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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PASSPORT APPLICATION ATTACHMENT FORM INSTRUCTIONS

1. PURPOSE:
   1.1. To provide a form to attach to United States Department of State Form DS-11 or DS-82, which is an application for a United States of America Passport.
   1.2. To provide a brief, succinct summary of your citizenship status which ensures that your proper legal citizenship status is not undermined or destroyed by the abuse of “words of art”, undefined words on government forms, and ignorant presumption on the part of government employees who process the DS-11 forms.
   1.3. To preserve your civil 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: https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/part-IV/chapter-97

2. REASON WHY THIS DOCUMENT IS NECESSARY:
   2.1. Those who are carefully following the procedures on this website realize that their ensuring that their citizenship and domicile status is truthfully and correctly reflected in all government records about them is of extreme importance as far as defending and protecting their sovereignty and giving them the proper standing in court to defend their rights.
   2.2. The government just loves to destroy your sovereignty and make you into one of their serfs by:
      2.2.1. Using either “words of art” on government forms and not providing definitions for the words on the forms themselves.
      2.2.2. Using words that aren’t defined in the law on government forms and then making false and self-serving presumptions about their meaning.
      2.2.3. Interfering with the protection of your sovereignty by refusing to acknowledge your status or refusing to accept forms documenting your status that you submit to them.
      2.2.4. Limiting choices for your status on government forms to exclude “not subject” or “nontaxpayer” or “non-resident” so as to FORCE the innocent and ignorant to procure a status to places them into slavery and subjection.
   2.3. Those who wish to prevent being injured by the above tactics in the context of their citizenship and domicile must take extreme measures to prevent them and undermine them. There are two methods for doing this:
      2.3.1. Electronically modifying the form to use terms that are legally defined instead of terms that are undefined...
      OR
      2.3.2. Using the standard government form but putting in Block 19, the “Permanent address” a value of “NONE” or “Heaven” and writing next to it on the address line “

“False, perjurious, and not valid without signed enclosed USA Passport Application Attachment, __ pages”

WARNING: Do not put the above language in the oath block at the end of the form, because it may render the oath invalid because qualified. Many clerks at the passport office will tell you that a modified oath will invalidate the application, even though on many occasions, they have also said that it is OK to modify the oath if THEY authorize it as described later in item 5.4.7 later. Also, do not put the above language in the margins of the form, because it will not photocopy and therefore may conveniently “disappear” from the government’s records.

2.4. Two forms are provided on this website for updating your citizenship status in government records:
      2.4.1. Getting a USA Passport as a “state national”, Forms #10.012 and 10.013 http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm
      2.4.2. Legal Notice of Change in Domicile/Citizenship Records and Divorce from the United States. Form #10.001 at: http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm

2.5. The first option above, applying for a passport as a “national” but not a federal “citizen”, is the first step our readers normally take to restore their sovereignty, and sometimes they have trouble with this step because some ignorant public servants maliciously try to prevent them from doing this for self-serving reasons. In effect, our public servants are trying to make the passport application into a “privilege” and forcing applicants to surrender their Constitutionally protected rights such as the right of privacy in order to procure privileges that you don’t want and don’t need. This form is provided to help them when they run into this sort of trouble because, for instance, the use of AMENDED DS-11 forms does not work for them.
2.6. For further details on why this form is important and what your proper citizenship status is, refer to the following form:

   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:**

   **NOTE:** This form is included as a standard part of the current version of the *Legal Notice of Change in Domicile/Citizenship Records and Divorce from the United States*, Form #10.001. Hence, if you have followed our Path to Freedom Process, then you already sent in this form and all past passport applications already submitted have been requested to be amended to reflect that this form is included by reference, even if not provided at the time you made application.

3.1. This form has the effect of describing dual citizenship: 1. In the country and Republic of your birth; 2. In the Kingdom of Heaven. It also makes one of the two citizenships subordinate to the other. You may therefore benefit from reading the dual citizenship questions and answers found on the internet at the address below:

   http://www.richw.org/dualcit/

3.2. First read the article on applying for a passport as a “national” at:

   Getting a USA Passport as a “state national”, Form #10.012
   http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm

3.3. **TWO USA Passport Application Attachments are provided in this form. Use only ONE:**

   3.3.1. **SHORT FORM**: Use for applications in person at the DOS passport agency or by mail. This one is abbreviated and designed to be as simple and succinct as possible.

   3.3.2. **LONG FORM**: Use with Forms 10.001 (Legal Notice of Change in Domicile/Citizenship) and 06.016 (Passport Amendment).

3.4. We have provided at the end of this form a Government Verified Identity Document. This form:

   3.4.1. Is optional.

   3.4.2. Is provided for those who are not able to provide sufficient photo ID to authenticate their identity to the passport acceptance agent. This could be because they do not have a state driver’s license, or their old expired passport connects them to government issued identifying numbers that they now know are not theirs and are accurate.

   3.4.3. Acts as a substitute for state-issued photo ID. State-issued ID should be avoided because it connects you to licensed activity or franchises applicable only to federal territory.

   3.4.4. Constitutes “Government ID” in every sense of the word, because issued by a state notary, who is a public officer and therefore a representative of the state.

   **NOTE:** We strongly discourage those applying for USA passports to use any ID that connects them to either a state-issued identifying number, a state license, or any other franchise, because this information will be used to make you a government statutory “employee” or public officer who has NO CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS and is representing an oﬃce domiciled on federal territory under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b).

3.5. XXXStreams.org-576-MF-SPREAD-AAA-Alexis Adams-HDLove-SexyTimePrint the applicant’s name and sign and date the USA Passport Attachment in the Affirmation section then staple it to the completed DS-11 form. If you are signing for a minor applicant, then sign applicants name rather than your own name and print after the applicants name: “by <YourName>, father

3.6. In the SSN block, put either “NONE” or “000-00-0000” and disregard the repeated requests for an SSN. If you put an SSN, you are waiving your sovereign immunity, forfeiting your sovereignty, and becoming a federal statutory “employee” pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §2105(a) and 28 U.S.C. §1605(a)(2). This is exhaustively described in the following pamphlet:

   Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002
   http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm

   If they give you a bad time about not proving a Taxpayer Identification Number, ensure that you also attach the following form:

   Why It is Illegal for Me to Request or Use a Taxpayer Identification Number, Form #04.205
   http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm

3.7. Leave the signature block of the DS-11 form blank.

3.8. Go to the Department of State passport office. DO NOT mail the application in from any post office. The reason is that the recipient will be unidentified an unaccountable and often reject the application without recourse in order to maximize their revenue and recruit more “sponsors” called “taxpayers” or cows for their government plantation.

3.9. AFTER you get to the Department of State, wait until you are called and go up to the clerk. Sign and date the DS-11 form in Section 11 in the presence of the clerk.

3.10. Submit the application to the Department of State either in person or via postal mail. Your chances of getting a passport are best if you use the in-person process because it makes them more accountable, as explained in section 4 below. If you use postal mail, please ensure that you send it using the Certificate of Service, Form #01.002 at:
4. CONTINGENCIES

3.11. If you submit the DS-11 or DS-82 form in person:
   3.11.1. Ensure that the acceptance agent keeps this attachment attached to the DS-11 or DS-82.
   3.11.2. If they won’t sign or stamp Section 13, then notify them that you insist on videoing the submission of the form with your smartphone or camera, so you have legal evidence that it was submitted and exactly WHAT was submitted, and that they either refused to accept it as an attachment. If they won’t sign receipt in Section 13 and won’t allow videoing, then bring come back and bring a witness who signs an affidavit of the situation so that you can prove they are interfering with your First Amendment rights in violation of 22 U.S.C. §2721.

3.11.3. Ensure that you request a certified photocopy of the entire application, including the attachment.

4.1. Acceptance Agent tries to detach this attachment:
   4.1.1. You should put a warning in on the DS-11 form to that effect to ensure they don’t detach this attachment.
   4.1.2. You should warn them that:
      4.1.2.1. The instructions permit and even encourage you to attach explanatory notes:

      “WARNING: False statements made knowingly and willfully in passport applications, including affidavits or other documents submitted to support this application, are punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under U.S. law including the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 1001, 18 U.S.C. 1542, and/or 18 U.S.C. 1621. Alteration or mutilation of a passport issued pursuant to this application is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 1543. The use of a passport in violation of the restrictions contained herein or of the passport regulations is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under 18 U.S.C. 1544. All statements and documents are subject to verification.”
      [DS-11 Instructions, p. 1]

   Note that the above warning is intended to SCARE you away from making an attachment, out of fear that there might be a criminal consequence for an inaccurate statement. However, keep in mind that any criminal consequence requires WILLFUL material misrepresentation that causes a proven injury to the recipient or it can’t be prosecuted as a crime. The attachment deals with this issue with the following language:

   TERMS OF USE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED:
   Information provided on the attached application shall not be used for ANY commercial purpose that would benefit any government. It may also not be used to determine eligibility or qualification for any government “benefit” or public right, nor shall it be used for any law enforcement purpose, whether civil or criminal. It may not be stored, transmitted, or used for any purpose by any agency or bureau OTHER than the Department of State. Because its use cannot lawfully have a commercial consequence to any government, then any inaccuracies cannot have an injurious consequence and therefore, the content of this form is hereby stipulated to be “not material” to any proceeding in any court OTHER than that involving the enforcement of the civil status documented herein and this agreement protecting it. Any violation of the Terms of Use herein indicated shall be subject to the following franchise agreement applying to all governmental uses of the information provided, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety in any legal dispute with the Recipient or his/her employer.
   Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement, Form #06.027: http://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf

   Any use of the information provided for any purpose OTHER than that indicated herein shall constitute an UNJUST, TORTIOUS, and INJURIOUS use that violates the above Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement. The Declaration of Independence says anything not deriving DIRECTLY from MY EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT is inherently “unjust”.

   4.1.2.2. By demanding to remove the attachment, they are tampering with a federal witness, which is a criminal violation of 18 U.S.C. §1512. The passport application is “testimony of a witness” because it is signed under penalty of perjury.

   4.1.2.3. DETACHING this attachment makes the application FALSE and FRAUDULENT.

   4.1.3. If they refuse to keep it attached or return it to you, ensure that they sign or stamp section 13 of the form with their signature so that you have legal evidence that it was attached and WHAT was attached at the time it was submitted.

4.2. Compelled Use of SSN on the form is a violation of the Privacy Act:
   4.2.1. The Privacy Act forbids compelled use of SSNs. Those demanding numbers must disclose BOTH whether the disclosure is MANDATORY or VOLUNTARY, and the statute that makes it mandatory IN YOUR CASE and based on YOUR SPECIFIC STATUS:

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

The reason you need a Certificate of Service is that if they deny your application or ignore it, you will have legal standing to sue them for deprivation of rights. You have a right to travel.
Disclosure of Social Security Number

Section 7 of Pub. L. 93–579 provided that:

"(a)(1) It shall be unlawful for any Federal, State or local government agency to deny to any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number."

(2) the [The] provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not apply with respect to—"

(A) any disclosure which is required by Federal statute, or"

(B) the disclosure of a social security number to any Federal, State, or local agency maintaining a system of records in existence and operating before January 1, 1975, if such disclosure was required under statute or regulation adopted prior to such date to verify the identity of an individual."

(b) Any Federal, State, or local government agency which requests an individual to disclose his social security account number shall inform that individual whether that disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, by what statutory or other authority such number is solicited, and what uses will be made of it."


4.2.2. In the case of the Internal Revenue Code, the place where disclosure of SSNs/TINs is mandatory is described in 26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1(b) in the case of “nonresident aliens INDIVIDUALS”.

4.2.2.1. If you are a “nonresident” but NOT an statutory “person” or “individual” then you are NOT the subject of the section.

4.2.2.2. The passport clerk is NOT empowered to make legal determinations about your status or whether you are or ARE NOT a “nonresident alien individual”. All they are allowed to do is act upon the status you describe yourself with under penalty of perjury.

4.2.2.3. Furthermore, NONE of the provisions of the I.R.C. are even relevant to a “nontaxpayer”, and so all you have to tell them is that you are NOT a “taxpayer” and that any provision mandating numbers for “taxpayers” is therefore NOT applicable to you.

“Revenue Laws relate to taxpayers [officers, employees, and elected officials of the Federal Government] and not to non-taxpayers [American Citizens/American Nationals not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government]. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed for non-taxpayers and no attempt is made to annul any of their Rights or Remedies in due course of law. With them [non-taxpayers] Congress does not assume to deal and they are neither of the subject nor of the object of federal revenue laws.”

[Economy Plumbing & Heating v. U.S., 470 F.2d. 585 (1972)]

4.2.3. If the clerk insists that they will not process your passport application without an SSN, we suggest:

4.2.3.1. Asking them to produce the statute that MANDATES use of the SSN for “nontaxpayers”. They may try to quote 26 U.S.C. §6039E because it is mentioned in the passport instructions, but that provision, like the entire I.R.C., only pertains to “taxpayers” which you are NOT. They can’t argue with what you tell them you are, and not even the courts can declare you a “taxpayer” so they can’t PRESUME you are one either.

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

[Rowen v. U.S., 05-3766MMC, (N.D.Cal. 11/02/2005)]

4.2.3.2. Asking them where in 26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1 it mandates that you MUST use an SSN under the I.R.C., since you aren’t a statutory “U.S. citizen”, “U.S. resident”, or “nonresident alien INDIVIDUAL”. Instead, you are a “non-resident NON-person” because not occupying a public office in the U.S. government and therefore are NOT required to have or use a number.

4.2.3.3. Presenting them with the SSA 521 form you sent in terminating participation with the number redacted.

4.2.4. 5 U.S.C. §552a(g)(4) provides for a penalty of a minimum of $1,000 for compelled use of Social Security Numbers:

5 U.S.C. §552a(g)(4)

(4) In any suit brought under the provisions of subsection (g)(1)(C ) or (D) of this section in which the court determines that the agency acted in a manner which was intentional or willful, the United States shall be liable to the individual in an amount equal to the sum of—

(A) actual damages sustained by the individual as a result of the refusal or failure, but in no case shall a person entitled to recovery receive less than the sum of $1,000, and

(B) the costs of the action together with reasonable attorney fees as determined by the court."
4.2.5. For additional information, read Doe v. Chao, 540 U.S. 614 (2004):
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doe_v._Chao

4.3. Some people using this form, and especially those applying by correspondence instead of in person, have had their applications rejected without explanation, along with a letter demanding further information using the IN-709-1 form. This is a delay tactic intended to harass you and punish you for reflecting the truth about your status in official records. If your application is rejected or delayed:

4.3.1. You may want to resubmit it with the IN-709-1 form attached with all additional information lined out and writing above the line that says “First Amendment: Right to NOT speak” and/or “Fifth Amendment: Right to not incriminate myself”. That way, you have complied fully and yet will not allow them to compel you to violate your rights. You can provide additional government-issued ID’s by simply providing an Affidavit that is signed and notarized by a notary with your picture on it and attach it to the letter as Enclosure (3).

4.3.2. You may want to send them the following form off our website:

Passport Notice and Demand Letter. Form #06.017
http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm

4.4. We always want to improve the quality of the information we offer on our website and feedback helps with that improvement. If you receive a negative or derogatory response from the government to this form, we would appreciate if you would fax the response to the fax number on our Contact Us page.

4.5. If the clerk insists on either not issuing or revoking a passport, you can read him/her the riot act found at the end under “Limitations Applying to Revocation or Refusal to Issue Passports”. If they still won’t comply then you will need to file suit in statute court against the agent for a denial of your unalienable right to travel.

5. IMPORTANT NOTES:

5.1. Remember: A confused mind or a fearful mind always says no. Try to avoid confusing the clerk or threatening the clerk or he/she will say no.

5.2. The main purpose of just about everything the Department of State does when interfacing with the public is to limit their liability and risk, and NOT to help you or obey the law. That is why they will tell you all the following:

5.2.1. They are not allowed to contact you via email, even though they ask you for your email address.
5.2.2. They do not leave phone messages that could be used as evidence against them.
5.2.3. They will not provide a phone number you can call at the office you applied at.
5.2.4. They only provide their first name and refuse to give you their full legal name either in person or on their phone line.
5.2.5. When you submit the attachment, they will tell you that they are not empowered to practice law and will refer it to the District of Columbia central office.
5.2.6. They will not give you the contact information of the person at the central office who is responsible for approving your attachment, so you can’t hold anyone accountable.

5.3. Some of our readers use the “Government Verified Identity Document” to get into the Department of State building instead of using ID that can be swiped. This is a good idea if you want to avoid being connected to government numbers or franchises while in the building of The Beast.

5.4. Don’t argue that you are NOT a “U.S. citizen” if you use this form. Jesus said be quick to agree with your adversary. Instead, ensure that you emphasize WHICH of the three “United States” you mean within the phrase “U.S. citizen" by attaching this form, and EXACTLY which STATUTORY statuses you have and DO NOT have under Title 8 of the U.S. Code. That approach will quickly diffuse any resistance or delay you might otherwise experience.

5.5. We have found that if you apply by the mail, typically they are much more likely to delay, harass, and impede the application until you do EVERYTHING they want, including provide a number and removing the attachment. They do this because the mail process is anonymous and they can do so with impunity, whereas the in-person process makes them much more accountable. Therefore, we recommend:

5.5.1. Using the in-person process by driving to the Department of State building and making application in person on an expedited passport that you can get the same way. We recommend doing this even if it is much more inconvenient. In order to use the in-person process, you must have an IMMEDIATE need to travel and they may ask you for plane tickets or some other proof of urgency. You may need to fabricate the emergency in order to justify showing up in person and not using the mail application process, but it’s worth it. There are two advantages to going in person.

5.5.1.1. One is that it makes them immediately accountable to you with the risk of facing the flame throwers.
5.5.1.2. They HAVE to process all the passports they made appointments for by three o’clock that same day.

5.5.2. Bringing a friend with you in your in-person visit who stands at your shoulder and takes notes about what the clerk said. You may need this person as a witness if you have to sue the clerk for refusing to issue you a lawful passport.
5.6. Avoid arguments with the clerk. Only pull out the tanks and the flamethrowers if you absolutely HAVE to. A good way to avoid arguments with the clerk and get them on your side is with the following tactics when confronting them in person at the passport office:

5.6.1. Show up at the counter with a blank DS-11 of DS-82 form and this form.
5.6.2. Explain to the clerk that you need help filling out the form because you are thoroughly confused.
5.6.3. Show the clerk the title of the DS-11 or DS-82 form that says “U.S. Passport Application Form” along with the passport itself, which says “USA passport” and explain that the U.S. and the USA are not the same thing, and that there are several statutory definitions of both and that you don’t know which one applies to the passport.
5.6.4. Show the clerk the Venn diagram in Figure 2 of this form and explain that there are at least six different types of citizenship identified in Title 8 of the U.S. Code and that their form doesn’t say which one a ‘U.S. citizen is, and that you want to unambiguously specify which one you are.
5.6.5. If they try to sit down and read this entire form, you can say: “You can read the whole attachment, but it just verifies everything I just told you about my status and identifies me as having the status numbered 6 in the Venn Diagram. I’m just trying to save you some time because I know you are busy.”
5.6.6. Emphasize that you INSIST on attaching this attachment so that neither the applicant nor the clerk looks like they are acting negligently or frivolously. It definitely protects the clerk from a negative response from above them.
5.6.7. Explain that you have changed your status by submitting the SSA-521 form and are not eligible to participate and never have been eligible to participate in Social Security and want to ensure that the application does not include a number, but that the form says in at least two places that a number is required and that you can’t give them one.
5.6.8. Explain that the perjury statement asks you to swear under penalty of perjury that you are one of two citizenship statuses that are not specifically identified in Title 8 of the U.S. Code and that you want to clarify the meaning and line one of the two out so that your perjury statement doesn’t end up being FALSE. You could say: “Maam, if someone asked you to take a perjury oath swearing that you are two contradictory things and that you were going to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, but that you were also going to tell a pack of lies, would you sign it?” But you should ASK for permission to change it to make it accurate. If you make the change without asking for permission, they may try to reject the form and call you frivolous.
5.6.9. After saying the above, the clerk will probably say the following:
5.6.9.1. We don’t require Social Security Numbers. Just put all zeros in the SSN block.
5.6.9.2. Put “NONE” in the Permanent Address block 17 blank. They may ask you whether you have a permanent address and you can explain to the clerk that the Permanent Address is a domicile, and that the only place you consent to occupy permanently and return to is Heaven, but that is a belief, and you can’t put religious beliefs on a form signed under penalty of perjury because they can’t be independently verified, so you had can only put “NONE” instead of “HEAVEN”.
5.6.9.3. Go ahead and modify the perjury statement at the end to read:

I declare under penalty of perjury all of the following: 1) I am a citizen or non-citizen national of the United States and have not, since acquiring U.S. citizenship or nationality, performed any of the acts listed under “Acts of Conditions” on the reverse side of this application (unless explanatory statement is attached); 2) the statements made on the application are true and correct; 3) I have not knowingly and willfully made false statements or included false documents in support of this application; 4) the photograph submitted with this application is a genuine, current, photograph of me; and 5) I have read and understood the warning on page two of the instructions to the application form.

