

PRIVACY AGREEMENT FORM INSTRUCTIONS

Last revised: 2/8/08

1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1. The most important thing you can do to defend your sovereignty is to defend your privacy. The only thing the government can lawfully keep records on are its own agents, employees, officers, benefit recipients, and contractors without violating your Fourth Amendment right of privacy. In order to restore your privacy, you must systematically disconnect yourself from all of these franchises and continually emphasize nonparticipation whenever you provide information to third parties about yourself. This form protects your privacy from abuses and violations of law by government, private industry, and regulators by:
 - 1.1.1. Preventing the illegal enforcement of [government franchises](#) against non-parties and restores your character as a private person instead of a "public officer".
 - 1.1.2. Preventing compelled or illegal use or disclosure of public property such as Social Security Cards and Social Security Numbers.
 - 1.1.3. Preventing disclosure of personal information to government or regulatory agencies by disconnecting you from public benefits and franchises, thereby causing you to withdraw consent to maintain or disclose records or information about you pursuant to [5 U.S.C. §552a\(b\)](#).
 - 1.1.4. Creating an anti-franchise franchise of your own whereby information about you is YOUR property and not that of the recipient and makes recipients of *your* personal information personally liable for any and all disclosures to third parties that are not expressly authorized IN WRITING.
 - 1.1.5. Preventing the filing of Currency Transaction Reports (CTR) and Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) against persons not engaged in the "[trade or business](#)" franchise.
 - 1.1.6. Educating regulators and compliance people in the government and private industry about the limitations upon their authority to collect and maintain records about a person who does not participate in franchises. Public servants who regulate and supervise financial institutions, public entities, and federal franchises typically misrepresent the requirements of the law and illegally enforce these franchises against nonparticipants by compelling disclosure to them of information that is NOT public and does not relate to activities of "public officers" or agents of the government.
- 1.2. This form is intended to be used in the following circumstances in order to protect your privacy:
 - 1.2.1. When you engage in private contracts with others.
 - 1.2.2. When you apply for a bank account or checking account at a financial institution and want your records kept private.
 - 1.2.3. When you contract for healthcare services, so that your medical records are kept private.
 - 1.2.4. When you sign and submit a government form or application.
 - 1.2.5. When you are receiving cash in the amount of \$3,000 or more from a financial institution or money service business and the institution wants to ILLEGALLY fill out a Currency Transaction Report on the transaction against a person not engaged in the "trade or business" franchise.

2. PROCEDURE FOR USE:

- 2.1. Sign this form.
- 2.2. Complete and sign the forms that you want to attach this form to.
- 2.3. At the bottom of all forms you attach to this one, write the following:

"Signature and form NOT VALID without the attached, signed Tax Form Attachment dated on the same date."

- 2.4. If you are interacting with a government or financial institution where tax liability and/or domicile are requested on the form, we also recommend adding the following attachment to this one:

[Affidavit of Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status, Form #02.001](#)
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

- 2.5. If you are trying to use this form to convince a financial institution or money service business that you are NOT engaged in a "trade or business" and therefore may not lawfully be the subject of a Currency Transaction Report (CTR) and they either argue with you or you expect them to argue with you, then we also recommend bringing along the following form to prove to them that they are simply WRONG. Read and rehearse the instructions for the form below BEFORE you go to the financial institution so you will know how to educate them about what the law requires and ensure that they follow the law:

Demand for Verified Evidence of “Trade or Business” Activity: Currency Transaction Report (CTR), Form #04.008
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3. FURTHER READING AND RESEARCH:

- 3.1. Property and Privacy Protection Page-Family Guardian
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/PropertyPrivacy/PropertyPrivacy.htm>
- 3.2. Social Security: Mark of the Beast, Form #11.407-book
<http://famguardian.org/Publications/SocialSecurity/TOC.htm>
- 3.3. About SSNs/TINs on Government Forms and Correspondence, Form #05.012-describes fraud and deception in the use of government numbers and why you shouldn't use them
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

