

PERMANENT ADDRESS NOTICE FOR ONLINE USE FORM INSTRUCTIONS

Last revised: 04-09-2022

1. PURPOSE OF THIS FORM

- 1.1. There are many occasions in which members must interact with banks, financial institutions, private employers, utility companies, and the government online in providing address information relating to their accounts. In most cases, account holders are literally COMPELLED to provide what is called a “Permanent address”, which is then never defined on the website interface. The financial institution online interface often FORCES you to fill in a real, verified address and will not accept the input of the address if it is fictional or fabricated in the interest of protecting your sovereignty.
- 1.2. The focus of this form is to provide a compact, convenient form you can link to on our site as a member through the interface provided on the financial institution website in order to create, in effect, a MANDATORY attachment to the online interface that:
 - 1.2.1. Neutralizes every possible connection to civil statutes, domicile, or residence.
 - 1.2.2. Protects your civil status as a non-resident non-person.
 - 1.2.3. Prevents any commercial or civil enforcement use by either the financial institution or the government.
 - 1.2.4. Protects your privacy by ensuring that the information is never disclosed to any third party.

2. PROCEDURE FOR USE:

- 2.1. You can reference this form very compactly as a URL within Line 2 of the Address field you fill out online with the financial institution.
- 2.2. In the online form of the financial institution or employer on the Address Field line 2, write “Mandatory attachment: <http://sedm.org/of/04.230.pdf>”

3. RESOURCES FOR FURTHER STUDY:

- 3.1. *Permanent Address Definition*, Law Insider
<https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/permanent-address>
- 3.2. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online*, Form #10.004, Cites by topic: “residence”-the ONLY parties with a “residence” under the Internal Revenue Code are ALIENS, and NEVER “nationals” or statutory “citizens”
<https://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/CitesByTopic/residence.htm>
- 3.3. *Citizenship Status v. Tax Status*, Form #10.011
<https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/CitizenshipStatusVTaxStatus/CitizenshipVTaxStatus.htm>
- 3.4. *Money Laundering Enforcement SCAM*, Form #05.044
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/MoneyLaunderingScam.pdf>
- 3.5. *Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent*, Form #05.002
<https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3.6. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online*, Form #10.004, Cites by topic: “domicile”
<https://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/CitesByTopic/domicile.htm>
- 3.7. *About IRS Form W-8BEN*, Form #04.202
<https://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3.8. *Why You are a “national”, “State National”, and Constitutional but not Statutory Citizen*, Form #05.006
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/WhyThiefOrPubOfficer.pdf>
- 3.9. *You’re Not a STATUTORY “citizen” under the Internal Revenue Code*
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Citizenship/NotACitizenUnderIRC.htm>
- 3.10. *You’re not a STATUTORY “resident” under the Internal Revenue Code*
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Citizenship/Resident.htm>

PERMANENT ADDRESS NOTICE FOR ONLINE USE

1 Purpose of this Form

This form shall constitute a MANDATORY attachment to any and all online forms which ask for a “Permanent Address”, “Residence Address” or information about an Account Holder. The information provided in the online form is declared by the user or account holder as WILLFULLY false, fraudulent, and misleading WITHOUT this mandatory attachment being included with any and all disclosures by the organization maintaining the website that accepts such information who are called “Website Provider” herein. Such organizations include but are not limited to any and all financial institutions, private employers, governments, etc.

For the purposes of this form, “Website Provider” is the person hosting the online form which asks for a “Permanent Address”, and “Account Holder” is the human being entering the information into the website maintained by “Website Provider”.

This MANDATORY attachment has been rendered absolutely necessary by the following circumstances surrounding the requirement for such information:

1. The Website Provider MANDATES the entry and use of a “Permanent Address” or “Residence” associated with Account Holder on their website.
2. The term “Permanent Address” or “Residence” is never defined and has legal implications, or commercial or civil statutory enforcement uses that are not fully disclosed by Website Provider.
3. The specific uses to which the information submitted may be put by the Website Provider are never expressly disclosed.
4. The third parties or governments to which the information provided is disclosed to are not fully specified.
5. The information provided is disclosed to unknown and unaccountable government agents in pursuance to money laundering enforcement uses that in most cases are a SCAM and ILLEGAL to enforce against the Submitter as described below:
 - 5.1. Why It is Illegal For You to Enforce Money Laundering Statutes In My Specific Case, Form #06.046
<https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/MonLaundEnfIllegal.pdf>
 - 5.2. Money Laundering Enforcement SCAM, Form #05.044
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/MoneyLaunderingScam.pdf>
6. The service requested of the Website Provider mandate the unnecessary disclosure of personal information that is not necessary to complete the transaction, and which might incriminate the Account Holder under civil statutes that do not apply to him/her. Service is threatened to be denied by the Website Provider if this information is not disclosed, thus subjecting the Account Holder to:
 - 6.1. Criminal duress and extortion.
 - 6.2. An interference or common law trespass with their exercise of constitutionally protected private property rights by an agent of the state, which includes all those enforcing any civil statutory or criminal law per the State Action Doctrine of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Enumeration of Inalienable Rights, Form #10.002
<https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/EnumRights.pdf>
7. The Website Provider actively interferes with the disclosure of the information on this form in connection with the transaction by limiting the number of characters or the types of characters allowed to be entered in online fields through their web interface.
8. By providing the information asked for, the Website Provider is in essence asking the Account Holder to make a legal determination about his or her civil status that he or she does NOT want to make and is entirely unqualified to make by virtue of acting in an EXCLUSIVELY private capacity and not in a public office.

*“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)]*

Invoking a civil or legal status such as a “Permanent Address” falls in the above, and can be done only by a public officer and never by a private person.

9. The Account Holder, DOES NOT wish to have ANY civil statutory domicile, residence, or permanent address as commonly understood or used. See:

Your Exclusive Right to Declare or Establish Your Civil Status, Form #13.008
<https://sedm.org/Forms/13-SelfFamilyChurchGovnce/RightToDeclStatus.pdf>

10. The Account Holder does not wish to have any civil or legal status other than a human being under the constitution and the common law and NEVER under the civil statutory law or any franchise or tax statute. In fact, imputing any civil statutory status or legal status other than this is hereby declared by the Account Holder to be criminal identity theft per the following:

Government Identity Theft, Form #05.046
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/GovernmentIdentityTheft.pdf>

11. The government and the courts have declared that NOTHING found in any government publication and nothing said by any government officer, unless under oath in court or signed under penalty of perjury, should be relied upon as factual or actionable. Account Holder is entitled to the same equal treatment and equal protection. See:

11.1. *Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability*, Form #05.007
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/ReasonableBelief.pdf>

11.2. *Legal Deception, Propaganda, and Fraud*, Form #05.014
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/LegalDecPropFraud.pdf>

12. The Account Holder is not the proper subject of any information return reporting, such as 1099, 1098, W-2, etc and it would be a CRIME to do so as indicated below:

12.1. *The "Trade or Business" Scam*, Form #05.001
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/TradeOrBusScam.pdf>

12.2. *Correcting Erroneous Information Returns*, Form #04.001
<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/0-CorrErrInfoRtns/CorrErrInfoRtns.pdf>

12.3. *W-2CC (custom)*, Form #04.304
<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/3-Reporting/FormW-2CC-Cust/FormW-2CC.pdf>

12.4. *1099-CC*, Form #04.309
<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/3-Reporting/Form1099-CC-Cust/Form1099-CC.pdf>

13. The Account Holder has a religious objection to contracting with or acquiring a civil statutory status with or politically associating with any and every government, because it constitutes religious idolatry and removes them from the protection of the laws of their Creator, the constitution, and the common law. See:

Choice of Law, Litigation Tool #01.010
<https://sedm.org/Litigation/01-General/ChoiceOfLaw.pdf>

The remainder of this form shall specify the restrictions imposed upon all information submitted by Account Holder to Website or Service Provider, INCLUDING but not limited to "Permanent Address".

2 Definitions of terms used on all forms and online forms provided by Account Holder to Website Provider

The term "Permanent Address" is hereby defined in all records about the Account Holder, including the website the information is entered on, as follows:

The term "Permanent Address" means all of the following:

1. A fictitious random address made up by Account Holder which is NOT a domicile, NOT a STATUTORY "residence", and not or place of abode of the Account Holder.

2. Information entered or provided UNDER duress, because the Website Provider threatened to close the account without one and/or would not allow information required on the form to be accepted WITHOUT specifying a specific REAL or verifiable address.

