

**Certificate of Fraudulent Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement
and Official Criminal Complaint**

YEAR: _____

**Send separately, in response to collection notice, or attach to W-8BEN or NONTAXPAYER return
For use by "nonresident aliens" who are: "non-filers", not "taxpayers", and NOT "individuals"**

1 Type or print your first name and middle initial.	Last name	2 Nontaxpayer Identifying Number (NIN)
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3 Address

4 Status of Submitter

I AM: 1. "nonresident alien" (26 USC §7701(b)(1)(B)); 2. A "non-citizen national" described in 8 USC §1101(a)(21) and 8 USC §1452 domiciled outside the statutory but not constitutional "United States" (26 USC §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10)); 3. A constitutional (Fourteenth Amendment, Sect. 1) "citizen" domiciled and working outside the statutory "United States" (26 USC §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10)) and within the constitutional "United States" (states of the Union); 4. "stateless person" pursuant to 28 USC §1332 because not domiciled in the "State" described in 26 USC §1332(d).

I AM NOT: 1. An "individual" (26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3)); 2. The "nonresident alien individual" described in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3)(ii); 26 USC §871, or 26 CFR §1.6012-1(b); 3. An "alien" (26 USC §7701(b)(1)(A)); 4. "taxpayer" (26 USC §§7701(a)(14) and 1313); 5. A statutory "U.S. citizen" as described in 8 USC §1401.

If you disagree, you MUST rebut the questions at the end of the following within 30 days or be found in default and estoppel: Why you are a "national" or a "state national" and not a "U.S. citizen", Form #05.006; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>.

5. False information return (IR) submitter's name, address, and ZIP code	6 IR submitter's identification number (if known)
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7 What this submission is NOT:

This submission does NOT constitute consent on the part of the submitter to: 1. A "self-assessment"; 2. Any kind of assessment on the part of the IRS under the authority of 26 USC §§6014, 6020(b), or 6201; 3. Become a "taxpayer" (26 USC §7701(a)(14)); 4. Become a statutory "resident" (26 USC §7701(b)(1)(A)) or a statutory "citizen" (8 USC §1401) domiciled on or physically present on federal territory in the "United States" (26 USC §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10)) or subject to federal civil law; 5. An election by a "nonresident alien" to become a "resident alien" pursuant to 26 USC §6013(g) and (h); 6. Become an "individual" as described in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3); 7. Accept or pay for any government "benefit". Recipient is NOT AUTHORIZED to provide, offer, or impute participation to the undersigned in any government "benefit" program now or at any time in the past, present, or future. Undersigned regards it as involuntary servitude in violation of Const. Amend 13 to impute any status to him/her under the civil law that he/she does not expressly consent in writing to. Submitter reserves the exclusive right to declare and establish whatever civil status he/she chooses as a nonresident foreign sovereign protected by the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 USC Chapt. 97. See: Your Exclusive Right to Declare or Establish Your Civil Status, Form #13.008: <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED BY UNDERSIGNED WITHOUT PREJUDICE PURSUANT TO UCC § 1-308 (1-207), 1-103.6, and 1-203

8 Enter year in space provided and check one box. For the tax year ending December 31, _____
The information returns you received for the above year were false and fraudulent because (check all that apply):