3.4. Forms:

- 3.4.1. SEDM Forms
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3.4.2. FINCEN Forms
http://www.fincen.gov/reg_bsaforms.html
- 3.4.3. Demand for Verified Evidence of “Trade or Business” Activity: Currency Transaction Report (CTR), Form #04.008
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3.4.4. Affidavit of Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status, Form #02.001-attach to applications for financial accounts, employment, and government forms if citizenship, domicile, or tax status is mentioned on the form
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3.4.5. Bank Secrecy Act Requirements-brochure for money services businesses
http://famguardian.org/Subjects/MoneyBanking/Commerce/bsa_quickrefguide.pdf
- 3.4.6. Reporting Suspicious Activity-guide for money services businesses
http://famguardian.org/Subjects/MoneyBanking/Commerce/msbsar_quickrefguide.pdf

3.5. Laws:

- 3.5.1. Privacy Laws
<http://www.crmtrends.com/privacy.html>
- 3.5.2. Overview of the Privacy Act of 1974-DOJ
http://www.usdoj.gov/oip/04_7_1.html
- 3.5.3. 31 U.S.C. Subtitle IV, Chapter 53, Subchapter II: Records and Reports on Monetary Transactions- also called the "Bank Secrecy Act"
http://straylight.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode31/usc_sup_01_31_08_IV_10_53_20_II.html
- 3.5.4. 31 C.F.R. Part 103: Financial Recordkeeping and Reporting of Currency and Foreign Transactions- implementing regulations for the "Bank Secrecy Act"
http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=6cc9cfabc3daf7d12c218289f825b0b2&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title31/31cfr103_main_02.tpl
- 3.5.5. USA Patriot Act I
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Crime/Terrorism/USAPatriotAct2001.htm>
- 3.5.6. USA Patriot Act II
http://www.loyalnine.com/DSEA2003_text_Patriot_Act_2
- 3.5.7. Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA)
<http://www.ftc.gov/os/statutes/031224fcra.pdf>
- 3.5.8. Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act
<http://www.ftc.gov/privacy/privacyinitiatives/glbact.html>

3.6. Government oversight:

- 3.6.1. Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FINCEN)
<http://www.fincen.gov/>
- 3.6.2. Money Service Business website
<http://www.msb.gov/>
- 3.6.3. Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)
<http://www.occ.treas.gov/>
- 3.6.4. Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
<http://www.ftc.gov/>
- 3.6.5. Financial Privacy Safeguard Rules-FTC
http://www.ftc.gov/privacy/privacyinitiatives/safeguards_lr.html

3.6.6. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

<http://www.fdic.gov/>

3.6.7. Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC)

<http://www.ffiec.gov/>

3.7. Private associations:

3.7.1. Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council

<https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org/>

3.7.2. National Association of Federal Credit Unions (NAFCU)

<http://www.nafcu.org/>

3.8. Industry compliance sources:

3.8.1. Consumer Affairs

<http://www.consumeraffairs.com/>

3.8.2. Compliance Headquarters-Wolters Kluwer

<http://www.complianceheadquarters.com/>

3.8.3. Credit Union Information Security News

<http://www.cuinfosecurity.com/>

PRIVACY AGREEMENT

SECTION 1: PRIVACY ACT WARNING

1. The information contained in this submission is protected by the [Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. §552a](#).
2. Submitter, as neither a domiciliary of the "United States" defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10), a statutory "U.S. citizen" pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §1401](#), a statutory "U.S. resident" pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#), nor "U.S. person" pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#).
3. Submitter is not the subject to any provision within the Privacy Act but the recipient, as a government entity, is.
4. [5 U.S.C. §552a\(b\)](#) indicates that the government MUST have my consent to use or transmit or store any information about me and I DO NOT give said consent.
5. Recipient is warned that the Submitter **DOES NOT GIVE** his consent to store, use, or transmit any of the information contained herein in electronic form, and especially is not authorized to share any of this information with any other federal or state agency, bureau, instrumentality of any description. This information is licensed and copyrighted and may not be used for ANY commercial or governmental purpose.

SECTION 2. CONSTRAINTS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

If the recipient of this form is a financial institution, then the submitter of this form:

1. "opts out" of reporting of any of his personal information to any third party under the provisions of:
 - 1.1. Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)
 - 1.2. Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA).
 - 1.3. Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACT), signed into law Dec. 4, 2003. Amends the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) to enhance the ability of consumers to combat identity theft, increase the accuracy of consumer reports, and allow consumers to exercise greater control regarding the type and number of marketing solicitations they receive.
2. Does not consent to allow his personal information shared by the recipient with any affiliate, government, or third party marketing organization.

