

SOVEREIGNTY FRANCHISE AND AGREEMENT FORM INSTRUCTIONS

1. PURPOSE:

This form is a defensive tool for use by those interfacing with either a government officer or government agency. Its purpose is to:

1. Establish and protect your sovereignty.
2. Preserve your equitable position and prevent you from becoming unequal or inferior in relation to any government or government actor. The only way you can become unequal is by consenting to it in some form.
3. Ensure that you cannot lawfully participate in any franchise court or be subject to the whims of any government agency or the administrative law that implements it, such as:
 - 3.1. Traffic Court.
 - 3.2. Family Court.
 - 3.3. Tax Court.
4. Invoke ONLY the protections of the common law and not statutory civil law. All statutory civil law is law for government and not private human beings.
5. Ensure that everyone you deal with in the government is constrained to provide the ONLY thing that government was established for, which is to protect private property and private rights.
6. Impose an anti-franchise franchise that prevents the enforcement of any government franchise against you.
7. Maintain the status of your PRIVATE property as private and prevent it from being donated to a public use, public purpose, or public office without your express written consent.
8. Establish, preserve, and protect your proper status within existing state and federal law.
9. Prevent private people from being victimized by the presumptions of others by defining the meaning of all words and burden of proof against the government in redefining them.
10. Keep you disconnected from all government statutory civil law, which can lawfully regulate only government actors and instead impose only the common law for the protection of your rights.
11. Invoke all the same presumptions against the government that they invoke against you and therefore turn the tables.
12. Prevent any commercial use of materials or services or interactions by Government Actor as against Protected Party.

The authority for creating and enforcing this franchise and agreement is the requirement for equal protection and equal treatment that is the foundation of the United States Constitution. Since governments have implemented franchises on a grand scale, we claim the EQUAL right to establish and enforce similar franchises to prevent us from being compelled to be part of theirs.

Attach this form to correspondence sent to the government to give reasonable notice of what the recipient mandatorily agrees to as a condition of either demanding or receiving any of your property or services.

2. OTHER FORMS THIS FORM IS REFERENCED IN

This form is incorporated by reference into the following other forms. Therefore, there is no need to add it to these forums:

- 2.1. SEDM Member Agreement, Form #01.001, Section 5
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 2.2. SEDM Disclaimer, Section 5
<http://www.sedm.org/disclaimer.htm>
- 2.3. Deposition Handout: Member Deposition, Form #03.005, Exhibit 1
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 2.4. Federal Pleading/Motion/Petition Attachment, Litigation Tool #01.002, Section 8
<http://sedm.org/Litigation/LitIndex.htm>
- 2.5. Affidavit of Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status, Form #02.001, Section 4
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 2.6. Tax Form Attachment, Form #04.201, Section 6

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

3. RESOURCES FOR FURTHER STUDY

- 3.1. Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises, Form #05.030-how the government accomplishes the OPPOSITE of the purpose of its creation, and thereby illegally converts all private property to public property.
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3.2. The “Trade or Business” Scam, Form #05.001-heart of the IRS fraud
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3.3. Sovereignty Forms and Instructions, Form #10.005-how to restore one’s sovereignty
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3.4. Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online, Form #10.004-online version of the above
<http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr.htm>
- 3.5. Sovereignty and Freedom Page-Family Guardian Website
<http://famguardian.org/Subjects/Freedom/Freedom.htm>

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1 Purpose

This form is a defensive tool for use by private parties interfacing with either a government officer or government agency. Its purpose is to do all the following in respect to the Protected Party:

1. Establish and protect their sovereignty.
2. Preserve their equitable position and prevent them from becoming unequal or inferior in relation to any government or government actor.
3. Ensure that Protected party cannot lawfully participate in any franchise court or be subject to the whims of any government agency or the administrative law that implements it, such as:
 - 3.1. Traffic Court.
 - 3.2. Family Court.
 - 3.3. State or federal tax Court.
4. Invoke ONLY the protections of the common law and not statutory civil law. All statutory civil law is law for government and not private human beings.
5. Ensure that Government Actors are constrained to provide the ONLY thing that government was established for, which is to protect private property and private rights.
6. Impose an anti-franchise franchise against Government Actors that prevents the enforcement of any government franchise against the Protected Party.
7. Maintain the status of their PRIVATE property as private and prevent it from being donated to a public use, public purpose, or public office without your consent.
8. Establish, preserve, and protect the proper status within existing state and federal law.
9. Prevent the Protected Party from being victimized by the presumptions of others by defining the meaning of all words and burden of proof against the government in redefining them.
10. Keep the Protected Party disconnected from all government statutory civil law, which can lawfully regulate only government actors and instead impose only the common law for the protection of your rights.
11. Invoke all the same presumptions against the government that they invoke against the Protected Party and therefore turn the tables.
12. Prevent any commercial use of materials or services or interactions by Government Actor as against Protected Party.