	Check	Action	Explanation
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	My private employer compelled me to sign and submit a W-4 the form by threatening to either not hire or to fire me if I did not sign it. The W-4 is a contract or agreement which cannot be compelled. In the presence of duress, it is voidable and this report constitutes a DEMAND to void it. Furthermore, it would be perjury under penalty of perjury to sign such a form and I am ONLY permitted to use the W-8BEN or a custom form. No other withholding form is appropriate for my circumstances.	26 CFR §31.3402(p)-1 and 26 CFR §31.3401(a)-3 say I can only earn "wages" if I submit IRS form W-4 voluntarily. These regulations identify the form as an "agreement", which is a contract to call what I earn "wages". Absent my consent, I cannot lawfully earn reportable "wages". That is why Forms W-2 and W-4 are Tax Class 5 forms, which means GIFT taxes. They are GIFTS to the government. No one can turn that gift into a tax except me by assessing myself. IRM 5.1.11.6.8, 26 USC §§6020(b) and 6201 forbids the IRS to do an assessment or SFR on me, and even if they do, its still only a proposal that requires my CONSENT, which I DO NOT give and never have given
b	<input type="checkbox"/>	I did not submit IRS Form W-4 during the reporting period. The W-2 form may only be submitted against government "employees" (26 CFR §31.3401(c)-1) who voluntarily submit IRS Form W-4. See 26 CFR §31.3402(p)-1 and 26 CFR §31.3401(a)-3, which identify the IRS Form W-4 as a <u>contract or agreement</u> by the submitter in which submitter consents to call what I earn "wages" which are subject to tax. Otherwise, submitter can't earn "wages" as legally defined.	The entity described in 26 USC §7701(a)(31) such as the submitter would not be "exempt", but rather "not subject" to the I.R.C. and other than a "taxpayer" as described in 26 USC §7701(a)(14). Consequently, Form W-4 Exempt would be inappropriate and fraudulent.
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	It constitutes perjury under penalty of perjury to submit IRS form W-4, or to have a W-2 filed against me. My private, non-federal employer is NOT an "employer" under 26 USC §3401(d), which is defined as a person with "employees", because I am not an "employee", which is defined in 26 CFR §31.3401(c)-1 as someone who works for or is an instrumentality of the federal government as a "public officer". This same person is again mentioned in 26 USC §6331(a) as an instrumentality of the government.	The only thing the government can lawfully regulate is "public conduct" of "public officers" within the government. The Supreme Court has held that the ability to regulate private conduct is "repugnant to the constitution". Everything I do as a PRIVATE person is PRIVATE conduct. By "assuming" that I am a "public officer" or enforcing the duties of the office upon me without compensation that I and not you deem satisfactory, you are engaging in involuntary servitude. The rules of statutory construction forbid adding anything to the definitions in the I.R.C. and doing so constitutes a statutory presumption that is a violation of due process of law and a tort.
c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earnings of nonresident aliens domiciled outside of and working outside the "United States" (26 USC §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10)) in other than a "trade or business"/ "public office" within the U.S. government are not includible in "gross income" and a "foreign estate" pursuant to 26 USC §7701(a)(31). They are "not subject" to income tax, but at the same time not "exempt" or an "exempt individual".	The following authorities expressly exempt the earnings of "nonresident aliens" domiciled and working outside the "United States" from "wages" or "gross income". <u>Statutes:</u> 26 USC §7701(a)(31), 26 USC §861(a)(3)(C)(i), 26 USC §1402(b), 26 USC §3401(a)(6), 26 USC §3406(g). <u>Regulations:</u> 26 CFR §1.872-2(f), 26 CFR §1.871-7(a)(4), 26 CFR §31.3401(a)(6)-1, and 26 CFR §31.3406(g)-1(e)
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	The company submitting the information return refused to accept my withholding paperwork and forced me to submit something I know to be false and fraudulent in its place. See the next section.	They MUST accept my status as I give it to them. Otherwise, they are engaging in witness tampering, practicing law without a license on my behalf without my consent, compelling me to contract with the government to participate in the "trade or business" franchise, and compelling me to associate in violation of the First Amendment. They are doing this as a "public officer" acting as a "withholding agent" (26 USC §7701(a)(16)) and therefore are liable for a tort.

