

JURY SUMMONS RESPONSE ATTACHMENT FORM INSTRUCTIONS

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1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1. To provide a form to attach to your response to a Jury Summons received from either the state or federal governments.
- 1.2. To develop evidence of your status in relation to the government documenting fraud and abuse of “words of art” by the jury commissioner. Silence constitutes admission and agreement in response to this notice.
- 1.3. To provide a brief, succinct summary of your domicile and nationality and citizenship status which ensures that your proper legal status and standing in court is not undermined or destroyed by the abuse of “words of art”, undefined words on government forms, and ignorant presumption on the part of government employees who process your jury summons response form.
- 1.4. To preserve your sovereign status, by clearly and unambiguously describing your citizenship and domicile so as to prevent you from losing your status as a “foreign state” by virtue of improperly and falsely describing yourself as a statutory “U.S. citizen” pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §1401](#). [28 U.S.C. §1603](#)(b)(3) says that you cannot be an “instrumentality of a foreign state”, such as a state of the Union, if you are a statutory “U.S. citizen” pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §1401](#). This will prevent a surrender sovereign immunity under federal law as documented in 28 U.S.C. Chapter 97 found at:

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/part-IV/chapter-97>

2. REASON WHY THIS DOCUMENT IS NECESSARY:

WARNING: The IRS and Department of Justice, when they are considering criminally indicting someone for any federal crime, very commonly will serve them with a jury summons for either state or federal court as a way to gather evidence that connects them to domicile on federal territory within the exterior limits of the federal judicial district of federal territory located within the exterior limits of a state’s geographical boundaries. It is EXTREMELY important to respond properly to such a summons by clearly and unambiguously documenting your citizenship status in the response you send back and submit to the jury commissioner. It is also important that you have legal evidence of your response that is admissible in court, which means that the Certificate/Proof/Affidavit of Service, Form #01.002 is used to document exactly what was sent, to whom, and all the attachments.

This form is among the few forms authorized for use by NON-MEMBERS, or those members who have not yet completed the Path to Freedom, Form #09.015, Section 2 process. The other form is Voter Registration Attachment, Form #06.003.

- 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. Perpetuating false presumptions about the meaning of terms by either refusing to answer questions about the meaning of words on their forms or responding with silence and omission when the meanings are clearly proven because these meanings prove fraud and a destruction of the separation of powers that is the foundation of the United States Constitution.

The above tactics and how to counteract them are extensively explained in the following:

Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud, Form #05.014

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

- 2.3. Those who wish to prevent being injured by the above tactics in the context of their citizenship and domicile must take extreme measures to prevent them and undermine them. There are two methods for doing this:
 - 2.3.1. Electronically modifying the form to use terms that are legally defined instead of terms that are undefined. . . .
OR
 - 2.3.2. Using the standard government form but putting above the perjury statement “Not valid and FALSE without the enclosed signed attachment.” And then attachment a form explaining the definitions of all terms used on the original government form that are not defined and clarifying EXACTLY what each undefined word used by the government on the form means so as to avoid false presumption.
- 2.4. The following forms are provided on this website in addition to this one for updating your citizenship status in government records:
 - 2.4.1. Legal Notice of Change in Domicile/Citizenship Records and Divorce from the United States, Form #10.001 at:

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

2.4.2. *Voter Registration Attachment*, Form #06.003

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

2.4.3. *USA Passport Application Attachment*, Form #06.007

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

2.5. In addition, the following procedures are available for completing a U.S.A. Passport application as a “non-citizen national”:

Getting a USA Passport as a “state national”, Form #10.013

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

2.6. The option above, applying for a passport as a “national” but not a federal “citizen”, is the first step our readers normally take to restore their sovereignty, and sometimes they have trouble with this step because the ignorant public servants try to prevent them from doing this for self-serving reasons. This form is usually the second step our readers take in correcting their citizenship and domicile status with the government.

2.7. For further details on why this form is important and what your proper citizenship status is, refer to the following form:

Why you are a “national” or “state national” and not a “U.S. citizen”, Form #05.006

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

3. PROCEDURE FOR USE:

3.1. Attach this form to the response provided by the Jury Commissioner to send back to the government.

3.2. First read our training course as follows if you haven’t already done so:

Developing Evidence of Citizenship and Sovereignty Course, Form #12.002

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

3.3. Next, complete the jury summons response form:

3.3.1. Line out all references to “U.S. citizen” or “citizen of the United States” and replace with “non-citizen national” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21).

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

Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002

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

3.3.3. Write above the signature block the following:

“Not valid and FALSE unless accompanied by the attached signed Jury Summons response form.”

3.4. Sign and date this form in Section 7.

3.5. Staple this form to the completed Jury Summons Response form.

3.6. Mail the Jury Summons Response with the following form:

Certificate/Proof/Affidavit of Service, Form #01.002

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

4. SUMMARY OF THINGS YOU SHOULD DO AS A JURIST

Do not show this section to anyone in the government or any other jurist. It is only for your own use.

4.1. You should insist that every right asserted by the government in a case involving the government as either plaintiff or defendant shall also be possessed by the opponent of the government. This is an unavoidable consequence of having a government of finite, delegated powers only. Such EQUAL powers include:

4.1.1. Sovereign immunity.

4.1.2. The right to bear arms, firearms, etc.

4.1.3. The right to establish franchises or anti-franchises by the same mechanisms used by the government.

4.2. You should insist that if the requirement for equal protection is violated, that the alleged “government” as party to the suit in question is not a government, but rather a private corporation operating in equity.

4.3. You should enforce the separation of powers against the government by nullifying any attempt to enforce anything but the following constitutional subject matters within a sovereign state of the Union:

4.3.1. Postal fraud. See Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution..

4.3.2. Counterfeiting under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 6 of the U.S. Constitution.

4.3.3. Treason under Article 4, Section 2, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

4.3.4. Interstate commercial crimes under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

4.3.5. Slavery, involuntary servitude, or peonage under the Thirteenth Amendment, 42 U.S.C. §1994, 18 U.S.C. §1581. and 18 U.S.C. §1589(3).

“Other authorities to the same effect might be cited. It is not open to doubt that Congress may enforce the Thirteenth Amendment by direct legislation, punishing the holding of a person in slavery or in

*involuntary servitude except as a punishment for a crime. In the exercise of that power Congress has enacted these sections denouncing peonage, and punishing one who holds another in that condition of involuntary servitude. **This legislation is not limited to the territories or other parts of the strictly national domain, but is operative in the states and wherever the sovereignty of the United States extends.** We entertain no doubt of the validity of this legislation, or of its applicability to the case of any person holding another in a state of peonage, and this whether there be municipal ordinance or state law sanctioning such holding. **It operates directly on every citizen of the Republic, wherever his residence may be.**"*

[Clyatt v. U.S., 197 U.S. 207 (1905)]

- 4.4. You should insist that rights in relation to the government are “unalienable” as declared in the Declaration of Independence, which means that they cannot be sold, transferred, or bargained away through any commercial process, including any license, franchise, or contract:

*“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that **all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights,** that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, -“*
[Declaration of Independence]

The word “unalienable” is defined as follows:

*“**Unalienable.** Inalienable; incapable of being aliened, that is, sold and transferred.”*

[Black’s Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, p. 1693]

- 4.5. If the case involves a United States District Court or United States Circuit Court, you should insist that the court is not an Article III Court, but a franchise or property court that can only lawfully officiate over federal property, franchises, and territory pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution.