SECTION 3. CONSTRAINTS ON FINANCIAL TRANSACTION REPORTING

All financial transaction reporting under Title 31 of the U.S. Code has as a prerequisite that the target of the report is engaged in a "[trade or business](#)", which is defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#) and 31 C.F.R. §103.30 as "the functions of a public office" within the U.S. government. The recipient of this form is hereby notified that I, the Submitter of this form, am not engaged in the "trade or business" franchise and therefore cannot lawfully become the proper subject of any of the following types of transaction reporting:

1. IRS Form 8300: Currency Transaction Report
2. Treasury Form 8300: Currency Transaction Report
3. FINCEN Form 101: Suspicious Activity Report by the Securities and Futures Industries
4. FINCEN Form 102: Suspicious Activity Report by Casinos and Card Clubs
5. FINCEN Form 103: Currency Transaction Report by Casinos
6. FINCEN Form 104: Currency Transaction Report
7. FINCEN Form 105: Report of International Transportation of Currency or Monetary Instruments
8. FINCEN Form 109: Suspicious Activity Report by Money Services Business
9. Treasury Form TD F 90-22.47 - Suspicious Activity Report by Depository Institutions
10. Treasury Form TD F 90-22.1: Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts

Those not engaged in a "[trade or business](#)" are expressly exempted from all of the above reports, per [31 U.S.C. §5331\(a\)](#) and 31 C.F.R. §103.30(d)(2):

[31 C.F.R. §103.30\(d\)\(2\) General](#)

(2) Receipt of currency not in the course of the recipient's trade or business.

The receipt of currency in excess of \$10,000 by a person other than in the course of the person's trade or business is not reportable under 31 U.S.C. 5331.

[TITLE 31 > SUBTITLE IV > CHAPTER 53 > SUBCHAPTER II > § 5331](#)

[§ 5331. Reports relating to coins and currency received in nonfinancial trade or business](#)

(a) Coin and Currency Receipts of More Than \$10,000.—Any person—

(1) who is engaged in a trade or business; and

(2) who, in the course of such trade or business, receives more than \$10,000 in coins or currency in 1 transaction (or 2 or more related transactions),

shall file a report described in subsection (b) with respect to such transaction (or related transactions) with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network at such time and in such manner as . . .

The above limitation also applies in the case of "financial institutions" found in [31 U.S.C. §5313](#), because the definition of "nonfinancial trade or business" implies that "financial institutions" ALSO must be engaged in a "trade or business" to have such reporting requirement:

[31 U.S. Code § 5312 – Definitions and application](#)

(a) In this subchapter—

(4) Nonfinancial trade or business.—

*The term "nonfinancial trade or business" means **any trade or business other than a financial institution** that is subject to the reporting requirements of section 5313 and regulations prescribed under such section.*

Anything NOT subject to reporting is, therefore EXCLUSIVELY private and beyond the control of or disclosure to the government. This is confirmed by the holding in [California Bankers Assoc. v. Schulz, 416 U.S. 21 \(1974\)](#).

*"In its complaint filed in the District Court, plaintiff Security National Bank asserted that it was an "insured" national bank; to the extent that Congress has acted to require records on the part of banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or of financial institutions insured under the National Housing Act, **Congress is simply imposing a condition on the spending of public funds.** See, e. g., **Steward Machine Co. v. Davis, 301 U. S. 548 (1937); Helvering v. Davis, 301 U. S. 619 (1937).** Since there was no allegation in the complaints filed in the District Court, and since it is not contended here that any bank plaintiff is not covered by FDIC or Housing Act insurance, it is unnecessary to consider what questions would arise had Congress relied solely upon its power over interstate commerce to impose the recordkeeping requirements. The cost burdens imposed on the banks by the recordkeeping requirements are far from unreasonable, and we hold that such burdens do not deny the banks due process of law."* [[California Bankers Assoc. v. Schulz, 416 U.S. 21 \(1974\)](#)]

The above "financial institution" must ALSO be acting as an agent of the national government and therefore a PUBLIC capacity before it can be regulated or controlled or obligated in any way by Congress. To suggest otherwise is to sanction or condone violations of the Thirteenth Amendment and THEFT of PRIVATE property and services by the national government in the process of imposing such duties or services by law. See [31 C.F.R. §202.2\(a\)\(1\)](#). Even when acting as said agents, they may only do so in the context of handling GOVERNMENT money from people who are NOT protected by the Constitution BECAUSE they are either physically on federal territory, or abroad. Otherwise, reporting would be a violation of their Fourth Amendment right of privacy violated by an agent of the government who is in fact the financial institution itself.