The authority for creating and enforcing this franchise and agreement is the requirement for equal protection and equal treatment that is the foundation of the United States Constitution. It uses the government's tactics in implementing and enforcing franchises against Government Actors as a way to prevent Protected Party from being victimized by their franchises. Equal protection mandates that the government must protect the SAME method of acquiring rights for all parties.

2 Definitions, Rules of Construction and Interpretation

The following definitions shall apply throughout this document and in the context of all interactions between Protected Party, Government Actor, and the employer of Government Actor (government):

1. "**beneficial owner**": Defined as a human being who is:
 - 1.1. NOT the entity described in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(6) or any other statute or regulation published by the United States federal government.
 - 1.2. A "nonresident alien" not engaged in a "trade or business"/
 - 1.3. A "nontaxpayer" not subject to any provision of Internal Revenue Code Subtitles A, B, or C.
2. "**benefit**": Defined as follows:

"Benefit: Advantage; profit; fruit; gain; interest associated with a specific transaction which conveys a right or property interest which:

- 2.1. Is not dispensed by an administrative agency of any state or federal government, but by a private individual.
- 2.2. Does not require the recipient to be an officer, agent, employee, or "personnel" within any government.
- 2.3. Is not called a "tax" or collected by the Internal Revenue Service, but is clearly identified as "private business activity beyond the core purposes of government".

- 2.4. Does not confer upon the grantor any form of sovereign, official, or judicial immunity.
- 2.5. Is legally enforceable in OTHER than a franchise court or administrative agency. That is, may be heard in equity within a true, Article III constitutional court and NOT a legislative franchise court.
- 2.6. True constitutional courts are provided in which to litigate disputes arising under the benefit and those with said disputes are not required to exhaust administrative remedies with an executive branch agency BEFORE they may litigate. These constitutional courts are required to produce evidence that they are constitutional courts with OTHER than strictly legislative franchise powers when challenged by the recipients of said benefits.
- 2.7. The specific value of the consideration can be quantified at any time.
- 2.8. Monies paid in by the recipient to subsidize the program are entirely refundable if the benefits they pay for have not been received or employed either partially or in full.
- 2.9. Has all contributions paid in refunded if they die and never collect any benefits.
- 2.10. Participation in the program is not also attached to any other government program. For instance, being a recipient of “social insurance” does not also make the recipient liable for unrelated or other federal taxes.
- 2.11. The term “benefit” must be defined in the franchise agreement that dispenses it, and its definition may not be left to the subjective whims of any judge or jury.
- 2.12. If the “benefit” is financial, then it is paid in lawful money rather than Federal Reserve Notes, which are non interest bearing promissory notes that are not lawful money and are backed by nothing.
- 2.13. The franchise must expressly state that participation is voluntary and that no one can be prosecuted or punished for failure to participate.
- 2.14. The identifying numbers, if any, that administer the program may not be used for identification and may not be shared with or used by any nongovernmental entity other than the recipient him or her self.
- 2.15. May not be heard by any judge, jurist, or prosecutor who is a recipient or beneficiary of the same benefit, because this would cause a conflict of interest in violation of 18 U.S.C. §208, 28 U.S.C. §144, and 28 U.S.C. §455, 18 U.S.C. §597, and 18 U.S.C. §201.
- 2.16. During any litigation involving the “benefit”, both the grantor and the grantee share equal obligation to prove that equally valuable consideration was provided to the other party. Note that Federal Reserve Notes do not constitute lawful money or therefore consideration.

Anything offered by the government that does not meet ALL of the above criteria is herein defined as an INJURY and a TORT. Compelled participation is stipulated by both parties as being slavery in criminal violation of 18 U.S.C. §1583, 42 U.S.C. §1994, and the Thirteenth Amendment.

Receipt of the attached government application constitutes consent by the recipient of the application to use the above definition of “benefit” in any disputes that might arise over this transaction. Government recipient and its agents, employees, and assignees forfeit their right as private individuals acting in any government office to define the term “benefit” and agree to use ONLY the above definition.