“The United States district court is not a true United States court established under Article III of the Constitution to administer the judicial power of the United States therein conveyed.

It is created by virtue of the sovereign congressional faculty, granted under Article IV, § 3, of that instrument, of making all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States.

The resemblance of its jurisdiction to that of true United States courts, in offering an opportunity to nonresidents of resorting to a tribunal not subject to local influence, does not change its character as a mere territorial court.

[Balzac v. Porto Rico, 258 U.S. 298, (1922)]

- 4.6. You should insist that if the government is party to any suit and it does seek to enforce any license, privilege, or franchise against a private party, that:

4.6.1. The government produce evidence of consent to participate in writing.

4.6.2. That the party consenting maintained a domicile on federal territory not protected by the Constitution at the time he or she consented.

4.6.3. That if the government violates the above two constraints, it implicitly waives sovereign immunity because it is not acting as a de jure government if operating upon lands protected by the Constitution or upon those domiciled and present on said lands. Rather, it is operating in equity like any other private corporation because operating outside of its corporate charter and trust indenture, the U.S. Constitution:

*See also Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States, 318 U.S. 363, 369 (1943) (“**The United States does business on business terms**”) (quoting United States v. National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, 270 U.S. 527, 534 (1926)); Perry v. United States, supra at 352 (1935) (“**When the United States, with constitutional authority, makes contracts, it has rights and incurs responsibilities similar to those of individuals who are parties to such instruments. There is no difference . . . except that the United States cannot be sued without its consent**”) (citation omitted); United States v. Bostwick, 94 U.S. 53, 66 (1877) (“**The United States, when they contract with their citizens, are controlled by the same laws that govern the citizen in that behalf**”); Cooke v. United States, 91 U.S. 389, 398 (1875) (**explaining that when the***

United States "comes down from its position of sovereignty, and enters the domain of commerce, it submits itself to the same laws that govern individuals there"

See *Jones, 1 Cl.Ct. at 85* ("*Wherever the public and private acts of the government seem to commingle, a citizen or corporate body must by supposition be substituted in its place, and then the question be determined whether the action will lie against the supposed defendant*"); *O'Neill v. United States, 231 Ct.Cl. 823, 826 (1982)* (sovereign acts doctrine applies where, "[w]ere [the] contracts exclusively between private parties, the party hurt by such governing action could not claim compensation from the other party for the governing action"). The dissent ignores these statements (including the statement from *Jones*, from which case *Horowitz* drew its reasoning literally verbatim), when it says, post at 931, that the sovereign acts cases do not emphasize the need to treat the government-as-contractor the same as a private party.

[[*United States v. Winstar Corp. 518 U.S. 839 \(1996\)*](#)]

- 4.7. You should nullify and invalidate the enforcement of any franchise, license, or privilege outside of federal territory or against those not domiciled on federal territory because it constitutes:
- 4.7.1. An unconstitutional invasion of the sovereign states and a deprivation of a republican government in violation of Article 4, Section 4 of the United States Constitution.
 - 4.7.2. An unconstitutional deprivation of equal protection mandated by Article 4, Sections 1 and 2; Fourteenth Amendment Section 1; and the Declaration of Independence.
 - 4.7.3. The establishment of an unconstitutional Title of Nobility in violation of Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8 of the United States Constitution.
- On this subject, the U.S. Supreme Court held:

"Congress cannot authorize a trade or business within a State in order to tax it."

[*License Tax Cases, 72 U.S. 462, 18 L.Ed. 497, 5 Wall. 462, 2 A.F.T.R. 2224 (1866)*]

- 4.8. You should reserve the right and insist on exercising the right as a jurist to judge both the facts and the law.
- 4.9. You should insist on my right to read and interpret the law while serving as a jurist, including accessing the law library while I am serving.
- 4.10. You should insist that the judge answer my questions about the law as a jurist on the record.
- 4.11. You should insist that the context and definition of every geographical "word of art" such as "State" and "United States" be disclosed to every party involved in the proceeding by the judge on the record.
- 4.12. You should insist that if this matter involves any government franchise, privilege, or license, such as
- 4.12.1. Income taxes.
 - 4.12.2. Motor vehicle violations.
 - 4.12.3. Social Security.
 - 4.12.4. Statutory (but not constitutional) "U.S. citizen" status pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1401, which is a public officer in the government.
- . . .that none of the jurists, prosecutors, or judges may participate in said franchises because they have a conflict of interest as a recipient of the "benefits" and "privileges" incident to said franchises in violation of 18 U.S.C. §201, 18 U.S.C. §208, 28 U.S.C. §144, and 28 U.S.C. §455.

"And you shall take no bribe, for a bribe blinds the discerning and perverts the words of the righteous."

[[*Exodus 23:8, Bible, NKJV*](#)]

"He who is greedy for gain troubles his own house, but he who hates bribes will live."

[*Prov. 15:27, Bible, NKJV*]

"Surely oppression destroys a wise man's reason. And a bribe debases the heart."

[*Ecclesiastes 7:7, Bible, NKJV*]

5. FURTHER READING AND RESEARCH:

5.1. Guidance for being a good jurist

5.1.1. *Activism Page Section 10: Jury Nullification*-Family Guardian Website

<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Activism/Activism.htm>

5.1.2. *The Citizens Rule Book*-handbook for jurors

HTML: <http://famguardian.org/Publications/CitRulebook/rulebook.htm>

PDF: <http://famguardian.org/Publications/CitRulebook/citizen-rule-book.pdf>

5.1.3. *Jury Nullification: Empowering the Jury as the Fourth Branch of Government*-handbook for jurors
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Activism/JuryNullification/FIJAJuryNullPamphlet.pdf>

5.1.4. *Red Beckman's Jury Nullification Video*
<http://famguardian1.org/PublishedAuthors/Indiv/BeckmanRed/Beckman.wmv>

5.2. Defending your status declared on this Form

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

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

5.2.2. *Why you are a "national" or "state national" and not a "U.S. citizen"*, Form #05.006

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

5.3. Establishing the status documented on this form

5.3.1. *Getting a USA Passport as a "state national"*, Form #10.013:

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

5.3.2. *Citizenship and Sovereignty Course*, Form #12.001:

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

5.3.3. *Developing Evidence of Citizenship Course*, Form #12.002

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

JURY SUMMONS RESPONSE ATTACHMENT

This form is provided as a mandatory attachment to a state or federal jury summons response form in order to carefully define my citizenship status and legal domicile. The attached jury summons response form is INVALID and not useful as evidence in any legal proceeding WITHOUT this mandatory attachment also included in its entirety with no information altered or redacted on either the attached jury summons response form or this form. The reason I am attaching this form is to prevent surrendering my sovereign status by having my citizenship misconstrued as that of a statutory "U.S. citizen" defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) or [8 U.S.C. §1101](#)(a)(22)(A). 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). It is also a crime pursuant to [18 U.S.C. §1542](#), [18 U.S.C. §911](#), [18 U.S.C. §1001](#), and [18 U.S.C. §1621](#) to declare oneself to be a statutory "U.S. citizen" pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) when one has no evidence on which to base a reasonable belief that they are and I don't ever want to be a criminal by saying anything on a government form that I know either isn't true or which I can't prove with evidence is true. The submission of this form is therefore provided at the advise of my counsel as an act of self-defense intended to protect my constitutional rights from being injured by [false presumptions](#), being compelled to engage in compelled association, or from having my legal identity kidnapped and moved to the District of Columbia pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §§7701](#)(a)(39) and [7408](#)(d) without my consent.

DO NOT attempt to:

1. Contact me to persuade me to change my citizenship or domicile status as documented on this form or to change any answer provided on the attached jury summons form.
2. Remove or disassociate this attachment form with the jury summons form to which it relates.

Doing either of the above will cause you to engage in a criminal conspiracy to tamper with a witness in violation of [18 U.S.C. §1512](#) and to violate [18 U.S.C. §911](#), [18 U.S.C. §1001](#), and [18 U.S.C. §1621](#). The penalty for violating these statutes is up to 20 years in jail. If you have a problem with my status as documented herein, please in your response include answers to the questions posed in Section 6 of this form so that I may know exactly where the controversy lies and correct it accordingly.

I politely ask that in responding to this jury summons response, 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 choose as the private human that I am to practice law by being forced to make legal determinations about my civil status. Only public officers can do so. I am NOT a public officer for the purposes of this interaction and cannot "elect" myself into public office by merely filling out a government form. I must instead be lawfully elected or appointed and take an oath:

"A private person 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)]

4. I do not consent to allow you to interfere with the exercise of my First Amendment right of freedom to politically associate and disassociate. I must consent to any status I choose under the civil law or else I am being subjected to involuntary servitude and theft of my property, because rights are property. The way I describe and characterize my status is the method by which I politically associate and disassociate. See and rebut the following if you disagree:
Your Exclusive Right to Declare or Establish Your Civil Status, Form #13.008; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
5. I do not consent to contract with any government or group and cannot be forced to contract with the government. It is also a violation of my religious beliefs to do so. Judges 2:1-4, James 4:4, Exodus 23:32-33, James 1:27, 1 Sam 8:4-8, Ezekiel 20:10-20. Taking on any [civil status](#) described in any government franchise, including "person", "individual", "taxpayer", "citizen", "resident" constitutes consent to contract with the government because all franchises are contracts that only those who consent can participate in and I do not consent.

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

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

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 my right to serve on jury 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.

SECTION 1: MY CITIZENSHIP STATUS

1. I AM ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1.1. I was born or naturalized within the exclusive jurisdiction of a state of the Union or obtained derived/automatic citizenship through my parents pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1431. I was not born within and am not domiciled within [federal territory](#) or within the "United States" defined in all federal statutes, being federal territory.
- 1.2. I was a *constitutional* "citizen of the United States" described in Section 1 of the [Fourteenth Amendment](#), at the time of my birth or naturalization where "United States" as used in this phrase means the exclusive jurisdiction of states of the Union and excludes federal territories and possessions and federal areas within the states. The "citizens" of District of Columbia referred to below are statutory "citizen of the United States" defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#).

*"The 1st section of the 14th article [Fourteenth Amendment], to which our attention is more specifically invited, opens with a definition of citizenship—not only citizenship of the United States[***], but citizenship of the states. No such definition*

was previously found in the Constitution, nor had any attempt been made to define it by act of Congress. It had been the occasion of much discussion in the courts, by the executive departments and in the public journals. It had been said by eminent judges that no man was a citizen of the United States[*] except as he was a citizen of one of the states composing the Union. Those therefore, who had been born and resided always in the District of Columbia or in the territories, though within the United States[*], were not citizens [under the constitution but WERE statutory "citizens" under 8 U.S.C. §1401].**

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

- 1.3. I am a "U.S. Citizen" where the term "U.S." includes the "United States" mentioned in the Constitution but excludes the "United States" defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(38\)](#), [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(36\)](#), 8 C.F.R. §215.1, [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10), 4 U.S.C. §110(d), or any other federal or even state statute. If the term "U.S. citizen" appears on the attached Jury Summons form and is checked, it implies ONLY the kind of citizenship defined on this attachment and shall not and may not be construed to imply any statutory status OTHER than that expressly identified here.
- 1.4. I am a "national" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#).
- 1.5. I am a "non-resident NON-person" not described in the Internal Revenue Code. For details on this status, see: [Non-Resident Non-Person Position](#), Form #05.020; <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/NonresidentNonPersonPosition.pdf>.
- 1.6. I am the "Citizen" described in the original 1789 Constitution of the United States of America.
- 1.7. I am "subject to the jurisdiction of the United States", which means the "political" but not "legislative" jurisdiction as described by the U.S. Supreme Court in *U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark*:

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

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

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

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

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

[*U.S. v. Macintosh*, 283 U.S. 605 (1931)]

2. I AM NOT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 2.1. I am NOT a statutory "citizen of the United States" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) or [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(22\)\(A\)](#) because the term "United States" does not include states of the Union, as confirmed by [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(36\)](#), [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(38\)](#), and 8 C.F.R. §215.1(f). Note that the term "State" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(36\)](#) DOES NOT include any state of the Union and the term "continental United States" includes only these same "States". Under the rules of statutory construction, what is not expressly included is purposefully excluded by implication:

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

- 2.2. I am NOT the STATUTORY "citizen of the United States**", "resident" (alien), or "individual" named in [26 C.F.R. §1.6012-1\(a\)](#) who has a requirement to file a federal income tax return, because the term "United States" as used in 26 U.S.C. relies on the definition of "United States" found in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10) or [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#), which in turn defines "United States" as the District of Columbia and nowhere expressly includes any state of the Union.
- 2.3. I am NOT a statutory "national but not citizen of the United States** at birth" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1408](#) or [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(22\)\(B\)](#), which is also called a "U.S. national" by the federal courts. I was NOT born within and am not domiciled within American Samoa or Swain's Island or any other U.S. possession.
- 2.4. I am NOT the statutory "citizen of the United States" or "resident of the United States" described in [26 U.S.C. §3121\(e\)](#), [26 U.S.C. §7408\(d\)](#), [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(39\)](#), or [28 U.S.C. §1603\(b\)\(3\)](#), all of whom have in common a domicile on federal territory not within the exclusive jurisdiction any constitutional state of the Union.
- 2.5. I am not subject to "its jurisdiction" or the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the "United States***" government because I do not maintain a legal domicile anywhere within the STATUTORY "United States***" (federal territory or federal areas) as defined in Section 2 below.
- 2.6. I am not a "citizen" of the "State of _____", where the blank after "State of" is the state I was either born or may temporarily occupy as a "transient foreigner" with no domicile or "residence" there.
- 2.7. I am not representing or exercising agency of any kind on behalf of any artificial entity, corporation, trust, estate, or the "United States" federal corporation pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §3002\(15\)\(A\)](#) in making this application. Hence:
- 2.7.1. I am therefore NOT making said application as a public officer of the U.S. government engaged in the "trade or business" franchise defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#) who therefore has an obligation to present a federal de facto license number called a "Social Security Number" or "Taxpayer Identification Number".
- 2.7.2. I am NOT the public officer described in [26 U.S.C. §7343](#) or [26 U.S.C. §6671\(b\)](#).
- 2.7.3. My identity cannot lawfully be kidnapped and transported to the District of Columbia under [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17\(b\)](#), [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(39\)](#), and [26 U.S.C. §7408\(d\)](#) and I DO NOT consent to such a kidnapping. Instead, I am making this application as a PRIVATE sui juris human being and not a "person", "individual", "taxpayer", "natural person", etc. under any federal law or franchise.

3. **Why I claim to be a "non-citizen national of the United States OF AMERICA"**. I am not a "non-citizen national of the United States" per 8 U.S.C. §1408 and 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B). 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. Eisenberg v. Commercial Union Insurance, 189 F.Supp. 400 (1960). 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 individual 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 of America" rather than the "United States***" found in Title 8 of the U.S. Code. Lack of allegiance is therefore 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 civil 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: <https://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.", "[a]verments of residence are wholly insufficient for purposes of removal.", "[a]lthough '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 Belief 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 DOMICILE, RESIDENCE and "PERMANENT ADDRESS"

1. I do NOT have a statutory "residence" as legally defined. Only "residents" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#) can legally have a "residence". "Residents" are all "aliens" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(3\)](#) domiciled or resident on federal territory 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.
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, engaging in criminal identity theft, 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 to 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; Wildenhuss' 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 ever will 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."
[*Olmstead v. United States*, 277 U.S. 438, 478 (1928) (Brandeis, J., dissenting); see also *Washington v. Harper*, 494 U.S. 210 (1990)]

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 the Submitter. 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 or choose a 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."*946 *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 and not within the civil legislative jurisdiction of any man-made government on earth. All domicile requires physical presence on the territory of the sovereign to whom one claims allegiance, and the intention of remaining there permanently. The Bible says the Earth is not permanent (see [2 Peter 3:7](#)), and therefore I cannot have a domicile there. However, the Bible also says that the Heaven and the Earth belong to the Lord (see [Psalm 89:11-13](#), [Isaiah 45:12](#), [Deuteronomy 10:14](#), etc), and therefore I am on the territory of my sovereign, which is God and not any man or group of men.
5. I am a "pilgrim", "stranger", "sojourner", and "transient foreigner" in every country on earth by virtue of the fact that I have no domicile in any man-made government on earth. The Bible confirms this in [1 Peter 2:1](#). I am therefore not "conformed to the world" pursuant to [Romans 12:2](#), nor am I a "friend" of this world" pursuant to [James 4:4](#). My domicile status is therefore a product of my choice of religious practice, which is protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. Any attempt to attribute any status OTHER than that described here by any government official is an interference with my right of free political association and constitutes "compelled association" in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and of [42 U.S.C. §1983](#).
6. 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.
7. My chosen country and "foreign state" of domicile, is the Kingdom of Heaven, because the competing kingdoms of the World are currently under siege by corrupt governments seeking to make themselves equal to or above God. [Isaiah 14:14](#). The secular world has become hostile to God and His laws, and is rebelling against those laws daily. It is doing so by removing the Ten Commandments from public buildings, removing God from public oaths, from the pledge of allegiance, and eventually from our money, and in preventing children from learning about God or the Ten Commandments in the public schools, which have thereby become an immoral cesspool whose main function is to promote ignorance of law and religion that manufactures dysfunctional citizens who are ignorant of the law and ripe for government and legal profession exploitation. God predicted this would happen in [Isaiah 30:1-3, 8-14](#), and His prophesies about the corruption of our de jure government have been realized in spades.
8. I am a "stateless person" within the meaning of [28 U.S.C. §1332](#) because I am not domiciled in the "State" defined in [28 U.S.C. §1332\(e\)](#) as a federal territory. States of the Union are not "States" as defined within federal legislation
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. For instance, if you are able to locate any type of government ID from a third party source that might connect me to a residence or domicile within any specific state or federal government, that ID was procured under unlawful duress and discrimination. Every state government I have been able to find refuses to issue ID's to nonresidents and insists that you must be a "resident" (alien) or a statutory but not constitutional "citizen of the United States" in order

to obtain state ID. People I do business have unlawfully and frequently discriminated against me by refusing to accept foreign ID issued by the government I am a member while acting as an agent of the government and thus subject to the Constitution. I therefore have had to misrepresent my status in procuring said ID in order to prevent the unlawful discrimination that has otherwise made it impossible to conduct the commerce necessary to sustain my life. On this subject, the courts have held that anyone compelled to choose a specific domicile is relieved from the obligations associated with that domicile because of the duress:

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

SECTION 3: DEFINITIONS APPLYING TO ATTACHED JURY SUMMONS RESPONSE FORM AND THIS FORM

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

1. **"penalty of perjury"**—means penalty of perjury from WITHOUT the "United States" (federal zone/territory) and from within the "United States of America" as described in [28 U.S.C. §1746\(1\)](#). All forms submitted are signed OUTSIDE the statutory "United States" (federal territory). Their accuracy is only subject to penalty of perjury in a court of a state of the Union and no federal court, where a jury of people who are not participating in any federal "benefit" program presides and issues the penalty.
2. **"Permanent address"**—the place of domicile of the applicant, which in turn is defined in Section 2 above.
3. **"residence"**—the place of permanent abode for ONLY a statutory but not constitutional "alien" identified in [26 U.S.C §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#). This is confirmed by [26 C.F.R. §1.871-2](#).
4. **"United States"**—the corporation defined in [28 U.S.C. §3002\(15\)\(A\)](#). It's territorial extent shall include the territories and insular possessions defined in [Title 48 of the U.S. Code](#) and excludes any part of a state of the Union not owned by and ceded to the government of the United States and under the exclusive jurisdiction of said state.
5. **"United States of America"**—The Union of sovereign and independent states created by the Constitution of the United States of America, ratified in 1789. The term "States" as used in "United States of America" means the "States" described in that constitution.
6. **"U.S. citizen"**—This term is nowhere statutorily defined in [Title 8 of the U.S. Code](#), and therefore its meaning is DELIBERATELY ambiguous so as to grant UNWARRANTED discretion to government agencies and franchise judges in PLUNDERING the populace with their "presumptions". For the purposes of this jury summons application, it shall be defined to mean the person whose citizenship is that defined in SECTION 1 above and whose domicile is that defined in SECTION 2 of this form. This "person" is NOT that defined or referenced in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#), [26 U.S.C. §3121\(e\)](#), [28 U.S.C. §1603\(b\)\(3\)](#), or [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(c\)](#), which is described as a statutory "citizen and national of the United States", which person is born anywhere in America AND domiciled on federal territory that is NO PART of any Constitutional state of the Union. States of the Union are NOT federal territory.