9 Efforts to notify IRS and person filing false W-2 to correct these reports (check all that apply)

	Check	Action	Date(s) accomplished	Details/Contact
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Submitted IRS Form W-8BEN		
b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Submitted <u>Affidavit of Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status</u> , Form #02.001 http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm		
c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Submitted the following with Certificate of Service or Certified Mail. <u>Legal Notice to Correct Fraudulent Tax Status, Reporting, and Withholding</u> , Form #04.401 http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm		
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	Initiated civil suit against withholding agent		
e	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify):		

10 Specific actions demanded of recipient in responding to this submission

Check	Action	Explanation	
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quit sending me collection notices based on the false information returns. I am NOT a "taxpayer" and your enforcement activities are a tort instigated outside of your territorial and subject matter jurisdiction.	"Revenue Laws relate to taxpayers [instrumentalities, officers, employees, and elected officials of the Federal Government] and not to non-taxpayers [American Citizens/American Nationals not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government]. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed for non-taxpayers and no attempt is made to annul any of their Rights or Remedies in due course of law. With them[non-taxpayers] Congress does not assume to deal and they are neither of the subject nor of the object of federal revenue laws." [Economy Plumbing & Heating v. U.S., 470 F2d. 585 (1972)]
b	<input type="checkbox"/>	Zero out all "wage" and "earnings" reports	No W-4 on file. "wages" only reportable if W-4 on file pursuant to 26 CFR §31.3401(a)-3(a) and 26 CFR §31.3402(p)-1, and even then only in the case of a party occupying a "public office" in the U.S. government. 26 USC §6041(a) requires that Form W-2 may only be submitted in connection with payments associated with a "trade or business", which is defined to include ONLY a public office in the government. Recipient is not lawfully engaged in a "public office" and would be impersonating a public officer in criminal violation of 18 USC §912 to accept either the benefits or obligations associated with said office.
c	<input type="checkbox"/>	Return all unlawfully withheld earnings to their rightful owner under equity and <u>not</u> the I.R.C. All amounts withheld and paid were paid UNDER PROTEST, illegally, and fraudulently. Recipient of these funds is engaged in money laundering in violation of 18 USC §1956.	I.R.C Subtitle A is civil law that cannot be enforced against nonresident parties not domiciled on federal territory within the <u>statutory</u> but not <u>constitutional</u> "United States" (26 USC §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10)), and who are not "taxpayers" (26 USC §7701(a)(14)). Submitter is neither a "taxpayer" nor a "nonresident alien individual" subject to the I.R.C. Subtitle A private law franchise agreement. Supreme Court has held that government MUST return unlawfully withheld or received monies regardless of whether victim is subject to the statutes or not. "The United States, we have held, cannot, as against the claim of an innocent party [nonresident nontaxpayer] hold his money which has gone into its treasury by means of the fraud [or omission] of its agent. While here the money was taken through mistake without element of fraud, the unjust retention is immoral and amounts in law to a fraud of the taxpayer's rights. What was said in the State Bank Case applies with equal force to this situation. 'An action will lie whenever the defendant has received money which is the property of the plaintiff, and which the defendant is obligated by natural justice and equity to refund. The form of the indebtedness or the mode in which it was incurred is immaterial.' [Bull v. United States, 295 U.S 247, 261, 55 S.Ct. 695, 700, 79 L.Ed. 1421]
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	Notify submitter of false information returns that they will be criminally prosecuted if they do not stop filing false reports.	26 USC §7206(1) obligates the government recipient to prosecute all those who submit false information returns. 18 USC §654 makes it a crime for a "withholding agent" to convert private property to a public use, "public office", or public purpose without compensation and without consent of the owner. 18 USC §912 forbids anyone to use an information return to "elect" someone into a public office or enforce the obligations or benefits of the office upon a non-consenting party.
e	<input type="checkbox"/>	Criminally prosecute submitter of false information return if they do not stop filing false reports and correct the ones referenced herein.	One count under 26 USC §7206(1), 18 USC §912, 18 USC §654 for <u>each</u> false information return. One count under 18 USC. §51001 and 1621 (perjury) for each IRS form 1096 or W-3 accompanying the information return.
f	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inform/warn submitter of false information returns that they MUST accept the withholding paperwork they are given and cannot compel submission of W-4	Workers may not be compelled what form to submit, to use government approved forms, or what to put on the forms. This is: 1. Witness tampering, since the forms are signed under penalty of perjury; 2. Compelled association in violation of First Amendment; 3. Extortion.