6. FURTHER READING AND RESEARCH:

6.1. Getting a USA Passport as a “state national”, Form #09.007: http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm
6.2. Civil Status (important!)-in the Litigation->Civil Status menu https://sedm.org/civil-status/
6.3. 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
6.4. Citizenship and Sovereignty Course, Form #12.001: http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm
6.5. Developing Evidence of Citizenship Course, Form #12.002 http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm
6.6. Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status Options, Form #10.010. Use this form in responding to correspondence from legal counsel and immigration officials relating to your citizenship, domicile, and tax status. http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm
6.7. **Affidavit of Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status**, Form #02.001. Use this form as an attachment to all tax forms you are asked to fill out in connection with immigration issues
http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm

6.8. **Why it is Illegal for Me to Request or Use a Taxpayer Identification Number**, Form #04.205 – attach this form if they give you a bad time about providing a Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number on the form
http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm

6.9. **Why you are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen**, Form #05.006
http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm

6.10. **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

6.11. **Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent**. Shows why government can only govern you with your consent and how you can withdraw your consent to be subject to civil law.
http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Articles/DomicileBasisForTaxation.htm

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

6.13. **Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online**, Form #10.004: How to restore sovereignty.
http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr.htm

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

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

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

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The purpose of this attachment is to define the terms on the attached DS-11 or DS-82 passport application form, to establish the civil status of the applicant, to prevent any and all legal, and commercial associations with any government that may be inferred from this passport application (pursuant to 22 U.S.C. § 2771), and to protect the applicant from commercial uses, misuses, misrepresentation in government records, or unauthorized uses of the information provided.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS ON THE ATTACHED DS-11 or DS-82 Passport Application:


"State": Defined as states which are party to the Constitution of the United States of America. Excludes federal territories, federal enclaves within the states, and federal possessions mentioned in 4 U.S.C. § 1101(d).

"citizen or non-citizen national of the United States": Someone born or naturalized in a constitutional state of the Union (Fourteenth Amendment), a Federal territory ("national and citizen of the United States[*]" at birth, 8 U.S.C. § 1401), or U.S. possession ("non-citizen national of the United States[**]" at birth, 8 U.S.C. § 1408).

"subject to THE jurisdiction": Subject to the political but not LEGISLATIVE jurisdiction of the national government.

CIVIL STATUS:

1. I AM all the following:
   1.1. My Citizenship Status Profile (CSP) code is "D" rather than the "A" or "B" you are trying to falsely associate me with using the DS-11 or DS-82 form perjury statement. It is "D" because "A" is reserved ONLY for STATUTORY "nationals and citizens of the United States at birth" under 8 U.S.C. § 1401.
   1.2. A constitutional "citizen of the United States[***]" AT THE TIME OF BIRTH because born in a constitutional state of the Union.
   1.3. A "national" of the United States[***] of America pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21), where "state" as used in this statute is a state of the Union, which is legislatively foreign to the national government.
   1.4. A "national of the United States[**]" OF AMERICA described in Perkins v. Elg, 307 U.S. 325 (1939) and as required by 22 U.S.C. § 212 and 22 C.F.R. § 51.2. That allegiance is political and not geographical and relates to the "state", which means the sovereign people in states of the Union and not the government that serves them. It is also revoked and inactive while physically abroad or in a state of the Union because I do not seek the civil status of the national government in those places or circumstances. In that sense, "permanent" in the phrase "permanent allegiance" is defined to exclude situations when domiciled or present abroad or in a constitutional state.
   1.5. A "transient foreigner", "stateless person", and "non-resident" in relation to the United States government and any and every state government that is party to the United States Constitution because not domiciled or resident anywhere in the STATUTORY "United States", being federal territory, or anywhere OUTSIDE of where the Constitution applies. The U.S. Supreme Court recognized the existence of "stateless persons" beyond the jurisdiction of the national government in Newman-Green v. Alfonso Larrain, 490 U.S. 826 (1989).

2. I AM NOT any of the following:
   2.1. NOT the party addressed by the word "you" on the DS-11 or DS-82 instructions. Those instructions pertain only to those DOMICILED or RESIDENT within the statutory "United States[**]" and therefore subject to the exclusively legislative jurisdiction of the national government per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b). These are the only "subjects" under the laws of Congress.
   2.2. NOT domiciled or resident anywhere within the statutory "United States[***]" or within the civil legislative jurisdiction of the United States government, and hence, cannot lawfully have any civil status, including the statutory status of "citizen" or "resident", under the laws of Congress. That is why passports are based on nationality and not statutory "citizen" status.

§ 29. Status
It may be laid down that the, status- or, as it is sometimes called, civil status, in contradistinction to political status - of a person depends largely [. . .] upon domicil. The older jurists, whose opinions are fully collected by Story I and Burge, maintained, with few exceptions, the principle of the ubiquity of status, conferred by the lex domicilii with little qualification. Lord Westbury, in Udny v. Udny, thus states the doctrine broadly: "The civil status is governed by one single principle, namely, that of domicil, which is the criterion established by law for the purpose of determining civil status. For it is on this basis that the personal rights of the party - that is to say, the law which determines his majority and minority, his marriage, succession, testacy, or intestacy-must depend." Gray, C. J., in the late Massachusetts case of Ross v. Ross, speaking with special reference to capacity to inherit, says: "It is a general principle that the status or condition of a person, the relation in which he stands to another person, and by which he is qualified or made capable to take certain rights in that other’s property, is fixed by the law of the domicil; and that this status and capacity are to be recognized and upheld in every other State, so far as they are not inconsistent with its own laws and policy."

2.3. NOT a civil STATUTORY "person" as found in any law of United States government or any state government. All such codes pertain to and regulate only public officers in the government as exhaustively proven in: Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons, Form #05.037; http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLawStatLawGovt.pdf. Non-resident parties with no domicile or "residence" in a place cannot have a civil status under the civil statutory laws of any government per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b).

2.4. NOT "subject to ITS jurisdiction" or the civil legislative jurisdiction of the "United States" because I do not maintain a legal civil domicile anywhere within the STATUTORY "United States" as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(38), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(36), and 8 C.F.R. § 215.1(f) or within any federal territory.

Having shown that the privileges and immunities relied on in the argument are those which belong to citizens of the States as such, and that they are left to the State governments for security and protection, and not by this article placed under the special care of the Federal government, we may hold ourselves excused from defining.
2.5. NOT “subject to THE jurisdiction” as indicated in the Fourteenth Amendment, because not politically or legally associated with any government. The U.S. Supreme Court declared in U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 648, 18 S.Ct. 456, 42 L.Ed. 880 (1898) that “subject to THE jurisdiction” means the POLITICAL rather than LEGISLATIVE jurisdiction. I am not registered to vote and ineligible to serve on jury duty because I refuse to participate as a “member”, or “citizen” of any government.

2.6. NOT a STATUTORY “national and citizen of the United States” at birth per 8 U.S.C. §1401. The U.S. Supreme Court declared in Rogers v. Bellei, 401 U.S. 815 (1971) that an 8 U.S.C. §1401 “national and citizen of the United States at Birth” is NOT equivalent to a Fourteenth Amendment “citizen of the United States”. Note also that citizens of the District of Columbia are 8 U.S.C. §1401 STATUTORY “U.S. citizens” but not CONSTITUTIONAL or Fourteenth Amendment citizens as described below:

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. [Slaughter-House Cases, 83 U.S. (16 Wall.) 36, 21 L.Ed. 394 (1873)]

“Finally, this Court is mindful of the years of past practice in which territorial citizenship has been treated as a statutory [PRIVILEGE], and not a constitutional right.” [Tuana v. U.S.A., Case No. 12-01143 (D.D.C., 2013)]

2.7. NOT the “citizen of the United States[***]”, “resident” (alien), or “individual” named in 26 C.F.R. §301.6012-1 who has a requirement to file a federal income tax return, because the term “United States” as used in 26 U.S.C. Subtitle A relies on the definition of “United States” found in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(8) and (a)(10), which in turn defines “United States” as the District of Columbia and nowhere expressly includes any state of the Union.

2.8. NOT a statutory “national but not citizen of the United States[***] at birth” as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1408, 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.


3. I do NOT have a statutory “residence” as legally defined. Only “resident aliens” as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A) can legally have a “residence”. Residents aliens are all “aliens” as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3) domiciled or resident on federal territory not within any constitutional state and I am NOT so domiciled. This is confirmed by the definition of “residence” in 26 C.F.R. §1.871-2 for the purpose of income taxes, which defines “residence” ONLY in the context of “aliens” PRESENT in the statutory “United States”, meaning federal territory not within a constitutional State. These “resident aliens” are within STATUTORY states, meaning territories, but not CONSTITUTIONAL states.

4. I do NOT consent to acquire or to use government identifying number of any kind and have none to provide in connection with the passport application or in connection with ANY government information system. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §408(a)(8), use of government identifying numbers may not be compelled. Applicant is not subject to (but not EXEMPT from) the statutes cited as authority for demanding identifying numbers found in 26 U.S.C. §6039E. All such statutes are only for public officers, as declared by the U.S. Supreme Court State Action doctrine, and I am NOT a public officer or agent in the context of this application nor can I be compelled to become one for the purposes of this passport application. See Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons, Form #05.037; http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLawStatLawGovt.pdf.

The “Mailing address” in block 8 of the attached form shall NOT be interpreted as either a STATUTORY civil domicile or residence address of any kind. The “Permanent address” in DS-82 block 18 or DS-11- Block 19, regardless of what it says, shall be interpreted as reading “NO DOMICILE OR RESIDENCE. See 22 U.S.C. §2721”. All addresses provided are not the location where I may be physically found, but ONLY the place that correspondence ONLY from the Department of State (and NO OTHERS in ANY government) may be sent regarding the passport application ONLY. It is the location of a party designated to receive my mail and not me. Any other commercial or governmental use is unauthorized and shall constitute a commercial use for which the government actor waives official, judicial, and sovereign immunity and agrees to be personally accountable for the Sovereign Franchise protecting this application.

Applicant does not consent to acquire any civil status under any act of Congress by making application herein. Applicant does not consent to and is NOT requesting or indicating any domicile, protection, services, or statutory privileges from any government by virtue of this application, but simply wants to be LEFT ALONE, and not have any of his personal information shared outside of the Department of State or used for any purpose OTHER than the issuance of this USA passport. Information about him on this application does not need to be shared if he/she is specifically asking NOT to be protected, and he/she defines all such sharing as a violation of Fourth Amendment right to privacy and a conspiracy against his constitutional rights. Any attempt to either FORCE applicant to become a “protected party” or to become a civil statutory “person” or “individual” shall constitute a mafia criminal “protection racket” in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1951.

“The makers of our Constitution undertook to secure conditions favorable to the pursuit of happiness. They recognized the significance of man’s spiritual nature, of his feelings and of his intellect. They knew that only a part of the pain, pleasure and satisfactions of life are to be found in material things. They sought to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. They conferred, as against the Government, the right to be let alone - the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized man.” [Olmstead v. United States, 277 U.S. 438, 479 (1928) (Brandeis, J., dissenting); see also Washington v. Harper, 494 U.S. 210 (1990)]

“From the nature of the case, no other laws could be obligatory upon them, for, where there is no protection or allegiance or sovereignty, there can be no claim to obedience.” [United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649 (1898)]]
The “Acts and Conditions” section shall have the following phrase lined out: “accepted or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof.” The explanation for this is as follows:

1. “foreign state” includes states of the Union. They are legislatively but not constitutionally “foreign” with respect to the national government. This is a product of the separation of powers.

   Foreign States: Nations outside of the United States...Term may also refer to another state; i.e. a sister state. The term “foreign nations”, ...should be construed to mean all nations and states other than that in which the action is brought; and hence, one state of the Union is foreign to another, in that sense. [Black’s Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, p. 648]

2. The applicant is a “non-resident non-person” under all acts of Congress. As such, he/she is “foreign” in respect to and not subject to all such civil acts. The only way I can be “domestic” is to service within the United States federal corporation as a public officer as shown in 28 U.S.C. §7701(a)(5).

3. “United States” includes the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States and excludes states of the Union for the purpose of “Acts and Conditions” paragraph.

4. “United States” as used in the perjury statement of the DS-11 is the United States*** of America (states of the Union) under 28 U.S.C. §1746(1) and excludes United States federal territory or the United States government as shown in 28 U.S.C. §1746(2).

5. By serving as a voter or jurist in a state court or a “driver” under the state vehicle code, I am serving as an officer of a legislatively (but not CONSTITUTIONALLY) foreign state as defined here.

6. The laws of most states of the Union and the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) both FORBID simultaneously serving as both a STATE officer and a FEDERAL officer. Hence, I do not have and cannot lawfully have any civil statutory status, office, obligation, or role under Acts of Congress and also participate politically or legally in a state of the Union without violating state law and the federal FARA, 22 U.S.C. §611 and 28 C.F.R. Part 5. Such federal statutory civil statuses, offices, or “posts” that I DO NOT have and DO NOT CONSENT TO HAVE include “national and citizen of the United States" at birth under 8 U.S.C. §1401; statutory “citizen”, “person”, “individual”, “taxpayer”, etc. under any act of the National Congress. All such civil statuses are offices within the national government. For proof, see: Proof That There Is A “Straw Man”. Form #05.042; http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StrawMan.pdf

7. Any attempt to interfere with providing this information in connection with my passport application is a criminal attempt to destroy the separation of legislative powers between the national government and the states of the Union that is the foundation of the United States Constitution. It is also a criminal attempt to tamper with a protected witness, because the passport application is signed under penalty of perjury. That criminal attempt is described in: Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers, Form #05.023; http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/SeparationOfPowers.pdf

8. Applicant is a state national who owes exclusive, undivided allegiance to the “united states” under 8 U.S.C. §1401, statutory “citizen”, “person”, “individual”, “taxpayer”, etc. under any act of the National Congress. I DO NOT have and DO NOT CONSENT TO HAVE any offices, roles, or lawful positions within the state government. I have no allegiance to any state of the Union. I owe no allegiance to any state of the Union. My allegiance is to the United States, a sovereign, not a statutory “subject.”

A failure to deny the above on the part of the Department of State AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION shall constitute an estoppel and permanent admission against the United States government involving all future litigation between the United States governments, its agents or assigns, and the applicant.

TERMS OF USE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED:

Information provided on the attached application shall not be used for ANY commercial purpose that would benefit any government. It may also not be used to determine eligibility or qualification for any government “benefit” or public right, nor shall it be used for any law enforcement purpose, whether civil or criminal. It may not be stored, transmitted, or used for any purpose by any agency or bureau OTHER than the Department of State. Because its use cannot lawfully have a commercial consequence to any government, then any inaccuracies cannot have an injurious consequence and therefore, the content of this form is hereby stipulated to be "not material" to any proceeding in any court OTHER than that involving the enforcement of the civil status documented herein and this agreement protecting it. Any violation of the Terms of Use herein indicated shall be subject to the following franchise agreement applying to all governmental uses of the information provided, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety in any legal dispute with the Recipient or his/her employer.

Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement, Form #06.027; http://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf

Any use of the information provided for any purpose OTHER than that indicated herein shall constitute an UNJUST, TORTIOUS, and INJURIOUS use that violates the above Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement. The Declaration of Independence says anything not deriving DIRECTLY from MY EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT is inherently “unjust”.

LEGAL WARNING ABOUT DISAPPROVING THIS APPLICATION:

22 U.S.C §2721 specifically prohibits denial of a USA passport “because of any speech, [religious] activity, belief, affiliation, or membership, within or outside the United States”. That would include a failure or refusal on the part of me, the applicant, to politically or legally associate with any group, which in this case includes governments or “the state” or the civil status of “citizen” under an act of Congress.


This means I cannot be a civil statutory “citizen” under any act of Congress without a CONSENSUAL domicile on federal territory, and I do not give that consent and cannot be civilly domiciled on federal territory where I am not physically present. My ONLY status under any act of Congress is described in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) as a “national” of the United States of America and not the STATUTORY “United States***”. Any attempt to PRESUME or INFERENCE or ENFORCE the status of "citizen" under any act of Congress is hereby stipulated as a condition of using the information on the attached form to be a criminal attempt to identify theft and involuntary servitude in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment.

This invocation of 22 U.S.C §2721 is a fulfillment of my First Amendment right NOT to contract with, do business with, legally or politically associate with, or deal in any way with any government from a civil legislative or enforcement perspective. Any attempt to violate this requirement is against my consent and violates the Declaration of Independence as organic law. According to the Declaration, any civil act that does not originate from
CONSENT of the government is UNJUST. This is a fulfillment of my right to freely exercise my religion, which FORBIDS me from consenting to legally or civilly associate with any government or "state".

I [God] brought you up from Egypt [slavery] and brought you to the land of which I swore to your fathers; and I said, 'I will never break My covenant with you. And you shall make no covenant [contract or franchise or agreement of ANY kind] with the inhabitants of this [corrupt pagan] land; you shall tear down their [man/government worshipping socialist] altars.' But you have not obeyed Me. Why have you done this?

"Therefore I also said, 'I will not drive them out before you; but they will become as thorns [terrorists and persecutors] in your side and their gods will be a snare [slavery!] to you.'" So it was, when the Angel of the LORD spoke these words to all the children of Israel, that the people lifted up their voices and wept. [Judges 2:1-4, 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]

"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]

"Pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father is this: to visit orphans and widows in their trouble, and to keep oneself unspotted from the world [the obligations and concerns of the world]." [James 1:27, Bible, NKJV]

"Do not walk in the statutes of your fathers [the heathens], nor observe their judgments, nor defile yourselves with their [pagan government] idols. I am the LORD your God: Walk in My statutes, keep My judgments, and do them; hallow My Sabbaths, and they will be a sign between Me and you, that you may know that I am the LORD your God." [Ezekiel 20:10-12, Bible, NKJV]

TERMS UNDER WHICH APPLICATION IS RENDERED FALSE, FRAUDULENT, AND PERJURIOUS BY THE RECIPIENT:

NOTE: This form, all attachments, and all government records and systems of records describing it are rendered BY THE RECIPIENT to be false, fraudulent, and perjurious if any of the following conditions are true:

1. The civil status of the applicant is listed in any government record or information system as having a “CSP” code value of A or B. It is “D” ONLY.
2. The words used on this application are interpreted or applied to mean any civil status used in any act of Congress. This includes but is not limited to “person”, “citizen”, “resident”, “U.S. citizen”, “citizen of the United States”, etc.
4. The term “U.S. citizen” means that found in 8 U.S.C. §1401, 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c), or 26 U.S.C. §3121(e). These statuses are STATUTORY citizens. Applicant is not a STATUTORY citizen. The U.S. Supreme Court has held in Rogers v. Bellei, 401 U.S. 815 (1971) that these types of citizens are NOT equivalent to a Fourteenth Amendment “citizen of the United States” born or naturalized in a CONSTITUTIONAL “State”.
5. The term “non-citizen national” means that found in 8 U.S.C. §1408. Applicant is a “non-citizen national of the United States” under America geographically identified in the Constitution as including ONLY the states of the Union and excluding federal territory or the “United States” as used in Titles 8 or 26 of the U.S. Code. For the purposes of federal law, he/she is a STATUTORY “non-resident non-person” not subject to the civil statutory codes within any act of Congress.
6. The term “you” on the instructions is interpreted to mean anything OTHER than a human being domiciled on federal territory and subject to the exclusively legislative authority of Congress. Applicant is not so domiciled, does not consent to any commercial, legal, or political relationship with the United States government by virtue of making this application, and therefore has no civil status under any act of Congress. See Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17.
7. Applicant acquires any civil status under any act of Congress. Applicant does not consent to and is NOT requesting or indicating any domicile, residence, protection, services, or privileges from any government by virtue of this application, but simply wants to be LEFT ALONE, and not have any of his/her personal information shared outside of the Department of State or used for any purpose other than the issuance of this USA passport. It does not need to be shared if he/she is specifically asking NOT to be protected abroad, and he/she defines all such sharing as an injury rather than protection. Therefore, even if the information provided may turn out to be erroneous, no injury from the error can be imputed or demonstrated and is not "material" from an evidentiary perspective.
8. The term "penalty of perjury" used on this form is interpreted to have the meaning indicated in 28 U.S.C. §1746(2). Rather it is hereby defined to mean that indicated in 28 U.S.C. 1746(1), meaning from without federal territory and within a Constitutional state of the Union and therefore enforced in a STATE court under state law, rather than any act of Congress.
9. This USA Passport Application Attachment-Short, Form #06.007, if separated from this application or redacted in any manner in any system of records in which this application or its information is kept. Initial_ in which _ if Form #06.007 is attached. If it is not attached, it is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety from the following source: https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/USAPassPortAppAtt.pdf.