3. Information that may not be disclosed to any party OTHER than the Website Provider and which there are financial penalties for all such disclosures.

4. Information which is not for use in delivering mail or legal service of process.

5. Information which may NOT be put a commercial use that would benefit anyone OTHER than the Account Holder.

6. Information which is the property NOT of the Website Provider but the Account Holder, and therefore requires the express written permission of the Account Holder in writing to share with anyone other than Website Provider.

7. Information which is NOT consistent with the following definition:
<https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/permanent-address>

3 Civil Status of Account Holder

The Civil Status of the Account Holder is Nonresident Alien as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#). He or she is NOT a statutory “U.S. person” as indicated in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#). This determination is based upon the following facts:

1. The legal definition of the statutory “United States” found in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10), 4 U.S.C. §110(d).
2. The fact that income tax is based on DOMICILE, not NATIONALITY per the U.S. Supreme Court in [Lawrence v. State Tax Commission, 286 U.S. 276 \(1932\)](#).¹
3. The fact that those human beings who participate in the tax system do so voluntarily, as proven in:

[How State Nationals Volunteer to Pay Income Tax, Form #08.024](#)
<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/HowYouVolForIncomeTax.pdf>

The account to which any and all transactions relating to this document was either opened with a W-8BEN voluntarily, or a W-9 was compelled under illegal duress to open the account, usually because of one of the following two MALICIOUS mistakes:

1. The financial institution ILLEGALLY made up their OWN definition of “nonresident alien” that conflicts with the one found in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#), which defines a “nonresident alien individual” as someone who is NEITHER a STATUTORY “citizen” nor a STATUTORY “resident”. Instead, the financial institution INCORRECTLY defined “nonresident alien” as an ALIEN (foreign national) who is a “nonresident”. Not all STATUTORY “nonresident aliens” under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#) are “aliens” (foreign nationals) born nor naturalized in a foreign COUNTRY. People born in states of the Union are ALSO “nonresident aliens” by default. More proof of this is found in:
 - 1.1. [About IRS Form W-8BEN, Form #04.202, Section 14](#)
<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/W-8BEN/AboutIRSFormW-8BEN.htm>
 - 1.2. [Nonresident Alien Position Course, Form #12.045](#)
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/NRA.pdf>
 - 1.3. [Proof that American Nationals are Nonresident Aliens, Form #09.081](#)
<https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/ProofAnNRA.pdf>
 - 1.4. [Rebutted False Arguments about the Nonresident Alien Position When Used by American Nationals, Form #08.031](#)
<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/RebArgNRA.pdf>
2. The financial institution incorrectly and fraudulently interpreted the geographical definition of “United States” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10) as including land under the exclusive jurisdiction of a constitutional state.

[26 U.S. Code § 7701 - Definitions](#)

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

(9)UNITED STATES

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

(10)STATE

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

Neither banks and financial institutions nor even courts or Executive Branch employees are legislative bodies. They CANNOT on a whim add or remove anything they want from the definition of “nonresident alien” or “United States” by mere internal policy. Criminal consequences would ensue if they DID. For proof that geographical United States does NOT include areas within the exclusive jurisdiction of a constitutional state, see:

- 2.1. [An Investigation Into the Meaning of the Term "United States"](#) (OFFSITE LINK)- statutory definitions of geographical tax terms. Family Guardian Fellowship
<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/ChallJurisdiction/Definitions/freemaninvestigation.htm>
- 2.2. [Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status Options, Form #10.002](#)

¹ See the following free resource for proof: [Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent, Form #05.002](#); <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/Domicile.pdf>.

1 <https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/CitDomTaxStatusOptions.pdf>

2 2.3. *Citizenship Status v. Tax Status*, Form #10.011

3 <https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/CitizenshipStatusVTaxStatus/CitizenshipVTaxStatus.htm>

4 3. The result of such malicious and in this case willful misapplication of the law by the financial institution is criminal
5 identity theft as documented in:

Identity Theft Affidavit, Form #14.020

https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/Identity_Theft_Affidavit-f14039.pdf

6 In the event that a W-9 is on file for the account submitted under duress even though the Account Holder is a “nonresident
7 alien”, then:

8 1. The term “U.S. person” as used on the W-9 means a nonresident alien in a constitutional state, and not the statutory
9 “U.S. person” described in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#).