3. “citizen”, “U.S. citizen”, “citizen of the United States”: A statutory “citizen and national of the United States” defined in 8 U.S.C. §1401 and excludes the term “Citizen” or “citizen of the United States” as used in the Constitution of the United States of America.
4. “commercial use”: any use or employment of information, services, or interactions associated with Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry (SEDM), which causes or could cause any of the following by either Government Actor or his/her/its employer or sponsor:
 - 4.1. An increase in tax revenues caused by increased compliance with the Internal Revenue Code.
 - 4.2. A damage award against any SEDM ministry member or officer and in favor of Government Actor or his/her/its employer or sponsor.
 - 4.3. A raise, promotion, financial incentive, or favorable mention of or to Government Actor by his/her/its employer or sponsor.
5. “dollar”: 1/20th of an ounce of gold. There is no statutory definition of “dollar” that equates a Federal Reserve Note with a dollar and the legal definition of “money” found in Black’s Law Dictionary specifically excludes “notes” from the definition of “money”. See: SEDM Exhibit 06.001; <http://sedm.org/Exhibits/ExhibitIndex.htm>
6. De facto government: A for profit corporation pretending to be a government characterized by any one or more of the following activities:
 - 6.1. Imputes or enforces in courts of law any power for itself that the people it serves AS INDIVIDUALS do not ALSO possess. This is a violation of the requirement for equal protection and equal treatment that is the foundation of the United States Constitution.
 - 6.2. “citizens” or “residents” are franchisees and/or public officers domiciled on federal territory.
 - 6.3. Does not recognize or protect private rights.

- 6.4. Personal or real property is subject to any form of taxation and therefore is NOT private property but PUBLIC property. REAL ownership implies the right to exclude EVERYONE, including government, from the use, enjoyment, or benefit of the property.
- 6.5. Does not provide a remedy for the protection of private rights because all courts are franchise courts that can only rule on public rights.
- 6.6. "Codes" replace real de jure "Law", and all codes are voluntary civil franchises.
- 6.7. Criminal law is replaced by penalties under a franchise.
- 6.8. Attorneys are gagged from telling the truth by a license.
- 6.9. Establishes or enforces government franchises either outside of federal territory OR against parties not domiciled on federal territory and thereby "invades" states of the union as a domestic enemy in violation of Article 4, Section 4 of the United States Constitution.
- 6.10. Tax revenues are paid to private parties.

*"The king establishes the land by justice, But he who receives bribes [[socialist handouts](#), government "benefits", or PLUNDER stolen from nontaxpayers] overthrows it."
[[Prov. 29:4](#), Bible, NKJV]*

- 6.11. Judges and/or jurists are "taxpayers" or participate in any government franchise/benefit and who therefore are not only incapable of being impartial, but have a criminal conflict of interest.
- 6.12. Those receiving government bribes/"benefits" are allowed to vote or serve as jurists. This creates a criminal conflict of interest and perverts justice.
- 6.13. Money is based on debt rather than substance.
- 6.14. Allows parties domiciled within and present with states of the Union, through presumption, fraudulent information returns, federal franchises, or any other methods, to obtain or pretend to have the status of "citizen", "resident", or "person" under any federal law.

7. "employee": Defined as a human being and not a statutory "person" who:

- 7.1. Works for a "private employer" and not a "public employer" or any state or federal government, who is NOT engaged in a "trade or business" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#), and who has no liability to deduct, withhold, or pay any tax described in 26 U.S.C. Subtitles A, B, or C.
- 7.2. Is NOT the legal entity described in [26 U.S.C. §3401\(c\)](#) or 26 CFR §31.3401(c)-1 or any other statute or regulation published by the United States federal government.

8. "employer": Someone who has "employees" as defined in the previous item.

9. "exempt": Definition:

- 9.1. Not subject to any provision within the Internal Revenue Code Subtitles A or C.
- 9.2. Not an "individual" (26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3)) or "person" ([26 U.S.C. §7701\(c\)](#)) or "taxpayer" ([26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#)) within the Internal Revenue Code.
- 9.3. Entire estate is a "foreign estate" pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(31\)](#).
- 9.4. Not the entity described in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(5) as an "exempt individual", because not the "individual" defined in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3) or any other state or federal statute, code, or law.

10. "federal income tax": Means the revenue scheme described in Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code as applied specifically and only to human beings who are not statutory "persons" or "individuals" under federal law and shall NOT refer to businesses. This website does NOT concern itself with businesses or corporations or artificial entities of any description.

11. "frivolous": Truthful, accurate, and consistent with prevailing law and legal precedent. Remember, the key word in "IRS" is "Service". I'm the "customer" you serve and the customer is ALWAYS right! If you want to say something is wrong, you need to tell me it is incorrect and then explain all the legal authorities that justify why, consistent with the following basis for reasonable belief:

Reasonable Belief About Income Tax Liability, Form #05.007
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

NOTE: Consistent with IRM 4.10.7.2.9.8, I am NOT interested in any court ruling below the supreme Court, because if the "Service" is not bound by anything below the U.S. Supreme Court, then neither am I or should I.

12. Government: A collection of servants of the sovereign people which derives all its delegated authority from the People both individually and collectively, and whose ONLY function is to protect PRIVATE rights. The first step in this protection is to prevent any right so protected from being converted into public rights or franchises, even WITH the consent of the owner.