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

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

7. **"U.S. citizenship"**—"nationality" and the condition of being a "non-national as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#). Excludes:
 - 7.1. "citizens and nationals of the United States" defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#).
 - 7.2. "nationals of the United States" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1408](#) and [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(22\)\(B\)](#).
 - 7.3. "U.S. citizen" mentioned in any federal form, statute, or regulation, including but not limited to [26 U.S.C. §3121\(e\)](#), [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(c\)](#), [8 U.S.C. §1401](#), and [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(22\)\(A\)](#).
8. **"State"**—the entity defined in [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#) as a territory or possession of the United States. Excludes states of the Union, which are called "states" within this document and the attached jury summons form.
9. **"citizenship"**—"nationality". A "national", which is a human having "nationality", is defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#) and [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(22\)\(B\)](#) as a person owing allegiance to a "state", which state, because it is not capitalized, is legislatively a "foreign state" for the purposes of federal legislative jurisdiction. This term does NOT imply a domicile within the "United States" but that the person referred to was either born or naturalized to become a political member of the Union described in the Constitution of the United States of America. This person is in no way subject to any of the laws of the "United States", but rather "owes allegiance" to the Union created by the Constitution of the United States of America, which Union consists of the sovereigns it was created to SERVE, We the People, and in no respect includes the "government" created and appointed to serve and protect them.
10. **Use of two letter state abbreviation codes:** Use of any two letter state abbreviation on the attached jury summons 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.
11. **Use of zip codes:** Use of zip codes on the attached jury summons 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 5:

Why You are a "national" or a "state national" and not a "U.S. citizen", Form #05.006; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

SECTION 4: SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS , PRIVACY, AND RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

Pursuant to [26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1\(b\)](#), "Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TIN)" may only be used by "U.S. persons" and I am not and never have been a "U.S. person" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#) because I do not now maintain and never have maintained a domicile or "residence" in the "United States" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and [\(a\)\(10\)](#) or [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#). Since I am NOT a statutory "U.S. person" or statutory "individual" as defined in [26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1\(c\)\(3\)](#), then I would be committing fraud and perjury to either obtain or to use a Taxpayer Identification Number from the IRS or to use an SSN in place of a TIN. All "taxpayers" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#) are in fact public officers within the U.S. government and I do not consent to act as a public officer now or at any time, and would be committing the crime of impersonating a public officer in violation of [18 U.S.C. §912](#) to provide or use a "Taxpayer Identification Number" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §6109](#).

Non-resident non-persons not engaged in the "trade or business" franchise such as myself are not required to have or to use Social Security Numbers in connection with any financial arrangement or transaction pursuant to the following:

[31 C.F.R. §306.10](#)

² Taxpayer identifying numbers are not required for foreign governments, nonresident aliens not engaged in trade or business within the United States, international organizations and foreign corporations not engaged in trade or business and not having an office or place of business or a financial or paying agent within the United States, and other persons or organizations as may be exempted from furnishing such numbers under regulations of the Internal Revenue Service.

For details on "non-resident non-persons", see: *Non-Resident Non-Person Position*, Form #05.020; <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/NonresidentNonPersonPosition.pdf>.

The recipient of this form is also reminded that Social Security Numbers and social security cards are the property of the U.S. government and must be returned upon request. [20 C.F.R. §422.103\(d\)](#). As "public property", SSNs and Social Security Cards may only lawfully be used in the conduct of *official U.S. government duties of a "public officer" while on duty*. This is confirmed by [5 U.S.C. §552a\(a\)\(13\)](#), which says that all those entitled to receive any deferred retirement benefit are "federal personnel". It constitutes embezzlement in violation of [18 U.S.C. §641](#) to use such "public property" as either a private person or in furtherance of a personal use or benefit. It is also criminal violation of [18 U.S.C. §912](#): Impersonating a public officer to falsely portray myself as a "public officer" in possession of said "public property" (the SSN or Social Security Card) while appearing as a *private individual* such as this time. If you are going to demand a number from a *private* rather than public person such as myself, then indirectly you also are asking me to voluntarily assume the duties of a public officer, in which case I demand compensation in the amount of TEN TIMES any tax and penalty liabilities that might result. Are you willing to provide said compensation? If you do not answer, then you have withdrawn your offer of "employment" and agree that I am not your "employee" defined in [5 U.S.C. §2105](#) or 26 U.S.C. §3401(c) and that I retain ALL of my rights.

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

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

Pursuant to [5 U.S.C. §552a\(b\)](#), you may not lawfully maintain records about me without my consent, which I do NOT give and have retroactively withdrawn by filing a public notice with the U.S. government and state government. Therefore:

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

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

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

"Waivers of Constitutional rights not only must be voluntary, but must be knowing, intelligent acts done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and likely consequences."

[\[Brady v. U.S., 397 U.S. 742 \(1970\)\]](#)

"The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government."

[\[City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944\]](#)

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

[\[Brookhart v. Janis, 384 U.S. 1; 86 S.Ct. 1245; 16 L.Ed.2d 314 \(1966\)\]](#)

I am not aware of any rights that I have voluntarily surrendered to any state government or the federal government. If the recipient of this application disagrees, he is demanded to produce court-admissible evidence verified with a perjury oath of said waiver of Constitutional rights within 30 days, or forever be estopped from asserting any future right. If the government is similarly going to claim that it cannot be subject to a laches or equitable estoppel defense arising out of failure to provide demanded proof of surrender of right herein demanded because of the assertion of sovereign immunity, then the submitter claims the SAME right of sovereign immunity and hereby rescinds all past signatures on any government form OTHER than this one and retroactively withdraws his/her consent as Sovereign. The U.S. government cannot exercise any power not entrusted to it by ME, and therefore can assert NO RIGHT that I myself do not have.

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

*"And this principle follows from the structure of the respective Governments, State and Federal, and their reciprocal relations. **They are different agents and trustees of the people of the several States, appointed with different***

powers and with distinct purposes, but whose acts, within the scope of their respective jurisdictions, are mutually obligatory.