10 2. The term “U.S.” as used on the Form W-9 means a foreign jurisdiction outside of the exclusive jurisdiction of the
11 national government and within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Constitutional state.

12 3. The following affidavit of duress relating to the duress is hereby stipulated to be correct by all parties concerned:

Affidavit of Duress: Illegal Tax Enforcement by De Facto Officers, Form #02.005

<https://sedm.org/Forms/02-Affidavits/AffOfDuress-Tax.pdf>

13 Regardless of whether duress was applied in submitting the WRONG withholding form such as a W-9, the civil legal status
14 of the Account Holder is further exhaustively described in the following documents which form a MANDATORY attachment
15 to all account application paperwork and which supersede any withholding documents on file at all affected banks or financial
16 institutions:

17 1. *Affidavit of Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status*, Form #02.001- Boxes 11.7 and 12.2 checked.

18 <https://sedm.org/Forms/02-Affidavits/AffCitDomTax.pdf>

19 2. *Tax Form Attachment*, Form #04.201

20 <https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/TaxFormAtt.pdf>

21 3. *Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status Options*, Form #10.003

22 <https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/CitDomTaxStatusOptions.pdf>

23 4. *Why It Is Illegal for Me to Request or Use a Taxpayer Identification Number*, Form #04.205

24 <https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/WhyTINIIllegal.pdf>

25 **4 Foreign Bank Account Reporting (FBAR) requirement relating to affected account(s)**

26 Because Account Holder is NOT a statutory “U.S. person” under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30) and does not file RESIDENT 1040
27 forms, then there is NO requirement to report the affected account(s) pursuant to the following authorities or any accounts to
28 which funds in the affected account might be wired:

29 1. 5 U.S.C. §301

30 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/5/301>

31 2. 31 U.S.C. §5314

32 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/31/5314>

33 3. 31 C.F.R. Chapter X-FINCEN, Part 1010-General Provisions

34 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/31/part-1010/subpart-C>

35 4. 31 C.F.R. Subpart C-Reports Required to be Made

36 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/31/part-1010/subpart-C>

37 5. 31 C.F.R. §1010.350-Reports of foreign financial accounts

38 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/31/1010.350>

39 6. 31 C.F.R. §1010.360-Reports of transactions with foreign financial agencies

40 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/31/1010.360>

41 7. Public Law 91-508

42 <https://famguardian.org/Subjects/MoneyBanking/Banks/PublicLaw-91-508.pdf>

43 More on the subject of FBAR reporting can be found at:

Money Banking, and Credit Page, Section 8.6: Foreign Bank Account Reporting -Family Guardian Fellowship

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

1 **5 Accuracy and Redaction Provisions**

2 If this form in its entirety and all documents referenced by this form are NOT included and admitted in unredacted form in
3 any and all disclosures by Website Provider about the Account Holder and his/her transactions or activities and any and all
4 litigation relating to Account Holder about this account, then the Account Holder hereby declares such disclosures to be
5 FALSE, FRAUDULENT, PERJURIOUS (18 U.S.C. §§1001 and 1621), an obstruction of justice (18 U.S.C Chapter 73), and
6 in violation of criminal laws relating to false computer records at 18 U.S.C. §1030. Recipient also stipulates that this is true
7 by virtue of the PRIVILEGE and beneficial and commercial use or abuse of information about and property of the Account
8 Holder.

9 **6 Privacy Provisions**

10 Information submitted to the Website Provider is the exclusive property of the Account Holder on temporary loan to the
11 Website Provider with legal strings attached. Provisions regulating the use of such property are indicated below, and are
12 mandatory in the case of all commercial or civil statutory enforcement uses of information provided by Account Holder to
13 Website Provider:

<p><i>Privacy Agreement</i>, Form #06.014 https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/PrivacyAgreement.pdf</p>

14 **7 Negligent Disregard for the laws documented herein constitutes consent to pay damages**

15 A disregard or negligent disregard for the laws and conditions described herein by the Website Provider relating to Account
16 Holder and assets on account by any of the following means shall constitute consent to pay all legal fees and damages in
17 defending against the consequences of such negligence resulting from wrongful criminal prosecution, wrongful tax collection
18 activity relating to any of the following:

- 19 1. False or inaccurate Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs).
20 2. Information return reporting on the affected accounts, none of which is legally authorized.