Even in the case of "financial institutions" described in [31 U.S.C. §5313](#), to be reportable, the transaction must occur within the geographical "United States" defined in [31 U.S.C. §103](#), [31 U.S.C. §5112\(t\)\(1\)\(C\)](#), and the [Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 64 Stat. 873](#), Section 3(a)(3) as federal territory not part of any Constitutional state of the Union. Neither the Submitter NOR the Recipient in this case are physically located within federal territory in the context of any and all business relations they might be engaged in. Furthermore, the Submitter is protected by the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which means that the Recipient when acting as an agent of the government and reporting agent may NOT violate his/her privacy by making ANY reports. These assertions are also supported by the following facts:

1. The U.S. Supreme Court has declared that Congress has no jurisdiction over anything but its own agents in states of the Union with regard to its own legislation. Neither Recipient nor Submitter are acting or may act as agents, officers, or public officers of the national government in the context of any of their interactions. It is a CRIME to act or even CLAIM to act in such a capacity for those who are NOT so lawfully doing per [18 U.S.C. §912](#):

"It is true, that the person who accepts an office may be supposed to enter into a compact to be answerable to the government, which he serves, for any violation of his duty; and, having taken the oath of office, he would unquestionably be liable, in such case, to a prosecution for perjury in the Federal Courts.

[*United States v. Worrall, 2 U.S. 384 (1798)*]

SOURCE: http://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=3339893669697439168]

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

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

2. Even if the Recipient PRESUMES or CLAIMS that it is acting as an agent of the national government, it is STILL bound by the Fourth Amendment prohibition against violations of privacy from disclosing any information about the Submitter to any government. Congress cannot through legislation claim or execute violations of the Constitution in places where it applies such as the Constitutional states of the Union, which are OUTSIDE of its legislative jurisdiction for anything other than the conduct of its own officers and agents.

"Under basic rules of construction, statutory laws enacted by legislative bodies cannot impair rights given under a constitution. 194 B.R. at 925. "

[*In re Young, 235 B.R. 666 (Bankr.M.D.Fla., 1999)*]

3. [31 U.S.C. §5313](#) imposes the duty to report upon "domestic financial institutions".
4. [31 U.S.C. §5312\(b\)\(1\)](#) defines "domestic financial agency" and "domestic financial institution" as one that is in the geographical "United States".
5. NOWHERE in Title 31 of the U.S. Code is the geographical "United States" EVER expressly defined to include areas under the exclusive jurisdiction of Constitutional states of the Union and/or protected by the Constitution. The Constitution does NOT, on the other hand, apply on federal territory where [31 U.S.C. §5313](#) exclusively applies. See *Downes v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)*.
6. The term "State" is defined in [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#) to mean federal territories by default for ALL federal statutes.
7. Per the rules of statutory construction, the Recipient may NOT PRESUME that anything not expressly identified such as Constitutional States of the Union, are included in the geographical definition of "United States" in Title 31:

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

[*Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 581*]

"When a statute includes an explicit definition, we must follow that definition, even if it varies from that term's ordinary meaning. Meese v. Keene, 481 U.S. 465, 484-485 (1987) ("It is axiomatic that the statutory definition of the term excludes unstated meanings of that term"); Colautti v. Franklin, 439 U.S. at 392-393, n. 10 ("As a rule, 'a definition

which declares what a term “means” . . . excludes any meaning that is not stated”); *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Lenroot*, 323 U.S. 490, 502 (1945); *Fox v. Standard Oil Co. of N.J.*, 294 U.S. 87, 95-96 (1935) (Cardozo, J.); see also 2A N. Singer, *Sutherland on Statutes and Statutory Construction* § 47.07, p. 152, and n. 10 (5th ed. 1992) (collecting cases). That is to say, the statute, read “as a whole,” post at 998 [530 U.S. 943] (THOMAS, J., dissenting), leads the reader to a definition. That definition does not include the Attorney General’s restriction — “the child up to the head.” Its words, “substantial portion,” indicate the contrary.”
[\[Stenberg v. Carhart, 530 U.S. 914 \(2000\)\]](#)

- Judges are NOT legislators and therefore CANNOT add to the statutory definitions expressly provided. It is therefore a violation of the separation of powers and a usurpation for you to try to quote any judge or ruling that attempts to expand upon the statutory definitions provided. Don’t therefore even TRY to quote a court case to support the expansion of the meaning of “United States” in response to this submission.