The above items are exhaustively clarified in the attached USA Passport Application Attachment-LONG, Form #06.007, if it is attached. The reason for this attachment is to prevent even the appearance that this application or any of the government records describing it might be evidence of any kind of perjury, inaccuracy, unlawful activity, or government civil jurisdiction whatsoever. Any litigation using this application shall incorporate the USA Passport Application Attachment-LONG, Form #06.007, which is hereby incorporated by reference into this submission and can be downloaded from https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/USAPassPortAppAtt.pdf.

WAIVER OF ANY AND ALL CIVIL STATUTORY PROTECTION, BENEFIT, OR AID FROM THE ISSUER:
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.

Privilegium est beneficium personale et extinguitur cum person.
A privilege is a personal benefit and dies with the person. 3 Buls. 8.

Quae inter alios acta sunt nemini nocere debent, sed prodesse possunt.
Transactions between strangers may benefit, but cannot injure, persons who are parties to them. 6 Co. 1.

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; http://famguardian.org/Publications/BouvierMaximsOfLaw/BouviersMaxims.htm]

This application for a USA Passport (NOT “U.S.”, but USA) shall NOT be interpreted as a request to be protected or to receive any “benefit”, service or thing of value OTHER than issuance of the USA Passport, which the applicant has paid for in full and therefore ABSOLUTELY OWNS upon issuance. As such, no misrepresentation or error on the attached application can be or is “material” to any legal proceeding because it does not and cannot materially injure the Recipient government. Applicant reserves any and all rights during said application process and waives none to the Recipient by making said application. He/she remains a STATUTORY “non-resident non-person” and transient foreigner under any and every civil act of Congress, both state and federal. He/she seeks ONLY to be LEFT ALONE and not protected or harassed by any government. The ONLY type of protection he/she seeks will either accept for his ENTIRELY private and absolutely owned body and property is that of the Constitution and the Common law and NOT the statute law. This type of protection is available WITHOUT making a passport application by virtue of his/her physical location so the government isn’t providing and can’t provide anything ADDITIONAL of value by providing the USA passport requested:

“The makers of our Constitution undertook to secure conditions favorable to the pursuit of happiness. They recognized the significance of man's spiritual nature, of his feelings and of his intellect. They knew that only a part of the pain, pleasure and satisfactions of life are to be found in material things. They sought to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. They conferred, as against the Government, the right to be let alone - the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men.” [Olmstead v. United States, 277 U.S. 438, 478 (1928) (Brandeis, J., dissenting); see also Washington v. Harper, 494 U.S. 210 (1990)]

Any attempt to make the receipt of said passport into a revocable PRIVILEGE is a violation of the Unconstitutional Conditions Doctrine of the U.S. Supreme Court. Also, don’t come back later and say I have a duty to pay for ANYTHING from you because I don’t want it!

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS:
The Submitter hereby certifies for the record that he or she was never lawfully issued a STATUTORY Social Security Number, STATUTORY Taxpayer Identification Number, or STATUTORY Individual Taxpayer Identification Number. It is illegal to issue such STATUTORY numbers to anyone in his or her circumstances or to use such numbers in connection with any interaction with any government as documented in: Why It is Illegal for Me to Request or Use a “Taxpayer Identification Number”, Form #04.205; https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax2-Withholding/WhyTINIllegal.pdf. As such, no statutes or regulations controlling the use of such number or which might adversely impact the Submitter may lawfully be enforced, create any obligations, or adversely affect the Submitter, including but not limited to 26 U.S.C. §7345 or 22 U.S.C. §2714a. To even ask me whether I have ever been issued a number, knowing I have never been issued a number (now but not at the time of application) that such an issuance to a PRIVATE NON-RESIDENT party is illegal, and/or penalizing me by denial of a passport for a failure to provide said number (fruit of a poisonous tree that cannot be used as legal evidence) would be compelling me to admit what I now know is a criminal violation in violation of the Fifth Amendment. Consequently the Social Security Number block of the passport application is either blank or all zeros. Anything other than blank or all zeros shall also be treated AS IF it is all zeros, regardless of what it actually says. Because I will not cooperate with any effort to forfeit my Fifth Amendment right to not incriminate myself, I also can not and will not entertain any questions from the Recipient about my participation in the ILLEGAL or UNLAWFUL issuance of STATUTORY Social Security Numbers, Taxpayer Identification Numbers, or Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers. I simply demand that any records that might be connected with such unlawful issuance are not and cannot be authorized by me nor can they be lawful. Such records MUST be corrected and/or destroyed IMMEDIATELY BY THE ACCEPTANCE AGENT. A failure, refusal, or omission by the Acceptance Agent in NOT destroying or correcting these knowingly false records is a CRIMINAL offense punishable with up to TEN YEARS in jail per 18 U.S.C. §1542 (false statements on passport), 18 U.S.C. §1621 (perjury), 18 U.S.C. §1001 (perjury), 18 U.S.C. §1030 (fraud with computers), and 18 U.S.C. §912 (impersonating a public officer, see Form #05.037; https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StatLawGovt.pdf), and many other statutes. A LACK of rebuttal of any error on this application about this subject matter by the Acceptance Agent and/or his or her supervisor at the time of making application shall constitute an equitable estoppel to all future disputes or litigation involving this subject matter and an “admit” to all Admissions contained at the end of Why You Aren’t Eligible for Social Security; Form #06.001; https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/SSNotEligible.pdf.

It is a violation of my religious beliefs and practices to have or use a STATUTORY Social Security Number mentioned in 20 C.F.R. §422.103. See: Social Security: Mark of the Beast, form #11.407; https://famguardian.org/Publications/SocialSecurity/TOC.htm. Hence, any mention of the of the term “Social Security Number” or “Taxpayer Identification Number” in this submission and ALL government records pertaining to me are hereby defined to EXCLUDE any statutory or regulatory uses published by any government. Instead, the terms shall be defined to mean a franchise license TO THE GOVERNMENT which enfranchises their uses of my private property and private rights under the following. You said it was “MINE” on the instructions, which means I own it and control it, can define what it means, and can place conditions on its use by you. The ability to define terms as I have done here is a legislative function that the recipient of this form has no delegated authority to engage in: Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement, Form #09.007; https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf

THIS ATTACHMENT SHALL BE INCLUDED BY REFERENCE TO ALL FUTURE ATTACHMENTS AND RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, EVEN IF THE APPLICATION IT IS ATTACHED TO IS REJECTED.
AFFIRMATION:

This affirmation acts as a substitute for the perjury statement found on the attached passport application, because it invokes the WRONG perjury statement from 28 U.S.C. §1746(2). By doing so, the Recipient is trying to entice me to MISREPRESENT my physical location as being on federal territory and in the process, surrender ALL of my constitutional rights.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of the Union and not the federal government where this application was accepted per 28 U.S.C. §1746(1) that the content of this form and the attached DS-11 or DS-82 form are true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and ability. I reserve all my rights and waive none by making application for a USA passport.

Signature __________________ Date __________________
This form is provided as a mandatory attachment to U.S. Department of State form DS-11 or DS-82 in order to carefully define my citizenship status and legal domicile. The attached DS-11 or DS-82 passport application is INVALID and not useful as evidence in any legal proceeding WITHOUT this mandatory attachment also included in its entirety with no information altered or redacted on either the DS-11, DS-82, or this form by anyone other than me.

I sincerely apologize in advance for any extra work, effort, or inconvenience this attachment might have on your work schedule. I don’t hate you or any government and I thank you for the important service you provide to us all. I know you, the recipient, work hard and I don’t want to force you to have to work even harder. My intention is not to hurt you, make you feel inferior, or make more work for you, but to sincerely and vigilantly ensure that ALL laws are scrupulously known, applied, and obeyed by both myself and all who handle my application and all information connected with it. This is a fulfillment of the U.S. Supreme Court’s requirement that:

“All persons in the United States are chargeable with knowledge of the Statutes-at-Large….[It] is well established that anyone who deals with the government assumes the risk that the agent acting in the government’s behalf has exceeded the bounds of his authority.”
[Bellow v. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, 650 F.2d. 1093 (9th Cir. 1981)]

“Every man [including employees of the department of state] is supposed to know the law. A party who makes a contract with an officer [of the government or claims a status that makes him a party to a franchise contract] without having it reduced to writing is knowingly accessory to a violation of duty on his part. Such a party aids in the violation of the law.”
[Clark v. United States, 95 U.S. 539 (1877)]

The reason why it is necessary to me to attach this form to the passport application form is that there are certain terms used on the form which have multiple legal contents and meanings, yet, no provisions are provided on the form for the applicant to indicate which one of the multiple legal meanings applies to the applicant. This leaves undue discretion to any judge or government bureaucrat to make unfounded presumptions about the meaning and context that are injurious to my constitutional rights.

“To avoid an arbitrary discretion in the courts, it is indispensable that they should be bound down by strict rules [of statutory construction and interpretation] and precedents, which serve to define and point out their duty in every particular case that comes before them.”
[Federalist Paper No. 78, Alexander Hamilton]

“When we consider the nature and theory of our institutions of government, the principles upon which they are supposed to rest, and review the history of their development, we are constrained to conclude that they do not mean to leave room for the play and action of purely personal and arbitrary power. Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for it is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts. And the law is the definition and limitation of [GOVERNMENT] power.”
[Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)]

Also, there are certain terms used on the passport application form which are not defined either statutorily or on the form itself. The use of undefined or general terms is the main means of effecting unconstitutional arbitrary power and fraud upon the public.

“Dolosus versatur generalibus. A deceiver deals in generals, 2 Co. 34.”
“Fraus latet in generalibus. Fraud lies hid in general expressions.”
Generale nihil certum implicat. A general expression implies nothing certain, 2 Co. 34.
[Bouvier's Maxims of Law, 1856; http://famguardian.org/Publications/BouvierMaximsOfLaw/BouviersMaxims.htm]

Therefore, this attached form is necessary to remove the DELIBERATE ambiguity contained on the passport application form. Without the clarifications contained in this form, it would be possible for you to misconstrue my status as that of a statutory “citizen of the United States” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1401, resulting in me becoming the undeserving subject of unjust, illegal, and unconstitutional government enforcement activities. A statutory “U.S. citizen” cannot be a “foreign sovereign” by virtue of their statutory citizenship as described in 28 U.S.C. §1603(b)(3) and I do not wish to forfeit the same sovereign immunity that the government itself enjoys under the concept of equal protection and equal treatment.

I also wish to prevent crimes that could result from making presumptions about my status. The following crimes inevitably will result if any status OTHER than that documented here is presumed by the Recipient:

2. Human trafficking pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Chapter 77, which is effected by withholding or taking identity documents from those abroad or intending to go abroad such as myself, and using withholding the documents as an excuse to impose government peonage to pay off the public debt or become surety for such debt. The civil or statutory statuses and obligations I am avoiding are the obligations being involuntarily imposed through the passport application process.
4. Identity theft under 42 U.S.C. §405(c)(2)(C)(i), 42 U.S.C. §408(a)(7), 18 U.S.C. §1028(a)(7), and 18 U.S.C. §1028A for the commercial abuse of my identity for the gain of the government without my consent. I hope you don’t intend to force me to consent to criminal identity theft on your part merely to obtain an identity document, and to do so under the “auspices” of trying to provide protection I don’t consent to or need. That would be the most egregious and ironic injury of all;
6. The offering or enforcing of national franchises in a constitutional State. Statutory “U.S. citizen” status is a franchise status that has been made the subject of the income tax in 26 U.S.C. §1, and the U.S. Supreme Court has held in the License Tax Cases that Congress cannot
The penalty for violating these statutes is up to 25 years in jail. Applicant does not 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 legally admissible evidence is true. The submission of this form is therefore provided at the advice of my counsel as an act of self-defense intended to protect my constitutional rights from being injured by false presumptions, being coerced under unlawful duress to engage in compelled association, or from having my legal identity kidnapped and moved to the District of Columbia pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §87701(a)(39) and 7408(d) without my consent. It constitutes the same type of liability limitation and protection that you use against me during the passport application process. You refuse to provide your full legal birthname, interfere with taking pictures at the facility during the application process that might document your coercion, refuse to provide a return number to call you personally, refuse to corresponding with me by email or in writing, etc. If you can limit your liability, then so can I under the concept of equal protection and equal treatment. Otherwise, “United States” is an unconstitutional Title of Nobility.

DO NOT therefore attempt to:

1. Contact me to persuade me to change my citizenship or domicile status as documented on this form or to change any answer provided on the attached DS-11 or DS-82 form.
2. Remove, redact, or dissociate this form with the attached forms DS-11, DS-82, or DS-71 form(s).

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 commit all of the crimes documented above. The penalty for violating these statutes is up to 25 years in jail. If you have a problem with my status as documented herein, please in your response copy this form and complete Section 11 of this form and send the completed signed form back to me.

**WARNING:** 22 U.S.C. §2721 prohibits denial of a passport because of one’s religious beliefs, opinions, statements, membership or absence of membership in any political group or activity. The term “membership” includes the act of legal association accomplished by choosing a legal civil domicile or “residence” (26 C.F.R. §1.871-2) within the jurisdiction of any government, and any attempt to associate the applicant with any status under any act of Congress OTHER than that found in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21). This provision protects the exercise of all sincerely held religious convictions documented herein. Failure to issue a passport will therefore be considered an infringement of my First Amendment rights under this provision actionable as a Constitutional tort in any state or federal court.

It is hypocritical for you to on the one hand prohibit compelled association in 22 U.S.C. §2721 and then to turn right around and actively interfere with the submission of this attachment that completely defines the full extent of my association and relationship with you. Every attempt to interfere with including this mandatory attachment shall therefore be interpreted as an attempt to protect your own criminal activities documented above.

Note that in relation to the attached or associated DS-11 or DS-82 passport application:

1. The application is NOT being made on federal territory, but on territory OUTSIDE the statutory “United States” that is NOT subject to federal civil or criminal law of any kind. Applicant is standing on land protected by the constitution at the time of application and therefore you must honor his/her rights identified in said constitution. All law is prima facie territorial:

   “It is a well established principle of law that all federal regulation applies only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States unless a contrary intent appears.” [Foley Brothers, Inc. v. Filardo, 336 U.S. 281 (1949)]

   “The laws of Congress in respect to those matters [outside of Constitutionally delegated powers] do not extend into the territorial limits of the states, but have force only in the District of Columbia, and other places that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government.” [Caha v. U.S., 152 U.S. 211 (1894)]

   “There is a canon of legislative construction which teaches Congress that, unless a contrary intent appears [legislation is meant to apply only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.]” [U.S. v. Spellar, 338 U.S. 217 at 222.]

2. There are TWO contexts in which such an application can be made:


   2.2. On behalf of the FEDERAL government or “United States of AMERICA” for the Constitutional but not STATUTORY states of the Union in the case of “nationals” of the United States of AMERICA pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) and 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B). A “National” of the United States of AMERICA pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) is Constitutional “citizens of the United States” pursuant to the 14th Amendment, which is a political status. The term “United States” in the context of the Constitution means the 50 Union states united by and under the Constitution and excludes federal territory or statutory “citizens of the United States” under 8 U.S.C. §1401 and 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A). “Nationals” of the United States *** of America are “non-resident non-persons” since not domiciled in the “United States” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), which includes only federal territory AND EXCLUDES the Constitutional United States. These two jurisdictions were recognized in Cohens v. Virginia, 19 U.S. 264, 6 Wheat. 265, 5 L.Ed. 257 (1821); “It is clear that Congress, as a legislative body, exercise two species of legislative power: the one, limited as to its objects, but extending all over the Union: the other, an absolute, exclusive legislative power over the District of Columbia. The preliminary inquiry in the case now before the Court, is, by virtue of which of these authorities was the law in question passed?”

3. The application is NOT a request for the issuance of a passport “under the authority of the United States” as described in 18 U.S.C. §1542, but rather “under the authority of the United States OF AMERICA”, meaning that is issued for and on behalf of the Constitutional states
RATHER than federal territories and possessions. Whenever the national government is acting in its FEDERAL capacity, it is called "The United States OF AMERICA" rather than simply the "United States". The U.S. Supreme court made this distinction between "United States" and "United States OF AMERICA" in U.S. v. Curtis-Wright Corp. 299 U.S. 304, 57 S.Ct. 216 (1936).

4. The application is NOT "being requested for a person who is a STATUTORY "national of the United States" as described in 8 U.S.C. §§1401(a), 1408, but rather a "national of the United States OF AMERICA" or the CONSTITUTIONAL but not STATUTORY "United States". As a human being with no civil domicile on federal territory within the STATUTORY but not CONSTITUTIONAL "United States", I cannot have a statutory civil status under federal law that would subject me to federal civil law or jurisdiction and instead am a transient foreigner and a nonresident. "It is no longer open to question that the general government, unlike the states, Hammer v. Dagenhart, 247 U.S. 257, 38 S.Ct. 299 U.S. 304, 305 (1936)

5. The phrase "citizen or non-citizen national of the United States", as used in the perjury statement of the passport application form can have TWO distinct and non-overlapping contexts. It may mean Constitutional "citizen of the United States" pursuant to 14th Amendment Section 1, statutory "national and citizen of the United States[**] at birth" pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1401, or "non-citizen national of the United States[**] at birth" pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1408 and 8 U.S.C. §1452.


5.2. Any attempt to associate a statutorily civil status with any component of the phrase "citizen or non-citizen national of the United States" essentially compels me to make a legal determination, which I am not qualified nor desirous of making and do not consent to make. When I attempt legal discovery against government attorneys in court, the universal response is always "Objection: calls for a legal conclusion". Well, that's my defense here as well and I'm entitled to do the same under the concept of equal protection and equal treatment, or else the government shouldn't be allowed to do it either. Therefore, "citizen or non-citizen national of the United States" is NOT a "legal" status or civil status, or else I'm making legal determinations that I AN NOT ALLOWED BY THE U.S. SUPREME COURT to make and don't consent to make because it would be extremely harmful to me to make them. Saying I am a CONSTITUTIONAL citizen does not carry with it the same danger, because the constitution is law ONLY for government that obligates me to NOTHING.

"A private person [such as the applicant] cannot make constitutions or laws, nor can he with authority construe them, nor can he administer or execute them." [United States v. Harris, 106 U.S. 629, 1 S.Ct. 601, 27 L.Ed. 290 (1883)]

6. The DS-11 and/or DS-82 application uses the phrase "permanent address" but no definition for it is provided. I cannot sign under penalty of perjury that I have a "permanent address" if you won't even legally define what it IS using court admissible evidence that I can reasonably rely upon. Furthermore, if you claim it means "domicile" or "residence", my delegation of authority order from God in the Bible forbids me to have a domicile or residence, and by implication, a "permanent address".

7. Block 10 of the DS-11 form inquires about whether or not the applicant's parents are a "U.S. Citizen". The term "U.S. Citizen" is not legally defined anywhere on the DS-11 form nor in Title 8 of the U.S. Code. Therefore, the applicant clarifies that for purposes of his/her attached DS-11 or DS-82 application form:

7.1. The term "U.S. Citizen" means a Constitutional "citizen of the United States" pursuant to 14th Amendment Section 1 of the United States Constitution.

7.2. The term "U.S. Citizen" EXCLUDES a "national and citizen of the United States[**] at birth" per 8 U.S.C. §1401, "citizen under Title 26 of the U.S. Code, or any status OTHER than a CONSTITUTIONAL citizen with no domicile on federal territory and no civil status under any act of Congress.

7.3. The term excludes the "citizen" under the Internal Revenue Code at 26 U.S.C. §§911 and 26 C.F.R. §1.11-1(c).

8. By making application, applicant does not seek and will not accept ANY protection, "benefit", privilege, public right, or franchise from recipient by virtue of the approval of such application OTHER than protection from compelled association illegally imposed by the government itself. I cannot be free as long as I am the "subject" of any King and the purpose of the government is to protect my freedom, not the government in stealing my freedom.

"Protecto trahit subjectionem, subjectio projectionem. Protection draws to it subjection, subjection, protection. Co. Litt. 65." [Bouvier's Maxims of Law, 1856]

Applicant seeks ONLY to be unmolested and NOT protected by the government recipient in his/her travels. Since LEAVING HIM/HER ALONE costs the recipient/government nothing, then no financial consequence or injury can be sustained by the recipient or grantor of the passport for any inaccuracies found in the application. Who is the customer here, ME who has the OPTION to PROCUREMENT "protection" through "taxes", or a government that can criminally coerce me to become a "customer" of its protection monopoly or racket called a STATUTORY "citizen" or "resident"? Therefore, any inaccuracies that might be identified by the recipient are NOT "material" or punishable because they do not injure the recipient. An injury must be sustained by the recipient before inaccuracies become legally "actionable".

9. The application requests the issuance or receipt of a United States OF AMERICA passport for a state and NOT a federal citizen and is not a privilege but a right and cannot be converted into a privilege without theft and eminent domain over my right over my right to travel by the national government. Only "U.S. passports" issued to those domiciled on federal territory and therefore subject to federal law are a privilege.

