

JURY SUMMONS RESPONSE ATTACHMENT FORM INSTRUCTIONS

Last revised: 4/1/09

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:

http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode28/usc_sup_01_28_10_IV_20_97.html

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. 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.
- 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”:

How to Apply for a Passport as a “national”, Form #09.007

<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Citizenship/ApplyingForAPassport.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. *How to Apply for a Passport as a “national”*, Form #09.007:

<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](#). A statutory "U.S. citizens" 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 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 response form. Doing so 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 5 of this form so that I may know exactly where the controversy lies and correct it accordingly.

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 and domicile in the future beyond that point.

SECTION 1: MY CITIZENSHIP STATUS

1. I AM ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1.1. I was born within the exclusive jurisdiction of a state of the Union and not on [federal territory](#).
- 1.2. I am the *constitutional* "citizen of the United States" described in Section 1 of the [Fourteenth Amendment](#), 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 CFR §215.1, [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10), or any other federal statute.
- 1.4. I am a "[national](#)" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#).
- 1.5. I am a "[non-citizen national](#)" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1452](#).
- 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 "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
- 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."

- 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](#) 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 CFR §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 "citizen of the United States", "resident" (alien), or "individual" named in [26 CFR §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), 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 of the United States" 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 subject to "its" jurisdiction" or the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the "United States" because I do not maintain a legal domicile anywhere within the "United States" as defined in Section 3 below.
- 2.5. 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.

SECTION 2: MY DOMICILE, RESIDENCE and "PERMANENT ADDRESS"

1. I am domiciled in the Kingdom of Heaven and not within the 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 Jesus Christ and not any man or group of men.
2. 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](#).
3. My chosen country and "foreign state" of domicile, being the Kingdom of Heaven, is currently under hostile temporary foreign occupation, making me a dispossessed person. It is under hostile occupation because the government temporarily managing it, the U.S. government, 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 a immoral cesspool whose main function is to promote ignorance of law and religion that manufactures dysfunctional citizens who are ignorant of the law and ripe for government and legal profession exploitation. God predicted this would happen in [Isaiah 30:1-3, 8-14](#), and His prophecies about the corruption of our de jure government have been realized in spades.

4. I do NOT have a "residence" as legally defined. The term "residence" is nowhere defined in the context of a person who is a "non-citizen national" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §§1101\(a\)\(21\)](#) and [8 U.S.C. §1452](#). Only "residents" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#) can legally have a "residence", and these people are "aliens" as defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(3\)](#). This is confirmed by the definition of "residence" in [26 CFR. §1.871-2](#) for the purpose of income taxes, which defines "residence" ONLY in the context of "aliens". Nowhere is it defined in the context of "non-citizen nationals" because these persons are sovereigns who are not subject to the law.
5. The government cannot lawfully compel me to choose a "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. Domicile is a protected First Amendment choice of political association. Implicit in the right of free association is freedom from COMPELLED association.

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. "person"= a human being operating EXCLUSIVELY as a private party AND a sovereign who is NOT:
 - 1.1. Subject to civil law of any government.
 - 1.2. A statutory "citizen" or "resident" under the civil laws of any government.
 - 1.3. A statutory "person" under any government statute.
 - 1.4. An artificial entity, "subject", or public officers within any government. The only "subjects", "citizens", and "residents" in a republican government are public officers in the government and I am NOT such a party.
 - 1.5. Domiciled on federal territory or within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government.

Below is the authority on why NO government has jurisdiction over such a party:

"A body politic," as aptly defined in the preamble of the Constitution of Massachusetts, "is a social compact by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good." This does not confer power upon the whole people to control rights which are purely and exclusively private, Thorpe v. R. & B. Railroad Co., 27 Vt. 143; but it does authorize the establishment of laws requiring each citizen to so conduct himself, and so use his own property, as not unnecessarily to injure another.

[Munn. v. Illinois, 94 U.S. 113 (1876),

SOURCE: http://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=6419197193322400931]

2. "Permanent address" =the place of domicile of the applicant, which in turn is defined in SECTION 2 above.
3. "residence", "primary residence"=the place of permanent abode for ONLY an "alien" who was not born within the "United States of America" consisting of states mentioned in the Constitution but NOT mentioned in federal statutory law. This is confirmed by [26 CFR §1.871-2](#).
4. "United States"= the corporation defined in [28 U.S.C. §3002\(15\)\(A\)](#). It's territorial extend 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 ambiguous. For the purposes of this application, it shall mean the entity whose citizenship is that defined in Section 1 above and whose domicile is that defined in Section 2. This person is NOT that defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#), which is described as a "citizen and national of the United States", which person is born in a federal territory and not a 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. "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 response form.
8. "citizenship"="nationality". A "national", which is a person having "nationality", is defined in [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#) as a person owing allegiance to a "state", which state, because it is not capitalized, is legislatively a "foreign state" for the purposes of federal legislative jurisdiction. This term does NOT imply a domicile within the "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.

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 8:

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 CFR §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). Since I am NOT a statutory "U.S. person", 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. 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.

Nonresident aliens 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 CFR §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 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 CFR §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 any tax and penalty liabilities that might result PLUS \$10,000 per hour. Are you willing to provide said compensation? If you do not answer, then you have withdrawn your offer of "employment" and agree that I am not your "employee" and that I retain ALL of my rights.

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 voter registration 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. UCC 1-308 and its predecessor UCC 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: RESOLVING DISPUTES OVER MY STATUS BY THE RECIPIENT OF THIS FORM

If the recipient disputes my status as documented or denies my eligibility for voter registration, 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 6: 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.

Signature

Printed Name

Date