY "Merchant" ([U.C.C. §2-104\(1\)](#)) offering or selling anything in the context of his/her interactions with any and every government or agent of such government. The government Recipient or those unlawfully issuing said identifying numbers and its agents both collectively and individually are in turn the BUYER ([U.C.C. §2-103\(1\)\(a\)](#)) in the context of ALL interactions between the Submitter and any government. As such, Submitter as a PRIVATE human is the ONLY one who may prescribe conditions upon the relationship and there IS no statutory relationship if the Recipient or government attempts to change or propose a change in this proposed relation. In fact, any attempt to make the government into the Merchant is hereby stipulated as a waiver of official, judicial, and sovereign immunity of such government that renders it as a private, for profit, commercial entity and DE FACTO government that consents to be sued in a state rather than federal court. See [De Facto Government Scam](#), Form #05.043; <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/DeFactoGov.pdf>.
8. If the Recipient or the issuer of said number(s) refuses to recognize the Submitter's ability to terminate any and all eligibility for any government "benefits", then the continued existence of any evidence proving same is FRAUDULENT and is the result of CRIMINAL duress. Under the influence of such duress, any acts of the Submitter relating to such numbers are in fact and in deed the acts of the SOURCE of such duress RATHER than the Submitter. The source of the duress is always the REAL party in interest. Furthermore, if the duress is allowed to continue, the Submitter hereby exercises his/her de facto officer authority to accept any and all terms and conditions imposed by this submission on behalf of the government.
9. I as a PRIVATE human protected by the Constitution and NOT civil statutes am NOT ALLOWED by law to alienate an unalienable right as the Declaration of Independence declares. That Declaration is ORGANIC law enacted into law on the FIRST page of the Statutes At Large and has never been repealed and CANNOT be repealed. That means even if I ALLEGE CONSENT to alienate a PRIVATE individual right, all courts and myself must presume it never actually happened. Thus, I cannot lawfully surrender my sovereign status to become a civil statutory "person" and therefore public officer who effectively joined a SOCIALIST de facto government collective that [violates the Holy Bible and my religious beliefs](#) (<https://sedm.org/home/commandments-about-relationship-of-believers-to-the-world/>).

"In common usage, the term 'person' does not include the sovereign, and statutes employing the word are ordinarily construed to exclude it."

[*Wilson v. Omaha Indian Tribe* 442 U.S. 653, 667 (1979)]

"There is no such thing as a power of inherent sovereignty in the government of the United States In this country sovereignty resides in the people, and Congress can exercise no power which they have not, by their Constitution entrusted to it: All else is withheld."

[*Julliard v. Greenman*: 110 U.S. 421 (1884)]

Further details on the significance of "civil status" are available at: [Your Exclusive Right to Declare or Establish Your Civil Status](#), Form #13.008; <https://sedm.org/Forms/13-SelfFamilyChurchGovnce/RightToDeclStatus.pdf>

SECTION 5: YOU ARE NOT EMPOWERED TO PRACTICE LAW ON MY BEHALF OR MAKE LEGAL DETERMINATIONS ABOUT MY CIVIL STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

"IRS Publications, issued by the National Office, explain the law in plain language for taxpayers and their advisors...

While a good source of general information, publications should not be cited to sustain a position."

[Internal Revenue Manual, Section 4.10.7.2.8 (05-14-1999)]

2. Approach me with legal counsel or an attorney intent on contradicting what I state here under penalty of perjury. He or she does not have personal knowledge of my circumstances and therefore is not a competent witness, and I do not empower him or her to "represent me". Furthermore, the courts say that you cannot rely on legal counsel to determine your status. See the above Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability, Form #05.007 for details. We are a society of laws and not men and each person is the only person who can or should read and apply the law to their own specific circumstances:

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

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

3. Tell me you have a "policy" to disregard or contradict what appears here. Corporate or private policy cannot and does not supersede the requirements of enacted law nor can it advance the CRIMINAL activities that would result from disregarding or disobeying the laws cited herein. I am NOT interested in your "policy", but only in doing what the law allows and requires both me and you to do or not to do in this circumstance. I WILL NOT help you violate the laws clearly documented here by applying for or using government issued identifying numbers, regardless of what your "policy" is. I am a law abiding American who scrupulously reads and obeys all laws that apply to the jurisdiction I am in. Are you?

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

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

[Exodus 23:32-33, Bible, NKJV]

"You shall have no other gods [including political rulers, governments, or earthly laws] before Me [or My commandments]."

[Exodus 20:3, Bible, NKJV]

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

[James 4:4, Bible, NKJV]

I am protected in the above pursuits by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, 42 U.S.C. Chapter 21B. It is my right and my religious duty under God's laws to have the status and the standing described herein.

SECTION 6: CERTIFICATION OF RECEIPT BY RECIPIENT

Submitter signature: 	I declare by unsworn affirmation from without the "United States", and in accordance with <u>28 U.S.C. §1746(1)</u> that I received this document in connection with all business between the Submitter and the Company or person I represent as the Recipient of this form and all information or forms it describes. 	Date signed: 	
Signature of Recipient			

AFFIRMATION

Submitter signature:	I declare by unsworn affirmation from without the "United States", and in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746 (1) that the facts provided in this section are true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. _____ Signature, Agent, Fiduciary, Trustee of God, "on" but not "in" the land	Date signed:	
FREE REFERENCES AND RESOURCES:			
Money Laundering Enforcement Scam, Form #05.044 https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/MoneyLaunderingScam.pdf	Demand for Verified Evidence of "Trade or Business" Activity: Currency Transaction report, Form #04.008: https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/0-CorrErrInfoRtns/DmdVerEvOfTradeOrBusiness-CTR.pdf		
The "Trade or Business" Scam, Form #05.001: https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/TradeOrBusScam.pdf	Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons, Form #05.037 https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StatLawGovt.pdf		