"It has long been established that a State may not impose a penalty upon those who exercise a right guaranteed by the Constitution.” Frost & Frost Trucking Co. v. Railroad Comm'n of California, 271 U.S. 583. "Constitutional rights would be of little value if they could be indirectly denied." Smith v. Allwright, 321 U.S. 649, 644, or manipulated out of existence." Gomillion v. Lightfoot, 364 U.S. 339, 345.

[Harman v. Forssenius, 380 U.S. 528 at 540, 85 S.Ct. 1177, 1185 (1965)]

"Indeed, the practical interpretation put by Congress upon the Constitution has been long continued and uniform to the effect [182 U.S. 244, 279] that the Constitution is not a territorial act, but is in force within every part of the United States OF AMERICA, and its subdivisions of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin and still more recently in the case of Alaska, to establish a form of government bearing a much greater
I politely ask that in responding to this passport application, 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/or contract with the government through its franchises. 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](http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm)

4. I do not consent to contract with the government and cannot be forced to contract with the government. Taking on any status described in any government franchise constitutes consent to contract with the government because all franchises are contracts that only those who consent can participate in and I do not consent and will not allow myself to be compelled to consent.

Pursuant to [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8](http://www.justice.gov/opa/documents/federal-rule-civil-procedure-8.html) (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.

If the applicant is a minor child or under age 21, the applicant authorizes their father/mother to speak, act, and correspond as the minor applicant and thereby exercise power of attorney on their behalf in the context of submitting, arbitrating, and litigating this application. The father/mother in question also reserves the right to act on their behalf without the need to disclose that he/she is doing so unless asked. For further details, see: [Family Private Articles of Incorporation, Form #13.011](http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm).

There are only two types of governments: 1. Government by consent as the Declaration of Independence mandates; 2. Terrorist government. This attachment is simply asking you to prove WITH YOUR ACTIONS and your integrity in executing those actions in my case, that you are a government of consent and therefore a de jure government. Threatening me or withholding a passport (human trafficking) because I require the same kind of consent from me that you demand in writing when I want to sue you is all that I am asking for here. If you claim sovereign immunity and an express written waiver of it in each specific case, then I must have it also because it's only natural source in a government of delegated powers is the People as human beings. Government is a mere corporation (body corporate) that sells only one product: protection. I simply want you to recognize my right to qualify WHAT kind of protection I am a "customer" (citizen, or resident) of, and to exclude civil statutory protection or franchises that implement them in favor of common law and constitutional protection ONLY. If I can't do that, then I don't own myself and am merely a slave and a public vassal and PEON. Ownership implies the right to exclude, and the most important thing to exclude is socialist governments that want to exercise unconstitutional eminent domain by depriving me of the right to exclude THEM from using or benefitting from the use of my body, my private property, and the fruits of my human labor.

**THIS ATTACHMENT SHALL BE INCLUDED BY REFERENCE TO ALL FUTURE ATTACHMENTS AND RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, EVEN IF THE APPLICATION IT IS ATTACHED TO IS REJECTED**

### SECTION 0: HOW NOT TO RESPOND TO THIS SUBMISSION

Please DO NOT respond to this submission with the following, which does NOT describe my status and is FALSE and FRAUDULENT:

\[
\text{In accordance with the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States. As supreme law of our land, it cannot be waived by unilateral declaration except as otherwise provided by law.}
\]

\[
\text{The statutes applicable to U.S. passports provide that the Secretary of State may issue a passport only to persons owing allegiance to the United States, and this may only be a U.S. citizen or U.S. national. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 defines a national as "[A] a citizen of the United States, or (B) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States." At this time, the only persons who are natives of the territories of American Samoa and Swains Island are considered to be nationals, but not citizens, of the United States.}
\]

I DO NOT deny that I was a FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT “citizen of the United States” AT THE TIME OF BIRTH OR NATURALIZATION, by virtue of being born or naturalized in a CONSTITUTIONAL state and outside the STATUTORY “United States***”, meaning federal territory. HOWEVER:

1. I am NOT a statutory “person” indicated above under any act of Congress OTHER than possibly 42 U.S.C. §1983 in the remedy it provides for the Fourteenth Amendment.
3. The “allegiance” required to obtain a U.S. passport under 28 U.S.C. §212 doesn’t say the allegiance has to be permanent and “permanent” can mean anything I want it to mean per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(31). It also doesn’t say WHO it must be towards, but it must be towards the SOVEREIGN in states of the Union, who are the PEOPLE and not the GOVERNMENT, according to the U.S. Supreme Court. I hereby define that allegiance as existing at the time of birth or naturalization and only during such times as I have a civil domicile on land within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government. I do not at this time have such a domicile or “residence” and therefore do not have “permanent allegiance” at this time, nor do I consent to or need any PROTECTION OR “benefit” from the national government. If that allegiance were to the United States GOVERNMENT, it would be false, because my allegiance is to the PEOPLE of the United States of
4. You are falsely presuming that Fourteenth Amendment “citizens of the United States***” are equivalent to 8 U.S.C. §1401 “nationals and citizens of the United States at birth”. They are NOT per the U.S. Supreme Court in Rogers v. Bellei, 401 U.S. 815 (1971).

5. I don’t have a civil domicile or residence within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. All such places in this application are called “United States***” (federal territory) as distinguished from “United States***” (states of the Union). Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b) says that if I don’t have a domicile within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, then I am not subject to federal law and cannot have any civil status under the laws of Congress OTHER than “national”, “non-resident”, and “transient foreigner”. HOWEVER, I am not required AT ALL TIMES to have this statute after I was born and can choose WHEN I want this civil status under the laws of a government when and only when I CONSENT to be protected. Any attempt to impute or enforce this status without my consent is, according to the Declaration of Independence, UNJUST and a tort.

6. The U.S. Supreme Court “State Action Doctrine” stated that anyone who acts under the compulsion of any statute is, by definition, a “state actor” and therefore an agent or officer of the state. See Adickes v. Kress Company, 398 U.S. 144, 90 S.Ct. 1598, 26 L.Ed.2d 142 (1970). I do not consent to be a state actor or officer and therefore cannot lawfully be subject to any government statute. Any claim to the contrary is a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment prohibition against involuntary servitude. All such statutes, in fact, are law for government and NOT private humans such as myself, as exhaustively proven in: Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons, Form #05.037; http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemlLaw/StatLawGovt.pdf.

7. 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) allows STATE CITIZENS to have “allegiance” towards the legislatively foreign states of the Union WITHOUT being 8 U.S.C. §1401 STATUTORY “U.S. citizens”.

8. State citizens are nowhere mentioned in any statute within Title 8 of the U.S. Code OTHER than 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) and 8 U.S.C. §1421. The reason is that Congress has no civil legislative jurisdiction in states of the Union and cannot contract with state citizens to establish private law franchises there per License Tax Cases, 72 U.S. 462, 18 L.Ed. 497, 5 Wall. 462, 2 A.F.T.R. 2224 (1866). “U.S. citizens” under 8 U.S.C. §1401 are not ONLY the “U.S. citizens” defined in 8 U.S.C. §1401 are an example of such franchises and privileges.

9. The U.S. Supreme Court has declared that the national government has no legislative jurisdiction within Constitutional states. Therefore, people in those states cannot have any civil status under the laws of the national government to which any obligation, public right, or enforcement authority can attach, including “national and citizen of the United States[*]” at birth” per 8 U.S.C. §1401 or even “non-citizen national of the United States[*]” at birth” under 8 U.S.C. §1408. Congress CANNOT legislate for the Constitutional states of the Union except possibly within federal enclaves that I am not situated within. Nor can it create a STATUTORY “State” within a CONSTITUTIONAL “State”.

*It is no longer open to question that the general government, unlike the states, Hammer v. Dagenhart, 247 U.S. 251, 275, 38 S.Ct. 529, 3 A.L.R. 649, Ann.Cas.1918E 724, possesses no inherent power in respect of the internal affairs of the states and emphatically not with regard to legislation.*

[Carter v. Carter Coal Co., 298 U.S. 238, 56 S.Ct. 855 (1936)]

SECTION 1: MY POLITICAL STATUS-NATIONALITY

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 nationality through my parents pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1431. I was not born within and am not domiciled within federal territory or within the “United States” defined in all federal territories, being federal territory.

1.2. My status is documented in item 3.1 of Table 5 of this attachment.

1.3. My Citizenship Status Profile (CSP) code is “D” rather than the “A” or “B” you are trying to falsely associate me with using the DS-11 or DS-82 form perjury statement.

1.4. I am the constitutional “citizen” of the United States described in Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment, where “United States” as used in the 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)]


1.7. I am a statutory “non-resident NON-person”, which is not defined in federal statutes.

1.8. I am “in itinere” and a “transient foreigner” in respect to every act of Congress.

*It is generally agreed by writers upon international law, and the rule has been judicially applied in a great number of cases, that wherever any question may arise concerning the status of a person, it must be determined according to that law which has next previously rightfully operated on and fixed that status. And, further, that the laws of a country do not rightfully operate upon and fix the status of persons who are within its limits in itinere, or who are abiding there for definite temporary purposes, as for health, curiosity, or occasional business; that these laws, known to writers on public and private international law as personal statutes, operate only on the inhabitants of the country. Not that it is or can be denied that each independent nation may, if it thinks fit, apply them to all persons within*
1.9. I am the “Citizen” described in the original 1789 Constitution of the United States of America.

1.10. 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)]

1.11. 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]

1.12. 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 arising from any human relation. As was stated by Mr. Justice Field, in Davis v. Beacon, 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). The U.S. Supreme Court has held in Rogers v. Belti, 401 U.S. 508 (1971) that an 8 U.S.C. §1401(STATUTORY) “national an citizen of the United States” is NOT equivalent to a Fourteenth Amendment or CONSTITUTIONAL citizen. Furthermore, it is ONLY STATUTORY citizens under 8 U.S.C. §1401 that are the “citizens” used in the Internal Revenue Code as shown in 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c). I therefore DO NOT want to be confused with a STATUTORY citizen and seek to avoid the extremely dire legal consequences and obligations that could and will result if I don’t clarify this EXTREMELY IMPORTANT fact. I also want to avoid the crime of impersonating a statutory citizen found in 18 U.S.C. §911. 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” in 8 C.F.R. §215.1(f) includes only these same “States”. Under the rules of statutory construction, what is not expressly included is purposely excluded by implication:

“Expressionius 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.”

[MANDATORY USA Passport Application Attachment-LONG]
2. I am NOT the “citizen of the United States”, “resident” (alien), or “individual” named in 26 C.F.R. §301.6012-1 who has a requirement to file a federal income tax return, because the term “United States” as used in 26 U.S.C. Subtitle A 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.

3. I am NOT a statutory “national but not citizen of the United States[**] at birth” as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1408, 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.


6. I am NOT the “citizen” of the “State” of “_______”(s), as described in 26 U.S.C. §7408(d), where the blank after “State of” is the state I was either born in or may temporarily occupy as a “transient foreigner” with no domicile or “residence” there.

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 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 described in 26 U.S.C. §7408 or 26 U.S.C. §6671(b).

2.7.3. My liberty cannot lawfully be kidnapped and transported to the District of Columbia under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(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 statutory “person”, “individual”, “taxpayer”, “natural person”, etc. under any federal or governmental law or franchise.

3. Why I claim to be a “non-citizen national of the United States[***] OF AMERICA” rather than the “non-citizen national of the United States[**] at birth” per 8 U.S.C. §1408. I remind the recipient that in accordance with 22 U.S.C. §212, the only thing I am required to have is “allegiance” in order to obtain a United States of America (“U.S.A.” and NOT “U.S.”) passport and that this document constitutes court-admissible evidence of said allegiance. The only kind of citizenship that carries with it ONLY “allegiance” is that of a “national” as described in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21), which is what I claim to be. The “state” mentioned in 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(21) is a constitutional state because it is lower case and therefore legislatively foreign. If I am going to say that I have allegiance, I have a duty to qualify TO WHOM that allegiance is owed, and it is owned to the HUMAN BEINGS who are sovereigns called “The People” in the constitution, and not to the government that serves them. These are the only sovereigns and “protected persons” in our system of government, according to the U.S. Supreme Court. The term “United States” as used in Title 8 is nowhere defined to include these sovereign People, but the Articles of Confederation calls these people “The United States of America”, so I must be a “national of the United States” rather than the “United States[**]” found in Title 8. The only legitimate criteria for denying a person their BIRTHRIGHT of the issuance of a passport and any other criteria constitutes an interference with my right to travel. I as a human being physically present on territory protected by the constitution at this time have a constitutional right to travel, and that failure to issue a passport shall be grounds for a lawsuit against the submitter for deprivation of rights protected by the Constitution. I will not allow you to convert a right into a privilege that you can deny or control in order to destroy my sovereignty.

4. I DO NOT CONSENT to any presumptions about my status beyond that expressly described herein. The government recipient may not presume any of the following and I do not consent to any of the legal consequence or obligations that originate from such presumptions. All presumptions are a violation of due process of law, in fact, and an injury to my constitutional rights.

4.1. PRESUME that ALL of the four contexts for “United States” are equivalent.

4.2. PRESUME that CONSTITUTIONAL citizens and STATUTORY citizens are EQUIVALENT under federal law. They are NOT. A CONSTITUTIONAL citizen is a “non-resident" under federal civil law and NOT a STATUTORY “national and citizen of the United States[**] at birth” per 8 U.S.C. §1401. See:

Why You are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen, Form #05.006
FORMS PAGE: http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm
DIRECT LINK: http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/WhyANational.pdf

4.3. PRESUME that “nationality and “domicile” are equivalent. They are NOT. See:

Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent, Form #05.002
FORMS PAGE: http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm
DIRECT LINK: http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/Domicile.pdf

4.4. Use the word “citizenship" in place of “nationality" OR “domicile", and refuse to disclose WHICH of the two they mean in EVERY context.

4.5. Confuse the POLITICAL/CONSTITUTIONAL meaning of words with the civil STATUTORY context. For instance, asking on government forms whether you are a POLITICAL/CONSTITUTIONAL citizen and then FALSELY PRESUMING that you are a STATUTORY citizen under 8 U.S.C. §1401.

4.6. Confuse the words “domicile” and “residence” or impute either to you without satisfying the burden of proving that you EXPRESSLY CONSENTED to it and thereby illegally kidnap your civil legal identity against your will. One can have only one “domicile” but many “residences” and BOTH require your consent. See:

Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent, Form #05.002
FORMS PAGE: http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm
DIRECT LINK: http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/Domicile.pdf

4.7. Add things or classes of things to the meaning of statutory terms that do not EXPRESSLY appear in their definitions, in violation of the rules of statutory construction. See:

Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud, Form #05.014
FORMS PAGE: http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm
DIRECT LINK: http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/LegalDecPropFraud.pdf

4.8. PRESUME that STATUTORY diversity of citizenship under 28 U.S.C. §1332 and CONSTITUTIONAL diversity of citizenship under Article III, Section 2 of the United States Constitution are equivalent.
4.8.1. STATUTORY and CONSTITUTIONAL diversity are NOT equal and in fact are mutually exclusive.

4.8.2. The STATUTORY definition of “State” in 28 U.S.C. §1332(e) is a federal territory. The definition of “State” in the CONSTITUTION is a State of the Union and NOT federal territory.

4.8.3. They try to increase this confusion by dismissing diversity cases where only diversity of RESIDENCE (domicile) is implied, instead insisting on “diversity of CITIZENSHIP” and yet REFUSING to define whether they mean DOMICILE or NATIONALITY when the term “CITIZENSHIP” is invoked. See Lamm v. Bekins Van Lines, Co., 139 F.Supp.2d. 1300, 1314 (M.D. Ala. 2001) (“To invoke removal jurisdiction on the basis of diversity, a notice of removal must distinctly and affirmatively allege each party's citizenship. . . . “Reservations of residence are wholly insufficient for purposes of removal.” . . . “Although 'citizenship' and 'residence' may be interchangeable terms in common parlance, the existence of citizenship cannot be inferred from allegations of residence alone.”)."

4.9. Refuse to allow the jury to read the definitions in the law and then give them a definition that is in conflict with the statutory definition. This substitutes the JUDGES will for what the law expressly says and thereby substitutes PUBLIC POLICY for the written law.

4.10. Publish deceptive government publications that are in deliberate conflict with what the statutes define "United States" as and then tell the public that they CANNOT rely on the publication. The IRS does this with ALL of their publications and it is FRAUD. See: Reasonable Relief About Income Tax Liability, Form #05.007 FORMS PAGE: http://sedm.org/Forms/Formindex.htm DIRECT LINK: http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/ReasonableBelief.pdf

SECTION 2: MY CIVIL STATUS-DOMICILE, RESIDENCE and “PERMANENT ADDRESS”

1. I DO NOT have a statutory “residence” as legally defined. Only “resident aliens” as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3) domiciled or resident on federal territory not within any state and I AM NOT so domiciled. This is confirmed by the definition of “residence” in 26 C.F.R. §1.871-2 for the purpose of income taxes, which defines “residence” ONLY in the context of “aliens” PRESENT in the statutory “United States,” meaning federal territory not within a constitutional State. These “resident aliens” are within STATUTORY states, meaning territories, but not CONSTITUTIONAL states.

2. The government cannot lawfully compel me to choose a civil “domicile” or “permanent address” or “residence” anywhere within its legislative jurisdiction. If it attempts to do so, then it will be guilty of violating my First Amendment right of free political association and engaging essentially in a criminal “RICO protection racket” in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1951. A threat to forcibly interfere with my travels, the commerce they entail, and to solicit a bribe or “protection money” (called “taxes”) in order to prevent the interference is a criminal protection racket in which “domicile” or “residence” is the name of the “protection” you seek to criminally impose. Domicile is a protected First Amendment choice of political, legal, and commercial association. Implicit in the right of free association is freedom from COMPELLED association. While making application for a passport, I am on land protected by the Constitution, and therefore I may not be denied this right. Only foreign nationals and statutory “resident aliens” (26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A)) can be compelled to procure a privileged civil status, but only while they are on federal territory. “nationals” or “nationals of the United States OF AMERICA” cannot be so compelled without committing a crime.

The reasons for not allowing to other aliens exemption “from the jurisdiction of the country in which they are found” were stated as follows: When private individuals of one nation [states of the Unions are “nations” under the law of nations] spread themselves through another as business or caprice may direct, mingling indiscriminately with the inhabitants of that other, or when merchant vessels enter for the purposes of trade, it would be obviously inconvenient and dangerous to society, and would subject the laws to continual infraction, and the government to degradation, if such individuals or merchants did not owe temporary and local allegiance, and were not amenable to the jurisdiction of the country. Nor can the foreign sovereign have any motive for wishing such exemption. His subjects thus passing into foreign countries are not employed by him, nor are they engaged in national pursuits. Consequently, there are powerful motives for not exempting persons of this description from the jurisdiction of the country in which they are found, and no one motive for requiring it. The implied license, therefore, under which they enter, can never be construed to grant such exemption. 7 Cranch, 144.

In short, the judgment in the case of The Exchange declared, as incontrovertible principles, that the jurisdiction of every nation within its own territory is exclusive and absolute, and is susceptible of no limitation not imposed by the nation itself; that all exceptions to its full and absolute territorial jurisdiction must be traced up to its own consent, express or implied; that upon its consent to cede, or to waive the exercise of, a part of its territorial jurisdiction, rest the exemptions from that jurisdiction of foreign sovereigns or their armies entering its territory with its permission, and of their foreign ministers and public ships of war: and that the implied license, under which private individuals of another nation enter the territory and mingle indiscriminately with its inhabitants, for purposes of business or pleasure, can never be construed to grant them an exemption from the jurisdiction of the country in which they are found. See, also, Carlisle v. U.S. (1872) 16 Wall. 147, 155; Radich v. Hutchins (1877) 95 U.S. 210; Wildenhus’ Case (1887) 120 U.S. 1, 7 Sup.Ct. 385; Chae Chan Ping v. U.S. (1889) 130 U.S. 581, 603, 604, 9 Sup.Ct. 623; [United States v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S.Ct. 456, 42 L.Ed. 890 (1898)]

I don’t even mind having “local allegiance” as indicated above, as long as it only allows the enforcement of the common law and perfect equity, rather than the civil statutory law of that specific jurisdiction. Civil law promotes government anarchy, lawlessness, and idolatry while common law does not. The purpose of the common law is to protect my right to be left alone, which is the very definition of “justice” as legally defined, and I definitely seek accountability for that for both myself and everyone else.

“Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been, and will ever be pursued, until it be obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit.” [James Madison, The Federalist No. 51 (1788)]

“The makers of our Constitution undertook to secure conditions favorable to the pursuit of happiness. They recognized the significance of man's spiritual nature, of his feelings and of his intellect. They knew that only a part of the pain, pleasure and satisfactions of life are to be found in material things. They sought to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. They conferred, as against the Government, the right to be let alone - the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men.”
There is no reason I would want to hire a so-called “government” to protect me from OTHERS, if it won’t even protect me from its own thefts, presumptions, or from its own protection racket or protection monopoly.