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

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

SECTION 5: 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

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

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

Table 2: Effect of domicile on citizenship status

Description	CONDITION		
	Domicile WITHIN the FEDERAL ZONE and located in FEDERAL ZONE	Domicile WITHIN the FEDERAL ZONE and temporarily located abroad in foreign country	Domicile WITHOUT the FEDERAL ZONE and located WITHOUT the FEDERAL ZONE
Location of domicile	"United States" per 26 U.S.C. §§7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) , 7701(a)(39) , 7408(d)	"United States" per 26 U.S.C. §§7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) , 7701(a)(39) , 7408(d)	Without the "United States" per 26 U.S.C. §§7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) , 7701(a)(39) , 7408(d)
Physical location	Federal territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia	Foreign nations ONLY (NOT states of the Union)	Foreign nations states of the Union Federal possessions
Tax Status	"U.S. Person" 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30)	"U.S. Person" 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30)	"Nonresident alien individual" if a public officer in the U.S. government. 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii) "Non-resident NON-person" if NOT a public officer in the U.S. government
Tax form(s) to file	IRS Form 1040	IRS Form 1040 plus 2555	<u>IRS Form 1040NR</u> : "alien individuals", "nonresident alien individuals" No filing requirement: "non-resident NON-person"

Status if DOMESTIC "national of the United States**"	"national and citizen of the United States** at birth" per 8 U.S.C. §1401 and "citizen of the United States***" per 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A) if born in on federal territory. (Not required to file if physically present in the "United States" because no statute requires it)	Citizen abroad 26 U.S.C. §911 (Meets presence test)	"non-resident" if born in a state of the Union 8 U.S.C. §1408 , 8 U.S.C. §1452 , and 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B) if born in a possession.
Status if FOREIGN or U.S.A. "national" pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)	"Resident alien" 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A)	"Resident alien abroad" 26 U.S.C. §911 (Meets presence test)	"Nonresident alien individual" if a public officer in the U.S. government. 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii) "Non-resident NON-person" if NOT a public officer in the U.S. government

NOTES:

- "United States" is defined as federal territory within 26 U.S.C. §§7701(a)(9) and (a)(10), 7701(a)(39), and 7408(d), and 4 U.S.C. §110(d). It does not include any portion of a Constitutional state of the Union.
 - 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>.
 - "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.
 - Temporary domicile in the middle column on the right must meet the requirements of the "Presence test" documented in IRS publications.
 - "FEDERAL ZONE"=District of Columbia and territories of the United States in the above table
 - 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

Law	Federal constitution	Federal statutes	Federal regulations	State constitutions	State statutes	State regulations
Author	Union States/ "We The People"	Federal Government		"We The People"	State Government	
"state"	Foreign country	Union state or foreign country	Union state or foreign country	Other Union state or federal government	Other Union state or federal government	Other Union state or federal government
"State"	Union state	Federal state	Federal state	Union state	Union state	Union state
"in this State" or "in the State" ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA	Federal enclave within state	Federal enclave within state
"State" ² (State Revenue and taxation code only)	NA	NA	NA	NA	Federal enclave within state	Federal enclave within state
"several States"	Union states collectively ³	Federal "States" collectively	Federal "States" collectively	Federal "States" collectively	Federal "States" collectively	Federal "States" collectively
"United States"	states of the Union collectively	Federal United States**	Federal United States**	United States* the country	Federal United States**	Federal United States**

What the above table clearly shows is that the word "State" in the context of federal statutes and regulations means (not includes!) federal States only under [Title 48 of the U.S. Code](#)⁴, and these areas do not include any of the 50 Union States. This is true in most cases and

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>

especially in the Internal Revenue Cod. 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.

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

#	Citizenship status	Place of birth	Domicile	Accepting tax treaty benefits?	Defined in	Tax Status under 26 U.S.C./Internal Revenue Code			
						“Citizen” (defined in 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1)	“Resident alien” (defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A), 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(i) and 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(a)(2)(ii))	“Nonresident alien INDIVIDUAL” (defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B) and 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3))	“Non-resident NON-person” (NOT defined)
1	“national and citizen of the United States** at birth” or “U.S.** citizen” or Statutory “U.S.** citizen”	Statutory “United States” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), (a)(36) and 8 C.F.R. §215.1(f) or in the “outlying possessions of the United States” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(29)	District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands	NA	8 U.S.C. §1401; 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A)	Yes (only pay income tax abroad with IRS Forms 1040/2555. See Cook v. Tait, 265 U.S. 47 (1924))	No	No	No
2	“non-citizen national of the United States** at birth” or “U.S.** national”	Statutory “United States” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), (a)(36) and 8 C.F.R. §215.1(f) or in the “outlying possessions of the United States” pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(29)	American Samoa; Swain’s Island; or abroad to U.S. national parents under 8 U.S.C. §1408(2)	NA	8 U.S.C. §1408 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B); 8 U.S.C. §1452	No (see 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B))	No	Yes (see IRS Form 1040NR for proof)	No
3.1	“U.S.A.***“national” or “state national” or “Constitutional but not statutory U.S.*** citizen”	Constitutional Union state	State of the Union	NA (ACTA agreement)	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14 th Amend. Sect.1	No	No	No	Yes
3.2	“U.S.A.***“national” or “state national” or “Constitutional but not statutory U.S.*** citizen”	Constitutional Union state	Foreign country	Yes	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14 th Amend. Sect.1	No	No	Yes	No
3.3	“U.S.A.***“national” or “state national” or “Constitutional but not statutory U.S.*** citizen”	Constitutional Union state	Foreign country	No	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14 th Amend. Sect.1	No	No	No	Yes

#	Citizenship status	Place of birth	Domicile	Accepting tax treaty benefits?	Defined in	Tax Status under 26 U.S.C./Internal Revenue Code			
						"Citizen" (defined in 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1)	"Resident alien" (defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A), 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(i) and 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(a)(2)(ii))	"Nonresident alien INDIVIDUAL" (defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B) and 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3))	"Non-resident NON-person" (NOT defined)
3.4	Statutory "citizen of the United States**" or Statutory "U.S.* citizen"	Constitutional Union state	Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	NA (ACTA agreement)	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 14 th Amend. Sect.1 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A)	Yes	No	No	No
4.1	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	NA	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	No	Yes	No	No
4.2	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	State of the Union	Yes	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	No	No	Yes	No
4.3	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	State of the Union	No	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	No	No	No	Yes
4.4	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	Foreign country	Yes	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)	No	No	Yes	No
4.5	"alien" or "Foreign national"	Foreign country	Foreign country	No	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)	No	No	No	Yes

NOTES:

1. Domicile is a prerequisite to having any civil status per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17. One therefore cannot be a statutory "alien" under 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3) without a domicile on federal territory. Without such a domicile, you are a transient foreigner and neither an "alien" nor a "nonresident alien".
2. "United States" is described in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), (a)(36) and 8 C.F.R. §215.1(f) and includes only federal territory and possessions and excludes all Constitutional Union states. This is a product of the separation of powers doctrine that is the heart of the United States Constitution.
3. A "nonresident alien individual" who has made an election under 26 U.S.C. §6013(g) and (h) to be treated as a "resident alien" is treated as a "nonresident alien" for the purposes of withholding under I.R.C. Subtitle C but retains their status as a "resident alien" under I.R.C. Subtitle A. See 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii).
4. A "non-person" is really just a transient foreigner who is not "purposefully availing themselves" of commerce within the legislative jurisdiction of the United States on federal territory under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C. Chapter 97. The real transition from a "NON-person" to an "individual" occurs when one:
 - 4.1. "Purposefully avails themselves" of commerce on federal territory and thus waives sovereign immunity. Examples of such purposeful availment are the next three items.
 - 4.2. Lawfully and consensually occupying a public office in the U.S. government and thereby being an "officer and individual" as identified in 5 U.S.C. §2105(a). Otherwise, you are PRIVATE and therefore beyond the civil legislative jurisdiction of the national government.
 - 4.3. Voluntarily files an IRS Form 1040 as a citizen or resident abroad and takes the foreign tax deduction under 26 U.S.C. §911. This too is essentially an act of "purposeful availment". Nonresidents are not mentioned in section 911. The upper left corner of the form identifies the filer as a "U.S. individual". You cannot be an "U.S. individual" without ALSO being an "individual". All the "trade or business" deductions on the form presume the applicant is a public officer, and therefore the "individual" on the form is REALLY a public officer in the government and would be committing FRAUD if he or she was NOT.
 - 4.4. VOLUNTARILY fills out an IRS Form W-7 ITIN Application (IRS identifies the applicant as an "individual") AND only uses the assigned number in connection with their compensation as an elected or appointed public officer. Using it in connection with PRIVATE earnings is FRAUD.
5. What turns a "non-resident NON-person" into a "nonresident alien individual" is meeting one or more of the following two criteria found in 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii):
 - 5.1. Residence/domicile in a foreign country under the residence article of an income tax treaty and 26 C.F.R. §301.7701(b)-7(a)(1).
 - 5.2. Residence/domicile as an alien in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or American Samoa as determined under 26 C.F.R. §301.7701(b)-1(d).

6. All “taxpayers” are STATUTORY “aliens” or “nonresident aliens”. The definition of “individual” found in 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3) does NOT include “citizens”. The only occasion where a “citizen” can also be an “individual” is when they are abroad under 26 U.S.C. §911 and interface to the I.R.C. under a tax treaty with a foreign country as an alien pursuant to 26 C.F.R. §301.7701(b)-7(a)(1)

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

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

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

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

Table 5: Citizenship Status on Government Forms

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

#	Citizenship status	Place of birth	Domicile	Defined in	Social Security NUMIDENT Status	Status on Specific Government Forms			
						Social Security SS-5 Block 5	IRS Form W-8 Block 3	Department of State I-9 Section 1	E-Verify System
4.1	“alien” or “Foreign national”	Foreign country	Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	CSP=B	”Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)”	“Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer” if PRIVATE “Individual” if PUBLIC officer	”A lawful permanent resident” OR “An alien authorized to work”	See Note 2.
4.2	“alien” or “Foreign national”	Foreign country	State of the Union	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	CSP=B	”Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)”	“Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer”	”A lawful permanent resident” OR “An alien authorized to work”	See Note 2.
4.3	“alien” or “Foreign national”	Foreign country	State of the Union	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21); 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3)	CSP=B	”Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)”	“Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer”	”A lawful permanent resident” OR “An alien authorized to work”	See Note 2.
4.4	“alien” or “Foreign national”	Foreign country	Foreign country	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)	CSP=B	”Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)”	“Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer”	”A lawful permanent resident” OR “An alien authorized to work”	See Note 2.
4.5	“alien” or “Foreign national”	Foreign country	Foreign country	8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21)	CSP=B	”Legal alien authorized to work. (statutory)”	“Non-resident NON-person Nontaxpayer”	”A lawful permanent resident” OR “An alien authorized to work”	See Note 2.

NOTES:

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

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

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

- 3.1. Social Security Form SS-5:

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

- 3.2. IRS Form W-8:

About IRS Form W-8BEN, Form #04.202
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

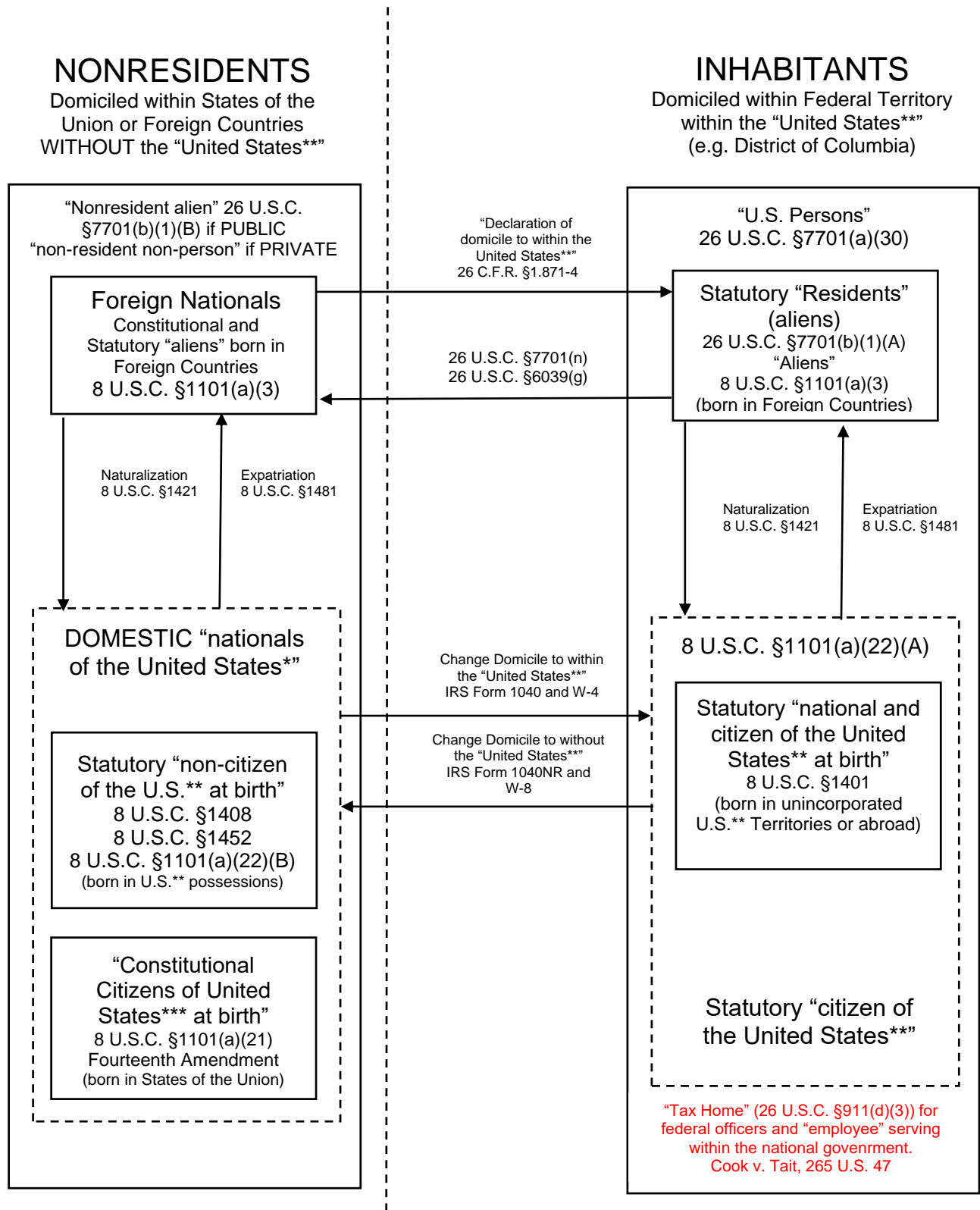
- 3.3. Department of State Form I-9:

I-9 Form Amended, Form #06.028
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

- 3.4. E-Verify:

About E-Verify, Form #04.107
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Figure 1: Citizenship and domicile options and relationships



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

Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status Options Summary, Form #10.003

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

Figure 2: Federal Statutory Citizenship Statuses

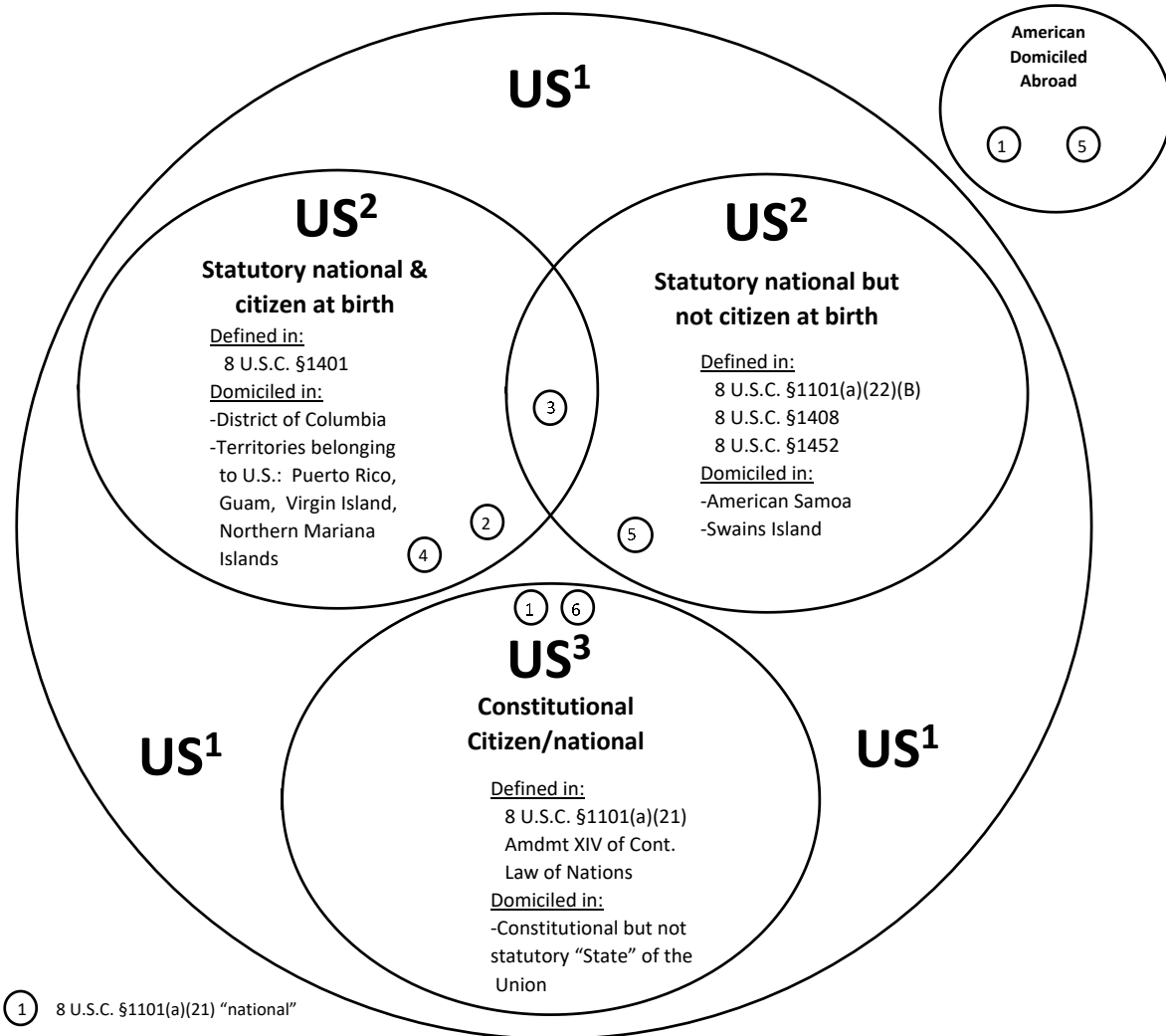
FEDERAL STATUTORY CITIZENSHIP STATUSES

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

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

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

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



1 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) “national”

2 8 U.S.C. §1401 “national & citizen of the United States² at birth”

3 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)-“national of the United States²”

4 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(A)-“citizen of the United States²”

5 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B)-“person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States^{1”}

6 Federal Common law “national”. See Perkins v. Elg, 307 U.S. 325 (1939). NOT a “national of the United States” under 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22) UNLESS all “United States” used there means the CONSTITUTIONAL “United States” and excludes federal territory AND “citizen” excludes 8 U.S.C. §1401 and 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c) “citizens”.

SECTION 6: RESOLVING DISPUTES OVER MY STATUS BY THE RECIPIENT OF THIS FORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 7: LICENSE AGREEMENT PROTECTING THIS APPLICATION AND ALL INFORMATION PROVIDED WITH THIS APPLICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All information provided by me 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 recipient for use ONLY for the specific purpose of issuing credentials to function as an "elector" rather than voter. All those in possession or use of said property 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.

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

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

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

SECTION 8: 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 jury summons application is false, fraudulent, misleading, and perjurious if NOT accompanied AT ALL TIMES by this mandatory attachment.

Signature

Printed Name

Date