If the Recipient believes that they are a “domestic financial institution” as defined above and that they are in the statutory “United States”, they have the burden of proving so with court admissible evidence signed under penalty of perjury submitted to the Submitter within ten days of receipt of this document. If they do not provide said legally admissible evidence, then they agree to be estopped thereafter from submitting such evidence or disputing the definition of “United States” described here in any litigation that may happen after that date between the two parties.

If Recipient of this form believes that the Submitter is engaged in a “[trade or business](#)”, he or she is demanded to rebut the following resources proving that the Submitter is not IN WRITING within 10 days of receipt of this document or forever be estopped from later challenging this fact.

- [Demand for Verified Evidence of “Trade or Business” Activity: Currency Transaction Report \(CTR\)](#), Form #04.008
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- [The “Trade or Business” Scam](#), Form #05.001
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

If Recipient of this form does not rebut the above in writing within the timeframe allotted and files any of the forms indicated above against the Submitter without rebutting the above information, this form constitutes their consent to a contract:

- To correct all prior reports filed against Submitter because they are FALSE, FRAUDULENT, and constitute criminal identity theft as described in [Government Identity Theft](#), Form #05.046; <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/GovernmentIdentityTheft.pdf>.
- To pay Submitter a penalty of the entire amount reported to the Submitter of this form within 30 days.
- To pay Submitter all legal fees needed to recover the penalty owed.

SECTION 4: CONSTRAINTS ON HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS AND RECORDS

You do not have my permission to disclose any of my personal information or medical records to any third party. All such records are my personal property and not that of the caretaker. They are therefore not subject to legal discovery without my express written consent. If the healthcare provider has a policy that such records belong to them, please identify how much it adds to the costs of my care in order to transfer ownership to me within 30 days of receipt of this form.

SECTION 5: GOVERNMENT IDENTIFYING NUMBERS ON ATTACHED FORMS

- Pursuant to 26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1(d)(3), IRS can only issue Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TIN) to aliens. Consequently, SSNs may only lawfully be used as a substitute for TINs in the case of an alien. Since I am NOT an alien, then I would be committing fraud to either obtain or to use a Taxpayer Identification Number from the IRS or to use an SSN in place of a TIN.
- 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.***

- The terms “Social Security Number”, “SSN”, “Employer Identification Number”, “EIN”, “Taxpayer Identification Number”, or “TIN” as used on all attached government forms means “Nontaxpayer Identification Number (NIN)”, signifying that the Submitter is a “nontaxpayer” who does not meet the definition of “taxpayer” found in [26 U.S.C. §7701](#) (a)(14), who is not subject to any provision within the Internal Revenue Code, who is a statutory “non-resident non-person” not engaged in a “trade or business”, and who has no earnings from within the “United States” (federal territory or the United States government) as described in [26 U.S.C. §871](#).
- The term “Social Security Number” or “SSN” as used on the attached government forms **IS NOT** the number issued under the authority of 20 C.F.R. §422.104, which can only lawfully be issued to federal employees, agents, and benefit recipients, none of which describe the Submitter. See and rebut the following if you disagree:
[Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee](#), Form #06.002
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- The term “Employer Identification Number” or “EIN” as used on the attached government forms **IS NOT** the number issued under the authority of [26 U.S.C. §6109](#) or any other Act of Congress. Instead, it means a “Nontaxpayer Identification Number” or “NIN” as defined above.
- The term “Taxpayer Identification Number” or “TIN” as used on the attached government form **IS NOT** the number issued under the authority of either [26 U.S.C. §6109](#) or any other Act of Congress. Instead it means a “Nontaxpayer Identification Number” or “NIN” as defined above.
- All “Nontaxpayer Identification Numbers” or “NINs”, or any other synonym described in this section and included in any form or attachment included herein or submitted on any previous government form are the exclusive, licensed, copyrighted intellectual property of the Submitter. They are protected by the Copyright Act codified in [Title 17 of the U.S. Code](#) and this license agreement. Any use by the government of this property for any commercial or government purpose, including tax collection, is STRICTLY PROHIBITED. Each unauthorized use is punishable by a penalty of \$100,000 per incident plus any tax or penalty assessment associated with the unauthorized use.