3. The “permanent address” indicated on the passport application form (block 17 of the DS-11), regardless of what it says, shall not establish either a legal domicile or a STATUTORY “residence” within the civil statutory jurisdiction of any state or federal government in relation to theSubmitter. I don’t need a civil domicile to be protected by the common law and you don’t need my consent to enforce the civil law, so I’m not seeking to escape accountability for any injury that I might cause to others. For the purposes of the passport application, any location indicated shall be within the jurisdiction of ONLY God’s law and outside the jurisdiction of any man-made civil government per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 44.1. The Bible says that the Earth belongs exclusively to the Lord (Psalm 89:11), and therefore no vain man may claim jurisdiction over said property unless acting under the authority delegated by the Bible trust indenture. I cannot therefore consent to the civil STATUTORY jurisdiction of any civil domicile within any civil government except God’s government and God’s law without violating my delegation of authority order, which is God’s Law. If an address is provided in this block, it is provided under duress only to avoid being denied the service being requested that I have a Constitutional right to receive.

“The rights of the individual are not derived from governmental agencies, either municipal, state or federal, or even from the Constitution. They exist inherently in every man, by endowment of the Creator, and are merely reaffirmed in the Constitution, and restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government. The people’s rights are not derived from the government, but the government’s authority comes from the people.”

The Constitution but states again these rights already existing, and when legislative encroachment by the nation, state, or municipality invade these original and permanent rights, it is the duty of the courts to so declare, and to afford the necessary relief. The fewer restrictions that surround the individual liberties of the citizen, except those for the preservation of the public health, safety, and morals, the more contented the people and the more successful the democracy.” [City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944 (1922)]

4. I am presently domiciled in the Kingdom of Heaven on earth and not within the civil statutory 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 or “permanent address” there. However, the Bible also says that the Heaven and 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 Jesus Christ and not any man or group of men called “government”. As my pastor says “I will have no king but Jesus”. See: Pastor Garrett Lear, Youtube; http://youtu.be/9351KGbkDrc

5. I am a “pilgrim”, “stranger”, “sojourner”, and “transient foreigner” in every country on earth by virtue of the fact that I have no civil 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. By “friend”, I mean a civil statutory “person”, “citizen”, “resident,” “taxpayer”, etc. My civil 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 civil statutory status OTHER than that described here by any government official is a malicious 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, 22 U.S.C. §2721, 42 U.S.C. §1983, and 18 U.S.C. §1951.

6. 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

7. I am a “citizen” ONLY of the Kingdom of Heaven. See Philippians 3:20. I am therefore subject ONLY to the civil laws of my Creator and not to any civil law. I am still subject to the criminal laws and even the common law, just like everyone else and subject to the laws of the Bible under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 44.1. Therefore, I am not “lawless” or an “anarchist” by any definition. I am a “national” (one having allegiance to the “State” which is THE PEOPLE and not the GOVERNMENT) but not a statutory “citizen” in relation to the government of the place where I was physically born because I have allegiance to the sovereign PEOPLE and not the government that serves them. THEY are the “United States of America” mentioned in the Constitution to whom I have allegiance, because the Bible commands me to love these people, who are my “neighbors”, under Matt. 22:36-40. You don’t hurt people you love, and love itself is a form of allegiance, in fact. Hugging a person you love and saluting a government or a flag are the same in that regard, because the flag is a symbol of individual sovereign people in their collective capacity as “the State” rather than a government corporation.

8. My chosen country and “foreign state” of civil domicile, being the Kingdom of Heaven, is currently under hostile temporary “foreign” occupation, making me a dispossessed person. It is under hostile occupation because the government temporarily managing it, the U.S. government, private, de facto corporation, 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 prophecies about the corruption of our de jure government have been realized in spades. That corruption is extensively described in the following legal treatise: De Facto Government Scam. Form #05.043. http://sedm.org/Forms/Formindex.htm

9. 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. Consequently, it is what the courts call “fruit of a poisonous tree” that is inadmissible as evidence and may not lawfully form the basis for any presumption you might self-servingly want to make about my civil status. 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 do business with have unlawfully and frequently discriminated against and also self-labeled against me in accepting ID’s issued by the government I am a member of while acting as an agent of the their 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 and that of my family. 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]

CLARIFICATION OF “ACTS AND CONDITIONS” SECTION

The “Acts and Conditions” section shall have the following phrase lined out: “accepted or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof.” The explanation for this is as follows:

1. “foreign state” includes states of the Union. They are legislatively but not constitutionally “foreign” with respect to the national government. This is a product of the separation of powers.

   Foreign States: Nations outside of the United States…Term may also refer to another state; i.e. a sister state. The term ‘foreign nations’, …should be construed to mean all nations and states other than that in which the action is brought; and hence, one state of the Union is foreign to another, in that sense.

2. The applicant is a “non-resident non-person” under all acts of Congress. As such, he/she is “foreign” in respect to and not subject to all such civil acts.

3. “United States” includes the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States and excludes states of the Union for the purpose of “Acts and Conditions” paragraph.

4. “United States” as used in the perjury statement of the DS-11 is the United States*** of America (states of the Union) and excludes United States federal territory or the United States government.

5. By serving as a voter or jurist in a state court or a “driver” under the state vehicle code, I am serving as an officer of a legislatively (but not CONSTITUTIONALLY) foreign state as defined here.

6. The laws of most states of the Union and the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) both FORBID simultaneously serving as both a STATE officer and a FEDERAL officer. Hence, I do not have and cannot lawfully have any civil statutory status, office, obligation, or role under Acts of Congress and also participate politically or legally in a state of the Union without violating state law and the federal FARA, 22 U.S.C. §611 and 28 C.F.R. Part 5. Such federal statutory civil statuses, offices, or “posts” that I DO NOT have and DO NOT CONSENT TO HAVE include “national and citizen of the United States” under 8 U.S.C. §1401, “citizen”, “person”, “individual”, “taxpayer”, etc under any act of the National Congress. All such civil statuses are offices within the national government. For proof, see: http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StrawMan.pdf

7. Any attempt to interfere with providing this information in connection with my passport application is a criminal attempt to destroy the separation of legislative powers between the national government and the states of the Union that is the foundation of the United States Constitution. That criminal attempt is described in: Government Conspiracy to Destroy the Separation of Powers, Form #05.023 http://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/SeparationOfPowers.pdf

8. Applicant is a state national who owes exclusive, undivided allegiance to the PEOPLE within the constitutional state he/she was born, who are legally defined as the "State" under our system of government. He/she has no allegiance toward and seeks no protection from the United States government or anyone on or within federal territory. He/she is a sovereign, not a statutory "subject".

A failure to deny the above on the part of the Department of State AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION shall constitute an estoppel and permanent admission against the United States government involving all future litigation between the United States governments, its agents or assigns, and the applicant.

SECTION 3: CITIZENSHIP DIAGRAMS

The diagrams in this section provide a graphical view of the citizenship statuses described in the previous two sections. They summarize the text found throughout this document.

Figure 1: 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)]

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

**US** - Context used to designate the territory over which the Federal Government is exclusively sovereign.

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

---

**US**

**US**

**US**

**US**

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**US**

**US**

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8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)-“national of the United States?”


Figure 2: Citizenship and domicile options and relationships

NONRESIDENTS
Domiciled within States of the Union or Foreign Countries
WITHOUT the “United States**”

- Foreign Nationals
  Constitutional and Statutory "aliens" born in Foreign Countries
  8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)
  
  Naturalization 8 U.S.C. §1421
  Expatriation 8 U.S.C. §1481

DOMESTIC “nationals of the United States**”

- Statutory “non-citizen of the U.S.** at birth”
  8 U.S.C. §1408
  8 U.S.C. §1452
  8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B)
  (born in U.S.** possessions)

- “Constitutional Citizens of United States*** at birth”
  8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)
  Fourteenth Amendment
  (born in States of the Union)

INHABITANTS
Domiciled within Federal Territory within the “United States***”
(e.g. District of Columbia)

- “U.S. Persons”
  26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30)
  
  Naturalization 8 U.S.C. §1421
  Expatriation 8 U.S.C. §1481

- Statutory “Residents” (aliens)
  26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A)
  "Aliens"
  8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)
  (born in Foreign Countries)

- 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A)

- Statutory “national and citizen of the United States*** at birth”
  8 U.S.C. §1401
  (born in unincorporated U.S.** Territories or abroad)

- Statutory “citizen of the United States**”

  “Tax Home” (26 U.S.C. §911(d)(3)) for federal officers and “employee” serving within the national government.
  Cook v. Tait, 265 U.S. 47
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

SECTION 4: 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: Civil and political status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of birth</th>
<th>Political status</th>
<th>Civil status if domiciled WITHIN &quot;United States***&quot;</th>
<th>Civil status if domiciled WITHOUT &quot;United States***&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
2. The table below describes the effect that changes in domicile have on citizenship status in the case of both “foreign nationals” and “domestic nationals”. A “domestic national” is anyone born anywhere within any one of the 50 states on nonfederal land or who was born in any territory or possession of the United States. A “foreign national” is someone who was born anywhere outside of these areas.

### Table 2: Effect of domicile on citizenship status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CONDITION Domicile WITHIN the FEDERAL ZONE and located in FEDERAL ZONE</th>
<th>CONDITION Domicile WITHIN the FEDERAL ZONE and temporarily located abroad in foreign country</th>
<th>CONDITION Domicile WITHOUT the FEDERAL ZONE and located WITHOUT the FEDERAL ZONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location of domicile</td>
<td>“United States” per 26 U.S.C. §107701(a)(9) and (a)(10), 7701(a)(39), 7408(d)</td>
<td>“United States” per 26 U.S.C. §107701(a)(9) and (a)(10), 7701(a)(39), 7408(d)</td>
<td>Without the “United States” per 26 U.S.C. §107701(a)(9) and (a)(10), 7701(a)(39), 7408(d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical location</td>
<td>Federal territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia</td>
<td>Foreign nations ONLY (NOT states of the Union)</td>
<td>Foreign nations states of the Union Federal possessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax form(s) to file</td>
<td>IRS Form 1040</td>
<td>IRS Form 1040 plus 2555</td>
<td>IRS Form 1040NR: “alien individuals”, “nonresident alien individuals”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

1. “United States” is defined as federal territory within 26 U.S.C. §107701(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. “nationals” of the United States of America 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 “non-resident NON-persons”, which is not defined in the Internal Revenue Code. 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 3: Summary of meaning of various terms and the contexts in which they are used**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Law</th>
<th>Federal constitution</th>
<th>Federal statutes</th>
<th>Federal regulations</th>
<th>State constitutions</th>
<th>State statutes</th>
<th>State regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Union States/ &quot;We The People&quot;</td>
<td>Federal Government</td>
<td>&quot;We The People&quot;</td>
<td>State Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;state&quot;</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>Union state or foreign country</td>
<td>Other Union state or federal government</td>
<td>Other Union state or federal government</td>
<td>Other Union state or federal government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;State&quot;</td>
<td>Union state</td>
<td>Federal state</td>
<td>Union state</td>
<td>Union state</td>
<td>Union state</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;in this State&quot; or &quot;in the State&quot;</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Federal enclave within state</td>
<td>Federal enclave within state</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;State&quot; (State Revenue and taxation code only)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Federal enclave within state</td>
<td>Federal enclave within state</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;several States&quot;</td>
<td>Union states collectively$^2$</td>
<td>Federal &quot;States&quot; collectively</td>
<td>Federal &quot;States&quot; collectively</td>
<td>Federal &quot;States&quot; collectively</td>
<td>Federal &quot;States&quot; collectively</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;United States&quot;</td>
<td>states of the Union collectively</td>
<td>Federal United States$^*$</td>
<td>United States the country</td>
<td>Federal United States$^*$</td>
<td>Federal United States$^*$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 [https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/48](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/48)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Citizenship status</th>
<th>Place of birth</th>
<th>Domicile</th>
<th>Accepting tax treaty benefits?</th>
<th>Defined in</th>
<th>Tax Status under 26 U.S.C/Internal Revenue Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>“U.S.A.*** national” or “state national” or “Constitutional but not statutory U.S.*** citizen”</td>
<td>Constitutional Union state</td>
<td>State of the Union</td>
<td>NA (ACTA agreement)</td>
<td>8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14th Amend., Sect. 1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>“U.S.A.*** national” or “state national” or “Constitutional but not statutory U.S.*** citizen”</td>
<td>Constitutional Union state</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14th Amend., Sect. 1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>“U.S.A.*** national” or “state national” or “Constitutional but not statutory U.S.*** citizen”</td>
<td>Constitutional Union state</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14th Amend., Sect. 1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Statutory “citizen of the United States**” or Statutory “U.S.** citizen”</td>
<td>Constitutional Union state</td>
<td>Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>NA (ACTA agreement)</td>
<td>8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14th Amend., Sect. 1; 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Citizenship status</td>
<td>Place of birth</td>
<td>Domicile</td>
<td>Accepting tax treaty benefits?</td>
<td>Defined in</td>
<td>&quot;Citizen&quot; (defined in 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
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<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>&quot;alien&quot; or &quot;Foreign national&quot;</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>&quot;alien&quot; or &quot;Foreign national&quot;</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>State of the Union</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>&quot;alien&quot; or &quot;Foreign national&quot;</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>State of the Union</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>&quot;alien&quot; or &quot;Foreign national&quot;</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>&quot;alien&quot; or &quot;Foreign national&quot;</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. The "United States" is described in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), (a)(36) and 26 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 themself" 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)(i) 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Citizenship status</th>
<th>Place of birth</th>
<th>Domicile</th>
<th>Defined in</th>
<th>Social Security NUMIDEN T Status</th>
<th>Social Security SS-5 Block 5</th>
<th>IRS Form W-8 Block 3</th>
<th>Status on Specific Government Forms</th>
<th>Department of State I-9 Section 1</th>
<th>E-Verify System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Citizenship status</td>
<td>Place of birth</td>
<td>Domicile</td>
<td>Defined in</td>
<td>Social Security NUMIDENT T Status</td>
<td>Status on Specific Government Forms</td>
<td>E-Verify System</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>“alien” or “Foreign national”</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)</td>
<td>CSP=B</td>
<td>“Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)”</td>
<td>“Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer”</td>
<td>See Note 2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>“alien” or “Foreign national”</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)</td>
<td>CSP=B</td>
<td>“Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)”</td>
<td>“Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer”</td>
<td>See Note 2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
### SECTION 5: RESOLVING DISPUTES OVER MY STATUS BY THE RECIPIENT OF THIS FORM

If the recipient disputes my status as documented or denies my eligibility for a U.S.A. (not “U.S.”) Passport, 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 “national and citizen 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 or “Citizen” found in Article 1, Section 2; Clause 3?

3. What definition of “subject to THE jurisdiction of the United States” are you implying, and what is the legal basis for your assertion?:
   - a. Subject to the POLITICAL and NOT LEGISLATIVE jurisdiction.
   - b. Subject to the POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE jurisdiction.

   **NOTE:** The U.S. Supreme Court indicated that the phrase “subject to THE jurisdiction” found in the constitution means the POLITICAL and not LEGISLATIVE jurisdiction, and simply implies allegiance, nationality, and membership in a nation but not municipal domicile on federal territory or being subject to federal civil statutory law. See and rebut the following within 30 days or you agree with me on this subject: Why You are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but Not Statutory Citizen; Form #05.006, Section 15.3

   [http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm](http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm)

4. Allegiance:
   - a. You want to say I “OWE allegiance”, but where is my consent involved? The Declaration of Independence says our system of government is based on CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED, and I will not allow you to detach the requirement for consent from the relationship you have with me AT ANY TIME or under ANY CIRCUMSTANCE.
   - b. Which “United States” do I “OWE allegiance” to: 1. The GOVERNMENT; 2. The people in each of the sovereign states of the Union as SOVEREIGNS and INDIVIDUALS? The Bible says in Gal. 5:14 to love my neighbor, not to love any civil ruler or government. As a matter of fact, it says NOT to love but to FEAR civil rulers.

     “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)]

   - c. Will you respect my right to choose WHEN or IF I want to be protected and therefore “governed” while abroad and when I DON’T want to be protected or governed? Isn’t our system of government based on “consent of the governed”? I am willing to pay for protection WHEN I ASK FOR IT IN WRITING, but I won’t leave it up to someone ELSE to decide when or if I want it and whether I am liable to pay for that which I not only don’t classify as protection, but instead regard as slavery, terrorism, and a “protection racket”.
   - d. How can I “OWE allegiance” to anyone as compensation for protection that I don’t want and don’t need and regard as an INJURY and not “protection”?

     “Owe no one anything except to love one another, for he who loves another has fulfilled the law.”

     [Rom. 13:8; Bible, NKJV]

     The courts have ruled that you can’t sue the government for failing to protect you, so how is there “consideration” that could create a binding protection contract? See: Do You Have a Right to Police Protection?

     [http://tamguardian.org/Subjects/Crime/Articles/PolicerProtection.htm](http://tamguardian.org/Subjects/Crime/Articles/PolicerProtection.htm)

   - e. Do I have the right to decide WHEN I have “allegiance” and when I don’t? It seems to me that as long as I don’t have allegiance to a foreign or competing power, then there shouldn’t be a problem with serving two masters.
   - f. Can I decide that I don’t have allegiance to the “United States” under certain specified conditions such as when I am abroad or when it COSTS you money to protect me?

5. 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 DS-11 passport application. Please choose ONLY ONE number:
**Table 6: Meanings assigned to "United States" by the U.S. Supreme Court in Hooven & Allison v. Evatt**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>U.S. Supreme Court Definition of &quot;United States&quot; in Hooven</th>
<th>Context in which usually used</th>
<th>Referred to in this article as</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;It may be merely the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family of nations.&quot;</td>
<td>International law</td>
<td>&quot;United States***&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;These united States,&quot; when traveling abroad, you come under the jurisdiction of the President through his agents in the U.S. State Department, where &quot;U.S.&quot; refers to the sovereign society. You are a &quot;Citizen of the United States&quot; like someone is a Citizen of France, or England. We identify this version of &quot;United States&quot; with a single asterisk after its name: &quot;United States***&quot; throughout this article.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;It may designate the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States extends, or&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;National government&quot; Federal law Federal forms Federal territory ONLY and no part of any state of the Union</td>
<td>&quot;United States***&quot;</td>
<td>The United States (the District of Columbia, possessions and territories). Here Congress has exclusive legislative jurisdiction. In this sense, the term &quot;United States&quot; 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 one of the sovereign States could still be a member of the Federal area and therefore a &quot;citizen of the United States.&quot; This is the definition used in most &quot;Acts of Congress&quot; and federal statutes. We identify this version of &quot;United States&quot; with two asterisks after its name: &quot;United States***&quot; throughout this article. This definition is also synonymous with the &quot;United States&quot; corporation found in 28 U.S.C. §3002(15)(A).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot;...as the collective name for the states which are united by and under the Constitution.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Federal government&quot; States of the Union and NO PART of federal territory Constitution of the United States</td>
<td>&quot;United States****&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;The several States which is the united states of America.&quot; Referring to the 50 sovereign States, which are united under the Constitution of the United States of America, The federal areas within these states are not included in this definition because the Congress has exclusive legislative authority over these federal enclaves since the state legislatures have ceded jurisdiction over these areas to the federal government for the 'Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dockyards, and other needful Buildings', in accordance to Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution.&quot;. Rights are retained by the States in the 9th and 10th Amendments, and you are a &quot;Citizen of these united States.&quot; This is the definition used in the Constitution for the United States of America. We identify this version of &quot;United States&quot; with a three asterisks after its name: &quot;United States****&quot; throughout this article.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 6: DEFINITIONS APPLYING TO ATTACHED DS-11 or DS-82 FORM AND THIS FORM**

The following definitions are presumed and established for all terms used on the attached U.S. Department of State DS-11 and DS-82 form. The First Amendment gives me a right to freely communicate with my government, and implicit in that right is the right to define any and all terms I am using on government forms so as to avoid and prevent introducing or encouraging any presumptions that might prejudice my Constitutionally guaranteed rights or sovereignty:

1. **Protection**=the type of protection associated with the passport being requested consists entirely and ONLY of:
   1.1. NOT being hindered when exercising my Constitutional and inalienable natural right to travel.
   1.2. NOT being subject to any federal law or "Act of Congress" while abroad.
   1.3. Being a nonresident but not a "person", "individual", "citizen", or "taxpayer" in relation to the "United States" as defined in all federal statutory law.
   Any deviation from this definition, attempt to enforce federal law against me, change my status to anything other than defined herein, or interfere with my inalienable right to travel shall not only NOT be defined as "protection", but instead shall be defined as an international terrorism, an injury to me and my private property, and a tort.

2. **penalty of perjury**=means penalty of perjury from WITHOUT the "United States" (federal zone/territory) and from WITHIN the "United States of America" as defined in all federal statutory law. 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.

3. **Permanent address**=the place of domicile of the applicant, which in turn is defined in SECTION 2 above.