Sign Here	Under penalty of perjury from WITHOUT the "United States" and from within the "United States of America" and a foreign state pursuant to 28 USC §1746(1), I declare that I have examined this statement, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete
	Signature: _____ Date: _____

Purpose of Form. Form W-2CC:

- is intended for use only by "nonresident aliens" (26 USC §7701(b)(1)(B) who are "non-filers" (26 USC §6651 Notes defines), not "taxpayers" (26 USC §§1313 and 7701(a)(14)), and not "individuals" (26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3)).
- is a custom form because the Form 4852 does not satisfy the purpose of this form and is a "taxpayer" form.
- is NOT a substitute for Forms W-2, W-2c, and 1099-R, but rather invalidates the corresponding form entirely by connecting it to fraud and criminal activity.
- is completed by the nonresident victim of a fraudulent W-2 when their private, non-federal company or payer either refuses their withholding form or compels them to submit a W-4 form that they KNOW is false and fraudulent in order to get or keep a job.

If you satisfy the audience for this form, you should always attempt to get your private business associates to STOP submitting Form W-2 or Form 1099-R before contacting the IRS or filing Form W-2CC. Generally, do not file Form W-2CC before April 15 of the year in which it pertains.

Note. Retain a copy of Form W-2CC for your records. Check your Social Security Statement (received at least a full year after the date shown on line 4) against Form W-2CC. If the earnings fraudulently reported or withheld are not corrected by this Form W-2CC and promptly refunded under equity and not law, you should contact the Social Security Administration (SSA) at the telephone number shown on the statement.

Submitters of this Form NOT Subject to Penalties. Penalties against the submitter of this form are unlawful. Only "U.S. persons" (26 USC §7701(a)(30)) domiciled on federal territory within the "United States" (26 USC §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10)) and who are subject to federal civil law may be penalized. Such "persons" may NOT use this form. Nonresident parties who use this form are not "exempt", but rather "not subject" to either federal civil law or to the penalties that such law might impute.

IRS Penalties for use or abuse of this form or accompanying tax return. Information about the submitter of this form and in the temporary possession or use of the Recipient is: 1. Information about a private person who is NOT a "public officer" and who does not

consent and has no capacity to consent to act as a public officer; 2. Protected by a franchise agreement which the recipient indicates their consent to by using, storing, or disclosing said information; 3. The exclusive property of the party who is described; 4. Subject to copyright. Any abuse of this information without the express written consent of the submitter to induce any flow of money or consideration to the recipient is protected by copyright and license and subjects the recipient to the following liabilities for infraction:

- Pay any tax or penalty assessments against the submitter out of their private pay and benefits if used for tax enforcement or collection.
- Substitute him/her self as the substitute defendant if this information is used to civilly or criminally prosecute the submitter.
- Allow the submitter to exercise power attorney on their behalf of the recipient, and to file a contractual lien on any private property they own under said power of attorney.
- Compensate the submitter for attorneys fees and costs required to recover penalties or assessments under this franchise agreement which they refuse to pay voluntarily.

WARNING: Interfering with or penalizing the submission of, or advising changes to this form is a CRIME! This form constitutes a formal criminal complaint providing legally admissible evidence of fraud on the part of the submitter of government information.

- Directing or advising what should go on this form constitutes perjury and conspiracy to commit perjury in violation of 18 USC §1001, 18 USC §1621 and subornation of perjury in violation of 18 USC §1622.
- Penalizing or threatening the submitter to withdraw this form constitutes threatening a protected federal witness in violation of 18 USC §1512 and obstruction of justice in violation of 18 USC Chapt. 73.
- Any IRS employee who receives this form and fails or omits to act promptly in correcting the crimes described could be prosecuted for accessory after the fact (18 USC §3), and misprision of felony (18 USC §4).

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