8. Providing any kind of identifying number on any government form shall NOT be evidence of consent to engage in a privileged "trade or business" franchise as described in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#). Instead, it shall be evidence of NON-consent to engage in said franchise and a formal request to criminally prosecute the employer, financial institution, and/or government entity associated with the submission for criminal racketeering in violation of [18 U.S.C. §1956](#) and "extortion under the color of law" for compelling the use of said identifying number in violation of [42 U.S.C. §408](#).

WARNING! You may not lawfully use any government issued identifying number in connection with the Submitter, such as a Social Security Number (SSN) as defined in 20 C.F.R. 422.103(d), Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) as defined in [26 U.S.C. §6109](#), or Employer Identification Number (EIN) as defined in [26 U.S.C. §6109](#). Submitter:

1. Does not participate and is not lawfully eligible to participate in Social Security or the "trade or business" excise taxable franchise described in 26 U.S.C. Subtitle A.
2. Is not an "alien" for which a Taxpayer Identification Number may lawfully be used pursuant to 26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1(d)(3).
3. May not lawfully use or possess any government identifying number because it is "public property" which belongs to the government pursuant to 20 C.F.R. §422.103(d). Only "public officers" on official business may lawfully use public property, and only in strict accordance with law for the benefit of the government and not them as private individuals.
4. Is appearing here as a PRIVATE PERSON and not a PUBLIC OFFICER. If you compel me to use a government identifying number, you are an accessory to criminal conversion of private property to a public use and a public purpose if you connect me or my assets with a public number in violation of [18 U.S.C. §654](#). You could end up in jail for up to ten years if you put an identifying number on any records pertaining to me or my property, assets, or my earnings from PRIVATE employment.
5. Has been a victim of identity theft, compelled association, and conversion by the government and its agents in banks and financial institutions in the past by unlawfully and involuntarily connecting him/her with knowingly false and fraudulent identifying numbers in criminal violation of [18 U.S.C. §1028\(a\)\(7\)](#), [18 U.S.C. §1028A](#), and a civil violation of [42 U.S.C. §408\(a\)\(7\)](#) and [42 U.S.C. §405\(c\)\(2\)\(C\)\(i\)](#). He would like to prevent a recurrence of this behavior again.
6. Will file a criminal complaint in connection with the use of any government issued identifying number connected with his exclusively PRIVATE life, property, and liberty and vociferously prosecute all those who unlawfully compel him to use a knowingly false number or any number at all in order to obtain any service or product in violation of [42 U.S.C. §408](#).

SECTION 6: LICENSE AGREEMENT PROTECTING ALL INFORMATION ABOUT SUBMITTER

In consideration of the valuable information provided by the Submitter to the Recipient, the following License Agreement provisions apply.