4. **residence**=the place of permanent abode for ONLY a constitutional "alien" identified in 26 U.S.C §7701(b)(1)(A) and 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3) and who is PHYSICALLY PRESENT and DOMICILED within federal territory. This is confirmed by 28 C.F.R. §1.871-2. Does not include those domiciled within constitutional states of the Union or CONSTITUTIONAL citizens under the Fourteenth Amendment.

5. **United States**= For the purposes of this application only, it means the collective states of the Union united under the Constitution and excludes federal territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia, and every definition of "United States" used in federal statutory law. For the purposes of most federal forms and statutory law, however, it ordinarily means the corporation defined in 28 U.S.C. §3002(15)(A). It’s territorial extent includes 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.

6. **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.

7. **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 passport application, it shall be defined to mean the human being and not statutory civil "person" whose citizenship is...
that defined in SECTION 1 above and whose domicile is that defined in SECTION 2 of this form. This human “U.S. citizen” is NOT that defined or referenced in 8 U.S.C. §1401, 26 U.S.C. §3121(e), 26 U.S.C. §1609(b)(3), or 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c), which is described as a statutory “national and citizen of the United States at birth,” which person is born anywhere in the “United States” (federal territory) pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38) or the “outlying possession of the United States” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(29). 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]

Regardless of what is checked in block 10 for the citizenship of my parents, it shall mean that they have the citizenship status described in Section 1 and the domicile described in Section 2. Checking "yes" in block 10 shall be an indication on my part that I am being threatened, coerced, and denied a right by the passport agent by being forced to misrepresent the status of my parents in exchange for the “privilege” of receiving a passport.

8. “U.S. citizenship” = “nationality” and the condition of being a United States of America “national” as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21). Excludes:
   8.3. “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. §1101.

9. “State” = the entity defined in 4 U.S.C. §110(d) as a territory or possession of the United States. Excludes Constitutional states of the Union, which are called “states” within this document and the attached application. These “states” are lower case because they are legislatively foreign to the national government civil jurisdiction.

10. “citizenship” = “nationality”. A “national”, which is a human being having “nationality”, is statutorily 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 statutory “United States” (federal territory) but that the person referred to was either born or naturalized to become a naturalized member of the United States of America. This person is in no way subject to any of the civil 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 corporation or “government” created and appointed to serve and protect them called the “United States”.

11. Use of two letter state abbreviation codes: Use of any two letter state abbreviation on the attached passport application 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 passport application 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 7:

Why You are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen, Form #05.006: http://sedm.org/forms/FormsModule.htm

SECTION 7: SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS, PRIVACY, AND RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

The Submitter hereby certifies for the record that he or she was never lawfully issued a Social Security Number, Taxpayer Identification Number, or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number. It is illegal to issue such numbers to anyone in his or her circumstances or to use such numbers in connection with any interaction with any government as documented in: Why It is Illegal for Me to Request or Use a “Taxpayer Identification Number”, Form #04.205; https://sedm.org/forms/04-Tax-2-WithholdingWhyTINotIllegal.pdf. As such, no statutes or regulations controlling the use of such number or which might adversely impact the Submitter may lawfully be enforced, create any obligations, or adversely affect the Submitter, including but not limited to 26 U.S.C. §7245 or 22 U.S.C. §2271a. Consequently the Social Security Number block of the passport application is either blank or all zeros. Anything other than blank or all zeros shall also be treated AS IF it is all zeros, regardless of what it actually says. Because I will not cooperate with any effort to forfeit my Fifth Amendment right to not incriminate myself, I also can not and will not entertain any questions from the Recipient about my participation in the ILLEGAL or UNLAWFUL issuance of Social Security Numbers, Taxpayer Identification Numbers, or Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers. I simply demand that any records that might be connected with such unlawful issuance are not and cannot be authorized by me nor can they be lawful. Such records MUST be corrected and/or destroyed IMMEDIATELY BY THE ACCEPTANCE AGENT. A failure, refusal, or omission by the Acceptance Agent in NOT destroying or correcting these knowingly false records is a CRIMINAL offense punishable with up to TEN YEARS in jail per 18 U.S.C. §1028 (false statements on passport), 18 U.S.C. §1021 (perjury), 18 U.S.C. §1030 (fraud with computers), and 18 U.S.C. §912 (impersonating a public officer, see Form #05.037; https://sedm.org/forms/05-MemoLaw/StatLawGovt.pdf), and many other statutes. A LACK of rebuttal of any error on this application about this subject matter by the Acceptance Agent and/or his or her supervisor at the time of making application shall constitute an equitable estoppel to all future disputes or litigation involving this subject matter and an “admit” to all Admissions contained at the end of Why You Aren’t Eligible for Social Security, Form #06.001: https://sedm.org/forms/06-AvoidingFranch/SSNotEligible.pdf.

Per the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. §552a Legislative Notes:

1. It is UNLAWFUL to deny anyone any right by virtue of a failure to disclose a Social Security Number.

2. Those demanding use of numbers have the burden of disclosing whether the use is VOLUNTARY or MANDATORY, and the statute MAKING IT MANDATORY for those WITH MY STATUS.

26 U.S.C. §6009E is a provision of the I.R.C. that, like everything else in the I.R.C., only pertains to taxpayers [officers, employees, and elected officials of the Federal Government] and not to non-taxpayers [American Citizens/American Nationals not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government]. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed for non-taxpayers and no attempt is made to annul any of their Rights or Remedies in due course of law. With them [non-taxpayers] Congress does not assume to deal and they are neither of the subject nor of the object of federal revenue laws.” [Economy Plumbing & Heating v. U.S., 470 F.2d. 585 (1972)]
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) or “nonresident alien individuals”. I am not and never have been a statutory “U.S. person” as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30) because I maintain and have never 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). I am also not a “nonresident alien individual” because not engaged in a public office per 5 U.S.C. §2105(a). Per the U.S. Supreme Court, Congress has NO JURISDICTION over private conduct or private human beings, but only public officers or agents, of which I am not in this case. Since I am NEITHER a statutory “U.S. person” nor a “nonresident alien individual”, then I would be committing fraud to either obtain or use a Taxpayer Identification Number from the IRS or to use an SSN in place of a TIN. All “taxpayers” as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(14) are in fact public officers within the U.S. government and I do not consent to act as a public officer now or at any time, and would be committing the crime of impersonating a public officer in violation of 18 U.S.C. §912 to provide or use a “Taxpayer Identification Number” as defined in 26 U.S.C. §6109.

Those who are “non-resident”, not a statutory “person”, not constitutional “aliens”, and not engaged in the “trade or business” franchise such as myself are not required to have or to use Social Security Numbers in connection with any financial arrangement or transaction pursuant to the following and also 31 C.F.R. §103.34(a)(3):

31 C.F.R. §306.10  
* 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 per the back of the card and 20 C.F.R. §622.103(d). As “public property”, SSNs and Social Security Cards may only lawfully be used in the context of official U.S. conduct or to identify a public officer while on duty. This is confirmed by 5 U.S.C. §552(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 human being but not statutory “person” or “individual” such as at this time. If you are going to demand a number from a private rather than the public human being such as myself, then indirectly you also are asking me to voluntarily assume the duties of a public officer, in which case I demand compensation in the amount of any tax and penalty liabilities that might result PLUS $10,000 per hour. I don’t work for free, what’s called “benefits” and I classify as fraud the right to use my labor or my property or my children to a state-sponsored religion called “socialism” or to condone your thievery. Are you willing to provide said compensation? If you do not answer, then you have withdrawn your offer of “employment” and agree that I am not your “employee” and that I retain ALL of my rights. The article below explains your sponsored church that I won’t join:

Socialism: The New American Civil Religion, Form #05.016: http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm

I as a private human being and not statutory “person” at this time 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 crudely 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 DS-11 or DS-82 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. §552(a)(13).

If a number other than “000-00-0000” was provided on the attached DS-11 or DS-82 form:

1. It was provided under unlawful duress because the agent accepting the form threatened to withhold issuance of the passport if I would not provide a number. It is a CRIME to compel the use of such numbers per 42 U.S.C. §408(a)(8).
2. The number shall be treated AS IF it were “000-00-0000”, regardless of what it says.
3. The acceptance agent, by instituting duress in compelling the use of government numbers, is attempting to convert constitutional rights into statutory privileges and franchises, which is a CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY against my rights punishable under 18 U.S.C. §241. Anyone who does any of the following is party to said conspiracy:
   3.1. Anyone he or she talked to about how to circumvent my attempts to avoid enumeration is party to said conspiracy.
   3.2. Anyone who fails or omits deliberately to prosecute the crimes indicated herein.
4. The number provided is NOT the number described in 26 U.S.C. §6109, 20 C.F.R. §422.103(d), or any other federal law, statute, or regulation. Hence, it is not subject to being either true, false, factual, or consistent with any record in possession of any government. The clerk said it was their “POLICY” (not LAW, but POLICY) to require a number and could show me no law. Well, if he or she can invent such policy, then I can INVENT a Nonstatutory number that conforms with the POLICY but also is equally not subject to or susceptible to the requirements of the law. The constitution protects the equality of ALL PERSONS, and hence, I have the EQUAL right to make “POLICY” to counteract the DOS’s policy to prevent injury to my own private rights.
5. The applicant, being unlawful, criminal duress, does not answer for the accuracy of said number. Instead, it is NONFACTUAL political beliefs and opinions that are not admissible as evidence in any legal proceeding and not legally actionable in any manner.
6. The applicant does not “have” a number described in 26 U.S.C. §6109, 20 C.F.R. §422.103(d) and cannot legally “have” such a number. One can only “have” something that they own and control. I don’t control the number because if I did, I could tell the government they CANNOT use it, so it must not “OWN” a government number. Both the Social Security Card and 20 C.F.R. §422.103(d) say the card and the number belong to the GOVERNMENT and not the applicant, and therefore it is a legal and rational impossibility for me to “have” government property unless I am a public officer managing government property and serving in an official capacity. In fact, I DO NOT consent to represent a public office in the government and it is a crime to unilaterally elect or appoint myself into such an office. Furthermore, filling out an SS-5 form or W-9 form and asking for such a number cannot and does NOT CREATE any public office in the government and any attempt to use it for that purpose is a violation of 18 U.S.C. §912. It is acknowledged as a CRIME to use government property such as a statutory SSN or TIN for a private purpose or personal benefit. Hence, the number provided MUST be described herein as NOT corresponding with anything described in any federal
law and NOT to be used for any enforcement or government purpose because not connected with any existing application the government has ever received.

7. The power to create is the power to define, and since I created the form being processed, then I am the only one who can define both the meaning or the intended meaning of every word or phrase on the form. And I must do so in order to avoid being victimized by the self-serving presumptions of others or conferring undue discretion to a government bureaucrat or judge to INVENT a meaning I didn’t intend.

If a Social Security Number other than “000-00-0000” was provided on the application, recipient of this form is requested to prosecute the acceptance agent for compelled use of Social Security Numbers under 42 U.S.C. §408(a)(8), and identity theft under 42 U.S.C. §405(c)(2)(C)(i), 42 U.S.C. §408(a)(7), 18 U.S.C. §1028(a)(7), and 18 U.S.C. §1028A for the commercial abuse of my identity for personal gain without my consent. I hope you don’t intend to force me to consent to criminal identity theft on your party merely to obtain an identity document, and to do so under the “auspices” of trying to provide protection I don’t consent to or need. That would be the most egregious and ironic injury of all.

I reserve all my rights and waive none. UCC 1-308 and its predecessor, UCC 1-207. The Declaration of Independence says my rights are “Unalienable”, which means they are INCAPABLE of being sold, bargained away, or transferred by any commercial or consensual process, including government franchises. 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 so as to give me the lawfully required “reasonable notice” of the specific conduct expected of me.

 “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.”

“The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the [STATUTORY] 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, 66 L.Ed. 860, 869, 82 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.Ed2d. 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 or claim against me. 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 and delegated 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 by agents and officers of the government and not my consent. Any attempt to connect me to any government franchise or license number to engage in a franchise such as a SSN or TIN as a precondition of approving this application and thereby compel the conversion of rights protected by the Constitution into statutory “privileges” and franchises shall constitute an act of extortion and a violation of my right to contract by the government and/or their acceptance agent.

SECTION 8: REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE APPLICATION WILL BE DENIED

Dept. of State Form IN-709-01 indicates types of evidence that may or must be submitted in order to establish one’s eligibility for a U.S.A. passport. For a copy of this form, see:

This section discusses the legality of the form and the legal authority of the Dept. of State to ask for and receive the information requested by the form:

1. The DOS Form IN-709-01 is not in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, Subchapter I, which requires:
   1.1 A valid OMB Control Number.
   1.2 An indication of whether providing the information and all portions thereof is “voluntary” or “mandatory”.
   1.3 A regulation published in the Federal Register describing the regulation which gives rise to the collection of each piece of information requested.
   1.4 If the information is to be shared with other agencies, the parties to whom it will be disclosed and the use to which the information will be put.
   1.5 If the information requested will be used for criminal law enforcement, then a warning that you have a right to withhold the specific information that will be so used.

2. Government forms which do not comply with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act are referred to in said act as “bootleg forms” which the general public need not comply with. Your Dept. of State Form IN-709-01 fits that description and therefore I am not required to
provide any of the information listed on it. 44 U.S.C. §3512 furthermore says that you can’t penalize me for failure to comply with your collection of information. Such a penalty would include:

2.1. Denial of a passport, and especially without explaining the legal reasons for doing so.

2.2. Delay in processing a passport.

2.3. Imposing additional forms and procedures for me to comply with that EVERYONE is not EQUALLY required to comply with.

2.4. Financially penalizing me for any aspect of the submission.

2.5. Refusing to refund application fees if you reject the application because of failure to disclose information.

3. Warnings on the DOS Form IN-709-01 about possible delay in providing the passport requested simply amount to an unconstitutional bill of attainder, which is a penalty by other than a lawful court for the exercise of rights protected by the Constitution. I remind you that penalties are only authorized for federal franchises, and the exercise of my right to travel cannot lawfully be converted into a privilege subject to penalty, such as the delay threatened by you for a failure to disclose information that you can’t even prove is necessary and which neither the forms nor regulations indicate is mandatory. I also do not consent to acquire any statutory status that would remove me from the protections of the United States Constitution.

“It would be a palpable incongruity to strike down an act of state legislation which, by words of express divestment, seeks to strip the citizen of rights guaranteed by the federal Constitution, but to uphold an act by which the same result is accomplished under the guise of a surrender of a right in exchange for a valuable privilege which the state threatens otherwise to withhold. It is not necessary to challenge the proposition that, as a general rule, the state, having power to deny a privilege altogether, may grant it upon such conditions as it sees fit to impose. But the power of the state in that respect is not unlimited, and one of the limitations is that it may not impose conditions which require the relinquishment of Constitutional rights. If the state may compel the surrender of one constitutional right as a condition of its favor, it may, in like manner, compel a surrender of all. It is inconceivable that guaranties embedded in the Constitution of the United States may thus be manipulated out of existence.” [Frost v. Railroad Commission, 271 U.S. 583, 46 S.Ct. 605 (1926)]

4. None of the regulations under 22 C.F.R. Part 51 indicate the specific information that may be demanded on a passport application, nor do they confirm that any of the information requested on the form is even relevant or necessary. In point of fact, the ONLY thing you technically need in order to issue a passport is evidence of allegiance other than a birth certificate, an affidavit or declaration from myself, and possibly an affidavit from family members. Everything else is superfluous, materially irrelevant, and cannot and will not be provided.

5. The DOS Form IN-709-01 asks for my history of residences and/or domicile. Nowhere in Title 8 of the U.S. Code or Title 22 of the CFR is domicile made a prerequisite for obtaining a passport. “Nationality” and not “domicile” is the only prerequisite for being eligible for a passport. Therefore it is irrelevant. As a Christian, I am not allowed to have a domicile or residence within the jurisdiction of any man-made government on earth and certainly won’t cooperate with any effort not only to compel a domicile, but to place that domicile on federal territory not protected by the Constitution. This is exhaustively proven in the following form, which you are demanded to rebut within 30 days or be found in agreement and estoppel of:

**Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent**, Form #05.002; http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm

6. The only law and the only government to which I may have a domicile or residence under God’s law is God’s government and the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth. See Phil. 3:20, Heb. 11:13, 1 Peter 2:1, James 4:4, Romans 12:2, 1 John 2:15, John 15:8-25. The Bible says that God owns the Heavens and the Earth, which leaves nothing left for Caesar to rule or govern. See Psalm 89:11-13, Isaiah 45:12, Deut. 10:14. Would you please explain to me what is left for Caesar to rule or govern if we are to render to Caesar that which is Caesar’s and the Bible says that EVERYTHING belongs to God? Christians are commanded to render to Caesar which GOD says belongs to Caesar, not that which Caesar says belongs to Caesar. The Bible also says it is a sin to have an earthly ruler above me. The only kind of government I can submit to is a government that is below, not above me. This is exhaustively proven in 1 Sam. 8:4-20, 1 Sam. 12:12.

7. The DOS Form IN-709-01 lists sources of information that are exclusively government, and the Bible says I don’t do business with the government or participate in any government franchises. See:

**Delegation of Authority Order from God to Christians**, Form #10.008; http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm

Therefore, I do not have and cannot provide any public records that relate to any government benefit or franchise without violating my religious beliefs and being compelled in violation of the First Amendment to associate with and do business with government. Such franchises and benefits are not to be participated in including Social Security Numbers, driver’s licenses, marriage licenses, social security benefits, Medicare, welfare card, professional licenses, business licenses, tax returns, etc. By including in your list of acceptable evidence ONLY public/government information and information relating to government franchises, you are:

7.1. Effectively compelling me to engage in public/government franchises and thereby surrender constitutionally protected rights.

7.2. Compelling me to associate commercially and legally with a group of people called a “state” that I do not want to associate with or be compelled to associate with in violation of the First Amendment freedom from compelled association.

7.3. Compelling me to contract with the government in criminal violation of the Constitution. Since all franchises are contracts, any attempt to compel me to participate in franchises is an attempt to compel me to contract and/or donate private property to a public use, which means THEFT.

8. I remind you that I have a Fourth Amendment Constitutional right to privacy, and that you can’t turn the exercise of my right to travel into an excuse to destroy my right of privacy by revealing all the details you ask for on the DOS Form IN-709-01 that are basically irrelevant to the application anyway. This is NOT a job application or an application to become a federal “employee”, “public officer”, or “taxpayer”, but simply a notification of you by me, the Sovereign, of my right to travel freely and a demand that you recognize (by issuing me a United States of America passport) and not interfere with that right. It is already humiliating enough that the penalty for committing perjury on a passport form could be 20 years in jail. That penalty alone ought to be sufficient to ensure the accuracy of the information I provide to you. If that kind of a penalty for providing false information isn’t sufficient to guarantee the accuracy of the basic information that I provide, then the application process isn’t really about a passport, but about human sacrifices to a pagan idol in violation of my sincerely held religious beliefs.

9. I also remind you that your passport records can and probably will be used for criminal enforcement purposes. See 73 F.R. 1660-1664. I have a Constitutional right not to incriminate myself, and therefore to provide the absolute minimum amount of information required to ensure qualification to receive the passport applied for.

10. Passports may be a privilege for statutory “citizens of the United States” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1401, but they are a RIGHT for “non-residents” born in a Municipal Union state. It is an act of discrimination to impose upon me the disabilities of statutory citizenship by lumping me with those subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

11. The only reason I want or need a passport is simply to freely exercise my Constitutional and legal right to return to the place of my birth. That is a natural and inalienable right. Don’t abuse your authority to issue passports by withholding the issuance of them to persons who refuse to
participant in all government franchises. That is discrimination that you will be held personally liable for. Don’t try to convert rights into privileges, because you are violating the constitution to do so.

SECTION 9: FRAUD ON THE DS-11 AND DS-82 FORM INSTRUCTIONS

The following subsections (sections 9.1 and 9.2) reveal fraud, deception, and false statements on the DS-11 and DS-82 form instructions. These forms constitute “testimony of a witness” because they are signed under penalty of perjury. Because the instructions are false and fraudulent, they rise to the level of criminal witness tampering in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1512.

9.1 INSTRUCTIONS: “FEDERAL TAX LAW” SECTION

The DS-11 and DS-82 form contains FRAUD and makes fraudulent determinations about the legal status of ALL applicants. Here is the fraud:

"FEDERAL TAX LAW"

Section 6039E of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6039E) requires you to provide your Social Security Number (SSN), if you have one, when you apply for a U.S. passport or renewal of a U.S. passport. If you have not been issued an SSN, enter zeros in block #5 of this form. If you are residing abroad, you must also provide the name of the foreign country in which you are residing. The Department of State must provide your SSN and foreign residence information to the Department of Treasury. If you fail to provide the information, you are subject to a $500 penalty enforced by the IRS. All questions on this matter should be directed to the nearest IRS office.

This is false because:

1. The following legal analysis proves that 26 U.S.C. §6039E pertains only to federal instrumentalities and not private human beings such as the applicant. You are using the passport application process to fraudulently recruit public officers in the U.S. government. Please rebut this information in writing signed under penalty of perjury within 30 days or be found to agree with the analysis.

2. The conditions under which Taxpayer Identification Numbers are only MANDATORY within Title 26, the I.R.C., are listed in 26 U.S.C. §301.6109-1. Those conditions should be disclosed in the instructions if you are going to tell people that they MUST provide a number. All the conditions involve public officers within the U.S. government on official business and not private human beings. These public officers are referred to and defined as an activity called a “trade or business”, which is then statutorily defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26) as “the functions of a public office” in the U.S. and not state or municipal government. For further details, see and rebut the following within 30 days in writing signed under penalty of perjury or be found to agree:

3. The instructions FALSELY presume that ALL applicants are statutory “taxpayers”. The I.R.C. in fact only regulates the activities of statutory “taxpayers” per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(14). Hence, the word “you” must be replaced with “taxpayers” rather than implying EVERYONE.

4. Even the courts admit that they do NOT have the authority to declare ANYONE a “taxpayer”, and hence, your form can’t do it either without committing fraud.

5. The only “you” that the above language can or does mean is STATUTORY “U.S. Persons” per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30) and not EVERYONE. A statutory “U.S. person”, in turn, is a public officer within the U.S. government on official business, and not a private human being. This should be made clear on the instructions. For the reasons, see and rebut the following within 30 days or be found to agree with it in its entirety:

6. If you can’t make the instructions accurate and specific only to the exact people they apply, then you shouldn’t say anything at all about this subject in the instructions. Otherwise, you are lying to a federal witness and tampering with a witness because the form is signed under penalty of perjury and therefore signed by a witness. This is a criminal offense under 18 U.S.C. §1512.

7. I do not claim to be a statutory “U.S. person” per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30) so this language cannot and does not pertain to me.

9.2 INSTRUCTIONS: “REMITTANCE OF FEES” SECTION

The DS-11 and DS-82 forms also contain the following language which is FALSE:

REMITTANCE OF FEES

31 U.S.C. §7701 requires persons “doing business” with federal agency to provide their Social Security Numbers to that agency. Because the Department of State collects fees for the provision of passport services to you, you are considered a person “doing business” . . .

Before one can be a civil statutory “person” within federal civil law, one must be domiciled on federal territory not within any Constitutional state of the Union. This is a requirement of the separation of powers doctrine that is the foundation of the United States Constitution, which in turn was put there to protect my rights from greedy and deceptive government employees. Those not domiciled on federal territory or domiciled within a legislatively but not constitutionally foreign state of the Union are not subject to federal civil law. They therefore cannot be “persons” subject to
federal civil law or to any of the provisions you cite in the instructions. In fact, the only way they could be subject to the above provisions is to occupy a public office in the U.S. government and therefore subject to federal civil law. This was pointed out by the U.S. Supreme Court as follows:

"It is no longer open to question that the general government, unlike the states, Hammer v. Dagenhart, 247 U.S. 251, 275, 38 S.Ct. 529, 3 A.L.R. 649, Ann.Cas.1918E 724, possesses no inherent power in respect of the internal affairs of the states; and emphatically not with regard to legislation."

[Carter v. Carter Coal Co., 298 U.S. 386, 56 S.Ct. 855 (1936)]

Yes, federal civil law DOES apply ONLY to STATUTORY U.S. citizens per 8 U.S.C. §1401, but you are NOT entitled to presume that:

2. Everyone is domiciled on federal territory and therefore subject to federal civil law. In fact, most of the people you service are domiciled OUTSIDE the statutory "United States" in a legislatively foreign jurisdiction and are statutory aliens but constitutional citizens for the purpose of federal jurisdiction.
3. The term "United States" as used in the Constitution and "United States" and as used in the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. or Title 31 of the U.S. Code are the SAME. They are NOT, and in fact are mutually exclusive to each other and statutorily foreign with respect to each other.

Clearly, the person who prepared your DS-11 and DS-82 form instructions knows nothing about law or jurisdiction. You need to correct your FRAUDULENT instructions and quit deceiving the public. The following memorandum of law ought to be consulted in amending your form instructions:

**SECTION 10: LICENSE AGREEMENT PROTECTING THIS APPLICATION AND ALL INFORMATION PROVIDED WITH THIS APPLICATION**

**Introduction**

This section is directed at anyone outside of the United States Department of State with whom information supplied on this application is shared. Its purpose is to give reasonable notice of the terms and conditions under which information submitted by the Applicant may be used for any civil or criminal enforcement or commercial use. It is not directed at the Department of State or anyone working in the Department of State (DOS). All parties outside the Department of State with whom information about Applicant/Submitter is shared are called "Data Miners" for the purposes of this application. This would include Department of Homeland Security, Internal Revenue Service, Attorney General, state and county governments, etc.

All information about Applicant submitted on any government form by either Applicant/Submitter or any third party is the exclusive property of the Submitter under this franchise agreement, which governs all interactions and communications regarding me. The Fourth Amendment makes information about me "property" in a legal sense and protects that property. The attached DS-11 or DS-82 USA passport application is invalid and shall constitute non-factual, non-actionable speech not legally admissible as evidence in any legal proceeding without this form attached and without both the Data Miner and the Submitter being completely subject to and covered by this franchise agreement.

Page 6 of the USA passport says in note 2 that passports are the exclusive property of the issuer and must be returned upon notice and demand of same. Likewise, information about the Submitter is acknowledged by the parties to this franchise as the exclusive property of the Submitter and must be completely and permanently removed from government computer systems and records upon legal notice and demand. Data Miner and Submitter of this application acknowledge that use, custody, or control of information about the Submitter submitted in connection with this application makes the Data Miner into an agent, officer, trustee, transferee, and fiduciary under the terms of this franchise agreement until all such information is removed from any and all information systems and records maintained by the Data Miner and his/her/its agents and assigns. Any deviation from this requirement is stipulated to be a violation of the requirement for equal protection and equal treatment to each party.

The only people you can lawfully civilly govern or protect are those who CONSENT to be governed pursuant to the Declaration of Independence, and I am not a consenting party. You don’t need my consent to CRIMINALLY govern or enforce the criminal laws, so I am still subject to them. This application should not be construed by the Data Miner as a request to be protected or subsidized in any way, shape, or form. I do not seek a legal, political, or commercial relationship with any government by virtue of making this application. Instead, I seek ONLY to be issued a U.S.A. (NOT "U.S.") passport and thereafter to be left alone, to be a United States of America "national", and to not be protected in my travels abroad. The only reason you need any information beyond the basic eligibility requirements on the DS-11 or DS-82 form in the context of this transaction is to deliver protection and services that you PRESUME that I want. That presumption does not apply in my case and the U.S. Supreme Court has held repeatedly that the constitution confers upon me the right to be simply left ALONE.

"The makers of our Constitution undertook to secure conditions favorable to the pursuit of happiness. They recognized the significance of man's spiritual nature, of his feelings and of his intellect. They knew that only a part of the pain, pleasure and satisfactions of life are to be found in material things. They sought to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations, They conferred, as against the Government, the right to be let alone - the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men."


**Terms**

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

1. Any commercial purpose in relation to any government other than the enforcement of this franchise.
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 beyond that expressly indicated herein. Otherwise, the passport application would compel the applicant to violate the Fifth Amendment prohibition of self-incrimination.

Data Miner 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 Applicant/Submitter provided in connection with this application for any purpose OTHER than procuring a passport. If they are not authorized to grant said immunity by their employer, they agree to become the substitute defendant in said proceeding.

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

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552a(b), Data Miner and his officers, agents, and assigns may not lawfully maintain records about the Submitter without his/her express written consent. Applicant provides consent to disclose the information ONLY to those personnel within the Department of State for ONLY the purposes of issuing the passport requested and maintaining records of information contained on the forms submitted to obtain it. Therefore:

1. Any records in possession of Data Miners pertaining to Submitter other than the licensed and copyrighted passport information included on this and the attached DS-11 or DS-82 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 Department of State computers.
3. You do not have my permission, and I do not consent, 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.

All information provided by Submitter in connection with this application shall be treated NOT as a “business record” as the courts call it, but rather as MY PERSONAL PROPERTY ON TEMPORARY LOAN to ONLY the Department of State for use ONLY for the specific purpose of issuing and maintaining a “non-citizen national OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA” passport. All those in possession of or use of said property OTHER than the Department of State agree to be my personal agent under the terms of this franchise, and to do with said property only that which I expressly authorize in writing. This is the same devious tactic that Department of State pulls with passport books, which say on p. 4 that the passport belongs not to the applicant, but to the government. Hence, the government tries to abuse the passport issuance process to make Applicant into a public officer in temporary control of public property. If Department of State can do it, then I have an EQUAL right to do the same thing in reverse, because of the Constitutional requirement for equal protection and equal treatment.

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

1. To treat the Submitter as though he/she has ONLY the political and civil status indicated in this document.
2. To treat the Submitter as though he/she is NOT eligible to participate in any government franchise, “benefit”, 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 or “benefit” 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. Data Miner 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 needed to enforce this agreement. Data Miner also agrees to an effective domicile of wherever any enforcement action is filed by the Submitter in connection with the enforcement of this agreement.

**Evidentiary value of information submitted**

The accuracy of the name, the oath taken in connection with this passport, and the accuracy of the birth certificate are legally actionable and not immune from prosecution against the Applicant for willful falsification. Parties stipulate that this information is the only thing that is material or actionable in connection with this transaction. Any information provided relating to “residence” (domicile of an alien and NOT “citizen” or “national” under 26 C.F.R. §1.871-2) history, employment (“public office” pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §2105(a) history, or government identifying numbers (SSN or TIN) are not factual, not actionable, not material, not admissible as evidence, or even relevant in connection with any law enforcement proceeding relating to their accuracy. The purpose of this provision is to protect the privacy of the Submitter and to ensure that only the minimum information required to obtain the service requested is disclosed or used. Any attempt to compel the disclosure of additional information can only serve to violate the Fifth Amendment right of freedom from self-incrimination and make the Submitter into a target of discriminatory “selective enforcement” proceedings and injure him/her in the exercise of rights protected by the Constitution of the United States of America.
## SECTION 11: APPLICATION DELAY OR REJECTION INFORMATION

(To be completed by passport processing center or agency upon rejection of passport application)

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<td><strong>1. Definition of “United States” within the term “U.S. citizen” upon which I am relying from Sections 3 through 4 of this form:</strong> (Circle ONLY ONE. Item 3 is the default answer if none provided)</td>
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<td><strong>2. Citizenship status you impute to me from Section 4, Table 4 (identify item number in left most column of table) based on all evidence received so far.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>3. Reason for Rejection:</strong> (check all that apply)</td>
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<td>□ Questions about consistency of information provided in application (please specify in detail):</td>
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<td>□ Missing following information:</td>
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<td>□ DS-11 form has been updated. New form enclosed</td>
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<td>□ Other (please specify):</td>
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<td><strong>4. Legal authority for rejection (statute and/or regulation. Rejection is UNLAWFUL if no legal authority provided):</strong></td>
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<td>8 U.S.C. § 1746</td>
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<td>22 C.F.R. §</td>
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<td>OTHER(s):</td>
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<td><strong>5. Things I advised the applicant specifically to do against his wishes and better judgment, and for which I assume full liability for the consequences of:</strong></td>
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<td>□ Specify a Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number when he/she specified that there is none</td>
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<td>□ Indicate a citizenship status or domicile that is in conflict with the information provided by the applicant on this form</td>
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<td><strong>6. Full Legal Birthname of rejecting officer:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>7. Date and Place of Birth of rejecting officer:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>8. Workplace physical address of rejecting officer:</strong> (NOTE: This is the place you physically work and where you agree to accept service of legal process. NO PO boxes accepted.)</td>
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<td><strong>9. Full legal birthname of supervisor of rejecting officer:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>10. Workplace physical address of supervisor of rejecting officer:</strong> (NOTE: This is the place you physically work and where you agree to accept service of legal process. NO PO boxes accepted.)</td>
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<td><strong>11. Affirmation of Rejecting Officer:</strong></td>
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I, the person directly responsible for denying this passport application as an officer or agent of the United States government, declare under penalties of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746(1) that the information provided by me in this section is truthful, accurate, and consistent with prevailing law to the best of my knowledge and ability. I also agree to take complete, personal, and exclusive responsibility for the falsity or accuracy of any information which I advised the applicant to change on this passport, such as his or her citizenship status or the Social Security Number, if any, that was provided, since applicant indicated that he does not lawfully have a Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number.

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**SECTION 12: 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 passport application is rendered false, fraudulent, misleading, and perjurious BY THE ACCEPTANCE AGENT if NOT accompanied AT ALL TIMES by this mandatory attachment.

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Date:

**SECTION 13: WITNESS ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT BY DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

This section is provided for use by private witnesses or Department of State personnel. It is used to acknowledge receipt of this USA passport Application Attachment by the Department of State in the event that they decide that it can’t be filed in their system records along with the DS-11 or DS-82. Note that it DOES NOT constitute an acceptance or legal obligation of any kind by either a private witness or the Department of State or anyone in the Department of State. It is merely a method to generate legal evidence of WHAT was submitted as an attachment to the passport application at the time it was submitted.

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<tr>
<th>Witness Signature</th>
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I certify that I was present when the DS-11 or DS-82 passport application was submitted by the Applicant, and that this attachment accompanied it at the time the application was made. I certify that I am over the age of 18 and that I am not related to the applicant by blood. I also certify that the Department of State was not able to or refused to file this attachment in its system of records with the DS-11 or DS-82 form.

__Role of Witness (initial one): Department of State Employee; Private party unrelated to Applicant__

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If the Department of State is unable or unwilling to certify receipt of this attachment, then please provide a copy of the application stamped with the Department of State seal that includes all the necessary agency markings initials, etc required for processing or approval prior to issuance. Do not redact the identity information of the party doing the processing.
GOVERNMENT VERIFIED IDENTITY DOCUMENT

I, ___________________________________________ (full legal birthname) swear/affirm under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of ________________________________, the following facts:

1. All identification documents and images provided or described herein to verify this notarized document and statement are true and correct and refer to me personally.
2. I am an exclusively private human being NOT representing any office or exercising any agency on behalf of any government, such as “citizen” or “resident” or “person” (under civil statutory law), “taxpayer” (under tax code), “driver” (under vehicle code), “spouse” (under family code) etc.
3. My father’s name is: __________________________ Mother’s name is: ___________________________ (maiden name)
4. My birthplace is: ___________________________ Birthdate is: ___________________________
5. Physical characteristics:
   Eye color: __________________ Height: _________ Hair color: ____________
6. I am a “citizen” under the United States of America Constitution by virtue of birth or naturalization in the United States of America.
7. I am not any of the following and do not consent to act as any of the following capacities:
   7.1. A “person”, “subject”, “citizen”, “resident” or “inhabitant”, or any other status under any civil law enactment of any government.
8. For the purposes of this document, “United States” means (is limited) ONLY federal territory and excludes states of the Union.
9. This document is not authorized for any commercial use that would financially benefit any government. Government recipients of this document benefitting commercially by its use hereby implicitly consent to return and refund all such benefits in full to me personally. I own myself and the fruits of any and all uses of my identity for commercial use. Recipient and affiant hereby acknowledges that identity theft has occurred if this is not the case.
10. My picture and signature appear below.

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<th>Picture of the person appearing</th>
<th>Signature of the person appearing</th>
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<td>(full legal birth name)</td>
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State of _________________
County of: ________________

On ______________________, before me, ____________________________, Notary Public, personally appeared __________________________________, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the persons(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the persons(s), or entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of _________________ that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal, both below:

________________________________________________

SEAL

Notary Public

My Commission Expires On:

Identification provided by affiant:

1. Passport: ________________________________________________________________
2. Driver’s license: __________________________________________________________
4. Personally known to me (initial): __________
5. Other: __ Picture (see previous page)____________________
LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE TO REVOCATION OR REFUSAL TO-issue U.S. PASSPORTS

1. When passports CANNOT be denied or revoked:

22 U.S. Code § 2721. Impermissible basis for denial of passports

A passport may not be denied issuance, revoked, restricted, or otherwise limited because of any speech, activity, belief, affiliation, or membership, within or outside the United States, which, if held or conducted within the United States, would be protected by the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States.


2. In my case, my religious beliefs forbid me to associate with, contract away rights to, do business with, or have a civil statutory domicile within any government as a statutory “citizen”, “resident”, “person”, “taxpayer”, “individual”, etc. They allow me to ONLY be protected and subject to the common law, the Constitution, and the criminal law.

“I [God] brought you up from Egypt [government slavery to a civil ruler who claimed to be a deity] and brought you to the land of which I swore to your fathers; and I said, ‘I will never break My covenant with you. And you shall make no covenant [contract or franchise or agreement of ANY kind] with the inhabitants of this [corrupt pagan] land; you shall tear down their [man/government worshipping socialist] altars.” But you have not obeyed Me. Why have you done this?

“Therefore I also said, ‘I will not drive them out before you; but they will become as thorns [terrorists and persecutors] in your side and their gods will be a snare [slavery]! to you.’”

So it was, when the Angel of the LORD spoke these words to all the children of Israel, that the people lifted up their voices and wept.

[Judges 2:1-4, Bible, NKJV]

“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]

“Pure and unfulfilled religion before God and the Father is this: to visit orphans and widows in their trouble, and to keep oneself unspotted from the world [the obligations and concerns of the world].”

[James 1:27, Bible, NKJV]

“But do not walk in the statutes of your fathers [the heathens], nor observe their judgments, nor defile yourselves with their [pagan government] idols. I am the LORD your God: Walk in [obey] My statutes, keep My judgments, and do them; hallow My Sabbaths, and they will be a sign between Me and you, that you may know that I am the LORD your God.”

[Exodus 20:10-12, Bible, NKJV]

“You were bought at a price; do not become slaves of men.”

[1 Cor. 7:23, Bible, NKJV]

“For you were bought at a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God’s [and NOT Caesar’s].”


The only domicile or civil law system my God permits me to have under my delegation order (the Holy Bible) is the Kingdom of Heaven and the common law. Philippians 3:20. Furthermore, God warned me in my delegation order in Psalm 91 that I will be removed from His protection by choosing any other civil domicile. God owns the Heavens AND the Earth (Gen. 1:1, Psalm 24:1) so my domicile and my civil protection is within His Kingdom and He is my ONLY King. I will have NO KING other than King Jesus! I am not permitted to allow the United States government to become my Lord and King. No man can serve two masters: Christ and State. Matt. 6:24. There cannot be a Kingdom with two kings.

Patriot Pastor Garrett Lear at the Boston Tea Party 2008, Pastor Garrett Lear
https://youtu.be/9351KGhkDrC

Domicile and the statutory obligations associated with it, including those in ALL civil statutes (“person”, “individual”, “taxpayer”, “citizen”, “resident”), are voluntary. I do not volunteer and have no delegated authority under My God’s law as his full time ambassador in chains to volunteer. God’s delegation order says my ONLY civil lawgiver is Jesus Christ and not any vain man or Earthly government (Isaiah 33:22). The Declaration of Independence says all such rights are UNALIENABLE and therefore I am legally incapable of volunteering as long as I am standing on land protected by the Constitution as I am now. That, in fact, is why the Constitution calls itself “the law of the land”: 
The Declaration of Independence was enacted into LAW on the first page of the Statutes at Large as the first official act of Congress, and therefore the above limitation is binding on our interactions. My First Amendment right to civilly disassociate and become a statutory “non-resident non-person” not protected by or subject to the civil statutes, as a matter of religious right, is proven with court admissible evidence in:

2.1. Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent, Form #05.002
https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/Domicile.pdf

2.2. Non-Resident Non-Person Position, Form #05.020

3. I do not “have” a STATUTORY “Social Security Number” (20 C.F.R §422.103) and cannot have or own or even control that which I did not create and does not belong to me.

3.1. The regulations found at 20 C.F.R. §422.103(d) say the number and card belong the government and NOT me. You will note that Title 20 of the U.S. Code identifies itself as “Employees’ benefits” and I am NOT such a statutory employee defined in 5 U.S.C. §2105(a) or 26 C.F.R. §31.3401-1(c). There is NO statutory definition that expressly identifies statutory “employee” as including PRIVATE people protected ONLY by the Constitution and NOT the statutes and therefore these people are purposefully excluded per the rules of statutory construction:

26 C.F.R. §31.3401(c)-1 Employee

“...the term [employee] includes officers and employees, whether elected or appointed, of the United States, a [federal] State, Territory, Puerto Rico or any political subdivision, thereof, or the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing. The term ‘employee’ also includes an officer of a corporation.”

3.2. I must be a public officer or government STATUTORY “employee” (5 U.S.C. §2105(a)) on official business to use or possess such government property such as a STATUTORY “Social Security Number” and I hereby certify UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY that I am NOT such an officer and have no delegated authority from God under the Holy Bible trust indenture (as his full time “trustee”) to BECOME such an officer. See Exodus 20:1-17.