1. Any transmittal of information about the Submitter by the Recipient of this form shall be accompanied by this form in its entirety. If the form is unreadable for any reason, the latest version of the form is available from:
[SEDM Forms Page](#), Form #06.014
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
2. The full terms of this license agreement are documented below. This section merely documents the conditions under which said agreement becomes implicitly consented to:
[Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement](#), Form #06.027
<https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf>
3. Any unauthorized use and especially commercial use of information pertaining to the Submitter and contained on this form, any attached form, or any information previously submitted to the government is subject to a \$100,000 penalty per incident plus any tax or penalty liability that might result from the unauthorized use of said information. Authority to store or use all such information for any purpose MUST be procured in a writing from the Submitter or it does not exist. It is the exclusive, absolutely owned, copyrighted property of the Submitter. Unauthorized uses include but are not limited to:
 - 3.1. Mailing any kind of notices other than abatement notices.
 - 3.2. Performing tax or penalty assessment with the information.
 - 3.3. Conveying any benefit to the Submitter that might make him/her/it subject to any type of government franchise, license, or "public right", including but not limited to the following:
 - 3.3.1. A graduated or reduced rate of tax pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §1](#).
 - 3.3.2. Earned income credits pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §32](#).
 - 3.3.3. "[Trade or Business](#)" deductions pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §162](#). I am NOT engaged and never have voluntarily engaged in a "trade or business", which is defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#) as "the functions of a public office".
 - 3.3.4. Treaty benefits under an income tax treaty with a foreign country.
 - 3.3.5. Any benefit, privilege, or immunity conferred by any provision within the Internal Revenue Code.
 - 3.3.6. A refund pursuant to any provision within the Internal Revenue Code. There is no provision within the Internal Revenue Code that authorizes refunds of unlawfully withheld taxes or taxes paid under protest of "nontaxpayers" who are not subject to the Internal Revenue Code. All monies paid to the government have been paid ILLEGALLY and UNDER PROTEST and therefore not as "taxes". These unlawfully collected monies are therefore due back NOT because of any provision within the Internal Revenue Code, but ONLY under principles of justice and equity. It is NOT a "privilege" or "franchise" or "public right" to expect the government to RETURN money that was UNLAWFULLY STOLEN and sent to the government and which the government is not lawfully entitled hold as the "transferee" or "fiduciary" over other people's money. Keeping such proceeds would cause the government to be engaging in criminal money laundering and make the government into a protection racket rather than a protector.

*"A claim against the United States is a right to demand money from the United States. ¹ Such claims are sometimes spoken of as gratuitous in that they cannot be enforced by suit without statutory consent. ² **The general rule of non-liability of the United States does not mean that a citizen cannot be protected against the wrongful governmental acts that affect the citizen***

¹ United States ex rel. Angarica v Bayard, 127 U.S. 251, 32 L.Ed. 159, 8 S Ct 1156, 4 A.F.T.R. 4628 (holding that a claim against the Secretary of State for money awarded under a treaty is a claim against the United States); Hobbs v McLean, 117 U.S. 567, 29 L.Ed. 940, 6 S Ct 870; Manning v Leighton, 65 Vt. 84, 26 A. 258, motion dismd 66 Vt. 56, 28 A. 630 and (disapproved on other grounds by Button's Estate v Anderson, 112 Vt. 531, 28 A.2d. 404, 143 ALR 195).

² Blagge v Balch, 162 U.S. 439, 40 L.Ed. 1032, 16 S Ct 853.

or his or her property.³ If, for example, money or property of an innocent person goes into the federal treasury by fraud to which a government agent was a party, the United States cannot [lawfully] hold the money or property against the claim of the injured party.⁴
[American Jurisprudence 2d, United States, §45]