3.3. I would be committing the crime of impersonating a public officer to possess or use public property such as a STATUTORY Social Security Number or card in violation of 18 U.S.C. §912. You would also be guilty of the same crime to compel me to use a STATUTORY SSN or TIN in the context of this interaction. I am PRIVATE and not PUBLIC while I am in this physical office.

3.4. It is illegal to offer Social Security in states of the Union, and the U.S. Government has already agreed with me on this subject in responding to the following that I sent them:

Why You Aren’t Eligible for Social Security, Form #06.002
https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFraud/SSNotEligible.pdf

3.5. To even ask me whether I have ever been issued a number, knowing that such an issuance to a PRIVATE NON-RESIDENT party is illegal, and/or penalizing me by denial of a passport for a failure to provide said number (fruit of a poisonous tree that cannot be used as legal evidence) would be compelling me to admit what I now know is a criminal violation in violation of the Fifth Amendment. The ONLY thing I can lawfully say to you about such a situation WITHOUT violating the Fifth Amendment is the following:

“I have never LAWFULLY been issued a Social Security Number. Any evidence that such a number was lawfully issued is KNOWINGLY FALSE and must be destroyed. If it is NOT destroyed, then you are guilty of the crimes found under 18 U.S.C. §1030, 18 U.S.C. §912, 18 U.S.C. §201, etc. It would be a violation of my Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination to compel me admit to UNLAWFULLY applying for such a number under penalty of perjury. If you believe it was LAWFULLY issued, you MUST contradict the evidence that the U.S. Attorney General ALREADY admitted to in separate correspondence and located again below:

1. Why You Aren’t Eligible for Social Security, Form #06.001
https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFraud/SSNotEligible.pdf

2. Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002
https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFraud/SSTrustIndenture.pdf

A failure to deny any aspects of the attachments that are false IN WRITING signed under penalty of perjury shall constitute an equitable estoppel against any future controversy on this subject per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(b)(6).

“Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak, or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading. . . This sort of deception will not be tolerated and if this is routine it should be corrected immediately,” U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F.2d. 297, 299. See also U.S. v. Prudden, 424 F.2d. 1021, 1032; Carmine v. Bowen, 64 A. 932; “Silence is a species of conduct, and constitutes an implied representation of the existence of facts in question. When silence is of such character and under such circumstances that it would become a fraud, it will operate as an Estoppel.” Carmine v. Bowen, 64 U.S. 932.... “Fraud in its elementary
3.6. It is a violation of my religious beliefs and practices to have or use a STATUTORY Social Security Number mentioned in
20 C.F.R. §422.103. See: Social Security: Mark of the Beast, form #11.407;
Number” or “Taxpayer Identification Number” in this submission and ALL government records pertaining to me are hereby
defined to EXCLUDE any statutory or regulatory uses by ANY government. Instead, the terms shall be defined to mean a
franchise license TO THE GOVERNMENT which enfranchises their uses of my private property and private rights under
the following. You said it was “MINE” on the instructions, which means I own it and control it, can define what it means,
and can place conditions on its use by you. The ability to define terms as I have done here is a legislative function that the
recipient of this form has no delegated authority to engage in:

Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement, Form #09.007
https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf

4. Authority to deny or revoke passports is found in:

4.2. No SSN provided on application: 22 U.S.C. §2714a(e)
4.5. The above provisions do NOT apply to me BECAUSE:

5.1. I am NOT domiciled in the STATUTORY “United States” as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) and 4 U.S.C.
§110(d). Therefore per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b), the civil statutory acts of Congress are applicable ONLY
there DO NOT apply to me.

5.2. I am not THE statutory “individual” mentioned in 26 U.S.C. §7345(a) within the context of the Internal Revenue Code:

26 U.S. Code § 7345. Revocation or denial of passport in case of certain tax delinquencies
(a) IN GENERAL.

If the Secretary receives certification by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that an individual has a seriously delinquent tax debt, the
Secretary shall transmit such certification to the Secretary of State for action with respect to denial, revocation, or limitation of a passport
pursuant to section 32101 of the FAST Act.

26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1 Requirement for the deduction and withholding of tax on payments to foreign persons.

(c) Definitions

(3) Individual.

(i) Alien individual.

The term alien individual means an individual who is NOT a citizen or a national of the United States. See Sec. 1.1-1(c).

There is NO other definition of statutory “individual” OTHER than the above. Even the “qualified individual” mentioned in
26 U.S.C. §911(d)(1) is an ALIEN in relation to the foreign country he or she is temporarily within. Even that “qualified
individual” is a citizen of federal territory and not a constitutional state, so I am NOT the party mentioned in 26 U.S.C. §911
either and I am CERTAINLY not abroad in this case. See:

Why You are a “national”, “state national”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen, Form #05.006
https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/WhyANational.pdf

5.3. Not in the STATUTORY geographical “United States”:

TITLE 26. > Subtitle F. > CHAPTER 79. > Sec. 7701. [Internal Revenue Code]
Sec. 7701. - Definitions

(a) When used in this title, where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof—

(9) United States
The term “United States” when used in a geographical sense includes only the States and the District of Columbia.

(10) State
The term “State” shall be construed to include the District of Columbia, where such construction is necessary to carry out provisions of this
title.

5.4. Not a STATUTORY “citizen” OF THE above geographical “United States” (federal territory not within the exclusive

5.5. Not the statutory “person” who is the proper object of penalties such as denial or revocation of passports:

26 U.S. Code § 6671. Rules for application of assessable penalties
(b) PERSON DEFINED

The term “person”, as used in this subchapter, includes an officer or employee of a corporation, or a member or employee of a partnership, who as such officer, employee, or member is under a duty to perform the act in respect of which the violation occurs.

5.6. Not the lawful target of enforcement as required by 26 U.S.C. §7345(b):

26 U.S. Code § 6331. Levy and distraint
(a) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY

If any person liable to pay any tax neglects or refuses to pay the same within 10 days after notice and demand, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to collect such tax (and such further sum as shall be sufficient to cover the expenses of the levy) by levy upon all property and rights to property (except such property as is exempt under section 6334) belonging to such person or on which there is a lien provided in this chapter for the payment of such tax. Levy may be made upon the accrued salary or wages of any officer, employee, or elected official, of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of the United States or the District of Columbia, by serving a notice of levy on the employer (as defined in section 3401(d)) of such officer, employee, or elected official. If the Secretary makes a finding that the collection of such tax is in jeopardy, notice and demand for immediate payment of such tax may be made by the Secretary and, upon failure or refusal to pay such tax, collection thereof by levy shall be lawful with

5.7. 26 U.S.C. §7345 has no implementing regulations under 26 C.F.R. Part 1, and hence, does NOT apply to anyone BUT government public officers or STATUTORY “employees” under 5 U.S.C. §2105(a) and 26 U.S.C. §3401(c), and DOES NOT apply to most people, and especially either me or those PRIVATE humans in states of the Union protected by the Constitution:

5.7.1. 44 U.S.C. §1505(a) requires publication in the Federal Register of regulations that implement any kind of penalty.

5.7.2. 5 U.S.C. §552(a)(1) says statutes may not be enforced until implementing regulations are published.

5.7.3. 26 C.F.R. §601.702(a)(2)(ii) says that a failure to publish regulations applying the statute to a specific tax shall not affect rights.

5.8. There is no requirement to publish implementing regulations in the case of any of the following specifically exempted groups, NONE of which I am a member of:


5.8.2. A matter relating to agency management or personnel or to public property, loans, grants, benefits, or contracts. 5 U.S.C. §553(a)(2).

5.8.3. Federal agencies or persons in their capacity as officers, agents, or employees thereof. 44 U.S.C. §1505(a)(1).

5.9. There are no implementing regulations under 26 C.F.R. Part 1 for 26 U.S.C. §7345, which would apply this statute to the income tax.

5.10. There are no implementing regulations for 22 U.S.C. §2714a(e) that would apply the provisions of 26 U.S.C. §7345. Therefore, pursuant to step 4.8 above, these provisions ONLY apply to STATUTORY government “employees” or officers on official business and DO NOT apply to most people, and especially to ME as a private human. These provisions are missing from:
5.10.1. 20 C.F.R. §51.50 pertaining to denial.
https://law.justia.com/cfr/title22/22cfr51_main_02.html

5.10.2. 20 C.F.R. §51.70 pertaining to denial.
https://law.justia.com/cfr/title22/22.1.0.1.6.33.5.5.1.html

5.10.3. 20 C.F.R. §51.72 pertaining to revocation.
https://law.justia.com/cfr/title22/22.1.0.1.6.33.5.5.3.html

5.11. U.S.C. §204 says Title 26 is NOT positive law, and therefore is only “prima facie” evidence. That means it is NOT evidence but a mere statutory presumption that cannot impair constitutionally protected rights SUCH as my right to travel in this case.

(1) [8:4993] Conclusive presumptions affecting protected interests:

A conclusive presumption may be defeated where its application would impair a party's constitutionally-protected liberty or property interests. In such cases, conclusive presumptions have been held to violate a party's due process and equal protection rights. [Vlandis v. Kline (1973) 412 U.S. 441, 93 S.Ct. 2230, 2235; Cleveland Bed. of Ed. v. LaFleur (1974) 414 U.S. 632, 639-640, 94 S.Ct. 1208, 1215-presumption under Illinois law that unmarried fathers are unfit violates process] [Federal Civil Trials and Evidence, Rutter Group, paragraph 8:4993, p. 8K-54]

Statutes creating permanent irrebuttable presumptions have long been disapproved under the Due Process Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. In Heiner v. Donnan, 285 U.S. 312, 52 S.Ct. 358, 367, 76 L.Ed. 772 (1932), the Court was faced with a constitutional challenge to a federal statute that created a conclusive presumption that gifts made within two years prior to the donor's death were made in contemplation of death, thus requiring payment by his estate of a higher tax. In holding that this irrebuttable assumption was so arbitrary and unreasonable as to deprive the taxpayer of his property without due process of law, the Court stated that it had held "more than once that a statute creating a presumption which operates to deny a fair opportunity to rebut it violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

In Stenberg v. Carhart (2000) 530 U.S. 914 (2000) the Court was faced with a constitutional challenge to a federal statute that created a conclusive presumption that gifts made within two years prior to the donor's death were made in contemplation of death, thus requiring payment by his estate of a higher tax. In holding that this irrebuttable assumption was so arbitrary and unreasonable as to deprive the taxpayer of his property without due process of law, the Court stated that it had held "more than once that a statute creating a presumption which operates to deny a fair opportunity to rebut it violates the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

5.12. Under the rules of statutory construction, NO executive branch employee or even a judge CAN lawfully add or PRESUME to add anything to the definitions in the statutes and doing so is acting in a LEGISLATIVE capacity that they have not delegated authority to exercise.

"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 the ordinary meaning. 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)]

"It is apparent that a constitutional prohibition cannot be transgressed indirectly by the creation of a statutory presumption any more than it can be violated by direct enactment. The power to create presumptions is not a means of escape from constitutional restrictions." [Bailey v. Alabama, 219 U.S. 219 (1911)]

"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 O.K. 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]

5.13. If you believe the statutes impose the obligations indicated upon those who are not expressly mentioned, you as the Recipient and the moving party asserting said obligation MUST demonstrate your authority to enforce against groups and parties not mentioned with legally admissible evidence signed under penalty of perjury.

5.14. In the absence of said proof, you are STEALING private property. You have no right and the property you are stealing comes with the following strings attached to the temporary loan.
Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement, Form #09.007
https://sedm.org/Forms/09-AvoidingFranchInjuryDefenceFranchise.pdf

The above agreement forbids you from removing any litigation in a state court to a federal court and mandates financial penalties for the theft and non-consensual use of my private property. You also are required to pay the ENTIRE amount of the litigation cost and cannot accept an appointed government attorney.

5.15. The above terms of the loan of my PRIVATE property and PRIVATE constitutionally protected rights continue until the value of the property plus consideration is returned under the terms of the above loan. That property consists of my constitutional right to travel and the value of the labor and services you STOLE from me in protecting or defending that...
right and in complying with your baseless demands and FRAUDULENT claim of obligations. Those terms persist until you compensate me for the value of the property STOLEN in violation of the Fifth Amendment. That theft of property will require you to eventually compensate me, and there is a waiver of sovereign immunity implied in your THEFT per Armstrong v. United States, 364 U.S. 40 (1960).

5.16. Lastly, the following document exhaustively proves all of the above with court admissible legal authorities:

**Challenge to Income Tax Enforcement Authority within Constitutional States of the Union**, Form #05.052
https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/ChallengeToIRSEnforcementAuth.pdf

6. It is a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment to impose any involuntary obligation upon me, including statutory obligations imposed extraterritorially to nonresident parties such as myself. The Thirteenth Amendment applies BOTH to constitutional states AND to federal territory. It applies EVERYWHERE in the Union, in fact. Clyatt v. U.S., 197 U.S. 207 (1905). I do not consent to any such obligations. See: Proof of Claim: Your Main Defense Against Government Greed and Corruption, Form #09.073, https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/ProofOfClaim.pdf

7. You may not use extraterritorial loans of government property under Constitution Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 to destroy constitutional rights. This includes loans of the passport book itself or any “privileges” associated with receiving government “protection”. I don’t want your protection and waive all rights to receive it or pay for it when abroad. It is therefore a violation of the Unconstitutional Conditions Doctrine of the U.S. Supreme Court to attach legal “strings” to the issuance of a passport. I paid for the issuance of the passport book so I own the book. See and rebut:

**Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises**, Form #05.030
https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/Franchises.pdf

8. If you continue to try to enforce the DUTES of a public office against me, knowing full well as I have informed you that I am NOT such a public officer, you will be prosecuted for criminal identity theft, criminal peonage (18 U.S.C. §1589, 18 U.S.C. §1592-1593), and human trafficking (18 U.S.C. §1593A) as extensively documented in the following and under the conditions of the Injury Defense Franchise identified earlier:

**Government Identity Theft**, Form #05.046

The U.S. Congress has legally defined ANY attempt by you, the recipient, to evade or avoid the requirements of statutory or constitutional law documented herein and in all the associated attachment(s) as the very ESSENCE of communism itself! Any attempt therefore to penalize me by denying me a passport for bringing these up, which is my First Amendment right under 22 U.S.C. §2721 therefore ALSO constitutes communism as Congress defines it:

**Title 50. Chapter 23. Subchapter IV. Sec. 841.**
Sec. 841 - Findings and declarations of fact

The Congress finds and declares that the Communist Party of the United States [consisting of the IRS, DOJ, and a corrupted federal judiciary], although purportedly a political party, is in fact an instrumentality of a conspiracy to overthrow the [de jure] Government of the United States [and replace it with a de facto government ruled by the judiciary]. It constitutes an authoritarian dictatorship [IRS, DOJ, and corrupted federal judiciary in collusion] within a constitutional republic, demanding for itself the rights and [FRANCHISE] privileges [including immunity from prosecution for their wrongdoing in violation of Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8 of the Constitution] accorded to political parties, but denying to all others the liberties [Bill of Rights] guaranteed by the Constitution [Form #10.002]. Unlike political parties, which evolve their policies and programs through public means, by the recombination of a wide variety of individual views, and submit those policies and programs to the electorate at large for approval or disapproval, the policies and programs of the Communist Party are secretly [by corrupt judges and the IRS in complete disregard of Form #05.014, the tax franchise "codes"], prescribed for it by the foreign leaders of the world Communist movement [the IRS and Federal Reserve]. Its members [The Congress, which was terrorized to do IRS bidding by the framing of Congressman Traficant] have no part in determining its goals, and are not permitted to voice dissent to party objectives. Unlike members of political parties, members of the Communist Party are recruited for indoctrination [in the public FOOL system] by homosexuals, liberals, and socialists with respect to its objectives and methods, and are organized, instructed, and disciplined [by the IRS and a corrupted judiciary] to carry into action slavishly the assignments given them by their hierarchical chieftains. Unlike political parties, the Communist Party [thanks to a corrupted federal judiciary] acknowledges no constitutional or statutory limitations upon its conduct or upon that of its members [ANARCHISTS], The Communist Party is relatively small numerically, and gives scant indication of capacity ever to attain its ends by lawful political means. The peril inherent in its operation arises not from its numbers, but from its failure to acknowledge any limitation as to the nature of its activities, and its dedication to the proposition that the present constitutional Government of the United States ultimately must be brought to ruin by any available means, including resort to force and violence [or using income taxes]. Holding that doctrine, its role as the agency of a hostile foreign power [the Federal Reserve and the American Bar Association (ABA)] renders its existence a clear present and continuing danger to the security of the United States. It is the means whereby individuals are seduced [ILLEGALLY KIDNAPPED via identity theft! Form #05.046] into the service of the world Communist movement [using FALSE information, returns and other PERVERSIVE government forms, Form #04.001], trained to do its bidding [by FALSE government publications and statements that the government is not accountable for the accuracy of, Form #05.007], and directed and controlled [using FRANCHISES illegally enforced upon NONRESIDENTS, Form #05.030] in the conspiratorial performance of their revolutionary services. Therefore, the Communist Party should be outlawed.

It is QUITE ironic and hypocritical that as the ONLY agency within the United States government responsible for tracking Human Trafficking worldwide, you are the WORST possible violator of it in the issuance of passports to state citizens who are non-resident to
your civil legislative jurisdiction. You are kidnapping people’s civil identity into your jurisdiction with criminal identity theft as documented in Government Identity Theft, Form #05.046; https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/GovernmentIdentityTheft.pdf:

On the subject of such hypocrisy, Jesus (God) said to the lawyers who implemented it the following, which was written by a former tax collector and the first person Jesus called to repentance in the New Testament. This tax collector quit his job in DISGUST after Jesus showed him the lawlessness and hypocrisy of his profession:

“Woe to you, scribes and Pharisees [lawyers], hypocrites! For you are like whitewashed tombs which indeed appear beautiful outwardly, but inside are full of dead men’s bones and all uncleanness. 28 Even so you also outwardly appear righteous to men, but inside you are full of hypocrisy and lawlessness. [Matt. 23:27-28, Bible, NKJV]

Thomas Jefferson warned in the Declaration of Independence that governments would invade the states as follows: “He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.” In this case, you are doing this by ILLEGA LLY appointing EVERY citizen as such officer without their consent, without compensation, without the necessary oath or appointment, and in the process making a profitable business out of alienating rights that the same Declaration says are “inalienable”. It is an unconstitutional, commercial invasion of the states in violat ion of Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution.

The states CANNOT consent to such an invasion. In the process you have turned an entire nation into not only a DEBTOR’S PRISON, but a literal cattle farm where STATUTORY “citizens” are cattle to be milked (How to Leave the Government Farm; https://youtu.be/Mp1gJ5iF2Ik) and made into involuntary surety for an endless mountain of intergenerational debt that will never be paid off and which constitutes criminal PEONAGE. The slaves built the pyramids and they are STILL doing so. Today we call them STATUTORY “citizens”.

“For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil, for which some have strayed from the faith in their greediness, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.” [1 Tim. 6:10, Bible, NKJV]

“Is this not the fast [act of faith, worship, and OBEDIENCE] that I [God] have chosen [for believers]: To loose the bonds of wickedness, To undo the heavy burdens, To let the oppressed go free, And that you break every yoke [franchise, contract, tie, dependency, or “benefit” with the government]? [Isaiah 58:6, Bible, NKJV]

“The Spirit of the Lord God is upon Me, Because the Lord has anointed Me To preach good tidings to the poor; He has sent Me to heal the brokenhearted, To proclaim liberty to the [government] captives, And the opening of the prison [government FARM, Form #12.020] to those who are bound; To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, And the day of vengeance of our God.” [Isaiah 61:1-2, Bible, NKJV]

The AUTHOR of the Constitution wrote on the subject of this UNCONSTITUTIONAL commercial invasion of the states the following:

“With respect to the words general welfare, I have always regarded them as qualified by the detail of powers connected with them. To take them in a literal and unlimited sense would be a metamorphosis of the Constitution into a character which there is a host of proofs was not contemplated by its creator.”

“If Congress can employ money indefinitely to the general welfare, and are the sole and supreme judges of the general welfare, they may take the care of religion into their own hands; they may appoint teachers in every State, county and parish and pay them out of their public treasury; they may take into their own hands the education of children, establishing in like manner schools throughout the Union; they may assume the provision of the poor; they may undertake the regulation of all roads other than post-roads; in short, every thing, from the highest object of state legislation down to the most minute object of police, would be thrown under the power of Congress... Were the power of Congress to be established in the latitude contend ed for, it would subvert the very foundations, and transmute the very nature of the limited Government established by the people of America.”

“If Congress can do whatever in their discretion can be done by money, and will promote the general welfare, the government is no longer a limited one possessing enumerated powers, but an indefinite one subject to particular exceptions.”


I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, from without the “United States” pursuant to 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 passport application is rendered false, fraudulent, misleading, and perjurious BY THE ACCEPTANCE AGENT if NOT accompanied AT ALL TIMES by this mandatory attachment.

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Submitter Signature

Date

Limitations Applying to Revocation or Refusal to Issue Passports