- 3.3.7. An "election" to be treated as a "resident alien" and obtain a reduced tax liability pursuant to [26 U.S.C. § 7701\(b\)\(4\)\(B\)](#), or [6013\(g\)](#) or (h).
- 3.4. Initiating civil or criminal litigation against the Submitter.
- 3.5. Associating the Submitter with any federally issued identifying number, including but not limited to Social Security Numbers as described in 20 C.F.R. §422.103(d), Taxpayer Identification Numbers as described in [26 U.S.C. §6109](#), or Employer Identifying Numbers as described in [26 U.S.C. §6109](#). Submitter does not consent to take custody of these forms of public property, which 20 C.F.R. §422.103(d) says belongs to the government and not Submitter. This would represent compelled association in violation of the First Amendment and involuntary servitude in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment. Recipient is reminded that Submitter does not possess, voluntarily use, nor have a Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number and never lawfully requested one.
- 3.6. Associating the Submitter with any civil status under any act of Congress, including "person", "individual", "taxpayer" (under the "trade or business" income tax franchise), "benefit recipient" (under social programs such as Social Security), "driver" (under the vehicle code franchise, "spouse" (under the marriage license franchise).
4. Storing, using, or transmitting any of the information about the Submitter contained herein or transmitted to or from the U.S. government that is connected with the Submitter at any time in the past, present, or future shall constitute consent to:
- 4.1. Abide by this agreement in its entirety.
- 4.2. Waive official, judicial, and sovereign immunity as a defense against any litigation initiated by or involving the Submitter.
- 4.3. Waive the right under [28 U.S.C. §2679\(d\)](#) to have the United States government or the U.S. Attorney substitute itself on your behalf as an agent of the government in any litigation involving both you and the Submitter, and instead defend the case personally and out of your own funds.
- 4.4. Waive the right of reimbursement from the Secretary of the Treasury for any judgments against you by the Submitter pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7423](#).
- 4.5. Become the substitute defendant and person exclusively responsible for all penalty and tax assessments, or court judgments instituted against Submitter using said information and evidence.
- 4.6. An agreement pursuant to [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 19](#) and the [Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#) to stipulate to admit into evidence all information and attachments submitted to the government by the Submitter in any civil or criminal dispute arising between the Submitter and either the recipient or the entity he or she works for. This information must also be presented to any and all grand juries that might convene about the Submitter.
- 4.7. Grant the Submitter witness immunity pursuant to [18 U.S.C. §6002](#).
- 4.8. Grant the SAME sovereign immunity to the Submitter as the government asserts in any litigation between either the recipient or the government and the Submitter pursuant to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, [28 U.S.C. §1603](#) et seq.
- 4.9. If it is trying to enforce any obligation or right as against the Submitter, is required to produce evidence of consent to the surrender of the rights conveyed *in writing* with the signature of the Submitter and to dismiss all legal actions where this requirement is not met.
- 4.10. Respect all the provisions and constraints of the following two documents submitted previously to the recipient and the government. Proof of service upon the government is available upon request:
- 4.10.1. *Legal Notice of Change of Citizenship/Domicile and Divorce from the United States*, Form #10.001
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 4.10.2. *Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee*, Form #06.002
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
5. This franchise agreement operates the same as the federal government's "trade or business" franchise and Submitter is entitled to equal protection and equal treatment:
- 5.1. Consent to the franchise agreement codified in I.R.C. Subtitle A is based upon unsigned, hearsay third party evidence called an "information return" that is usually false because the subject is not engaged in the "public office" franchise and receives not benefits thereby. In the case of this franchise, such third party hearsay reports consist of any pleadings filed in this case containing licensed information about me, such as my name, address, facts about my conduct, or information illegally seized from a place outside of federal territory. See Form #04.001 for proof that information returns are usually false.
- 5.2. Using government property called a Social Security Number, which 20 C.F.R. §422.103(d) identifies as property of the Social Security Administration and NOT the user, constitutes consent to the terms of the franchise agreement. In that sense, it acts as a prima facie license number to engage in the franchise. In the case of this franchise, information about me is MY PROPERTY and use of this licensed information makes those using or abusing it into my officers and agents.
- 5.3. The franchise confers a "benefit", which is reduced or graduated rate of tax under [I.R.C. §1](#), earned income credit under [I.R.C. §32](#), and "trade or business" deductions under [I.R.C. §162](#). Likewise, this franchise confers a similar benefit, which is the right to invade my privacy, violate my constitutional rights, and impose duties upon me by abusing a legal system against me that otherwise has no jurisdiction over me as a person not domiciled on federal territory.
- 5.4. The franchise is based on an activity, which is that of a "public office" in the U.S. government ([I.R.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#)). The result is unlawfully created agency on behalf of the government by the de facto licensee. This franchise agreement also creates agency on my behalf, which I describe as a "private office" representing my wishes.
- 5.5. The franchise establishes an excise tax or fee or penalty that regulates the conduct of those engaged in the activity. The tax or fee in this case imposed upon the recipient of this notice is all the tax and penalty liability assessed against the Submitter PLUS \$1,000 per hour in responding to demands placed upon me by the recipient of this notice.

³ Wilson v Shaw, 204 U.S. 24, 51 L.Ed. 351, 27 S Ct 233.

⁴ Bull v United States, 295 U.S. 247, 79 L.Ed. 1421, 55 S Ct 695, 35-1 USTC ¶ 9346, 15 AFTR 1069; United States v State Bank, 96 U.S. 30, 96 Otto 30, 24 L.Ed. 647.

AFFIRMATION			
Submitter signature:	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.	Date signed:	
	_____ Signature, Agent, Fiduciary, Trustee of God		
FREE REFERENCES AND RESOURCES:			
Family Guardian: http://famguardian.org		Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry (SEDM): http://sedm.org	