13. Government franchise: Includes but not limited to:

- 13.1. Income tax under Internal Revenue Code Subtitles A, B, and C or state revenue code.

1 13.2. Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. Chapter 7.

2 13.3. Drivers licenses under the vehicle code of either the United States or any state of the Union.

3 13.4. Licensed marriage under the family code of the United States or any state of the Union.

4 13.5. Professional licensing.

5 13.6. Attorney licensing.

6 13.7..

7 14. “gross income”: Profit originating from within the United States government corporation and earned by a federal
8 instrumentality. Pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §871](#), said profit must either originate from the District of Columbia or abroad
9 pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §911](#) but may not originate within any state of the Union.

10 15. “meritless”: See “frivolous” above.

11 16. “nontaxpayer”: Same definition as “taxpayer” above.

12 17. “permanent address”: Defined as one’s legal domicile. See:

<p><i>Why Domicile and Becoming a “Taxpayer” Require Your Consent</i>, Form #05.002 http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm</p>

13 18. “personal services”: Defined as services which:

14 18.1. Are NOT connected with a “trade or business” or a “public office” within any government or any other
15 government “franchise”.

16 18.2. Are NOT the term defined in 26 CFR §1.469-9(b)(4).

17 18.3. Are NOT defined or referenced anywhere within any statute or regulation published by the United States federal
18 government and therefore entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the government to regulate.

19 18.4. Are connected with labor of a human being that is not subject to withholding, attachment, or taxation of any kind:

20 *“Every man has a natural right to the fruits of his own labor, is generally admitted; and*
21 *no other person can rightfully deprive him of those fruits, and appropriate them against*
22 *his will...”*

23 *[The Antelope, 23 U.S. 66, 10 Wheat 66, 6 L.Ed. 268 (1825)]*

24 19. “law practice” or “practice of law”: The field of law limited to enforcing or protecting public rights and franchises as
25 an officer of the government. All licensed attorneys are “officers of the court”, and as such may only manage and
26 protect PUBLIC property and not PRIVATE property. Parties stipulate that any and every attempt by a licensed
27 attorney to also protect private rights in any court of law shall constitute a criminal conflict of financial interest and
28 allegiance.

29 20. “resident”: Means an alien with a legal domicile or “residence” in the “United States”, which includes the territories
30 and possessions of the “United States” and excludes states of the Union.

31 21. “State”: Means the “State” defined in [4 U.S.C. §110](#)(d) as a federal territory or possession and not any state of the
32 Union.

33 21.1. “individual”: Defined as a human being and NOT a statutory “person” that:

34 21.2. Excludes the “individual” defined in 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3).

35 1.1. Excludes “aliens” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701](#)(b)(1)(A) and “nonresident aliens” as defined in [26 U.S.C.](#)
36 [§7701](#)(b)(1)(B).

37 21.3. Excludes the definition found in [5 U.S.C. §552a](#)(a)(2) , who are all “domiciliaries” of the “United States”.

38 21.4. Excludes the statutory “citizens and nationals of the United States” defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#).

39 21.5. Includes those who are nonresident aliens not engaged in a “trade or business” who have no earnings from the
40 “United States” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701](#)(a)(9) and (a)(10) and whose estate is a “foreign estate” pursuant to
41 [26 U.S.C. §7701](#)(a)(31).

42 22. “taxpayer”: Defined as human being and NOT a statutory “person” who is:

43 22.1. NOT the entity described in [26 U.S.C. §7701](#)(a)(14) or [26 U.S.C. §1313](#) or any other statute or regulation
44 published by the United States federal government.

45 22.2. NOT subject to any provision of the Internal Revenue Code or any other statute or regulation published by the
46 United States federal government, which is foreign law.

47 22.3. Whose entire estate is a “foreign estate” pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7701](#)(a)(31)

48 23. Terrorism: Any action taken by either a government or a government actor which is done without the express written
49 consent of the Protected Party and which causes a loss or injury to the property, time, or resources of the Protected
50 Party.

51 24. “trade or business”: Defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701](#)(a)(26) as “the functions of a public office”. Excludes anything or
52 class of thing not expressly described somewhere in the Internal Revenue Code. See:

<p><i>The “Trade or Business” Scam</i>, Form #05.001 http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm</p>
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- 1 25. “transferor”: Defined as all the following:
- 2 25.1. The entity or human being selling real property that is NOT located in the “United States” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10), not connected with a “trade or business” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#).
- 3 25.2. The owner of real property that is not subject to the Federal Investment in Real Property Transfer Act (FIRPTA), [26 U.S.C. §897](#), the proceeds of which is not “gross income” as described in [26 U.S.C. §61](#) and which does not
- 4 originate from “sources within the United States” described in [26 U.S.C. §871](#).
- 5 25.3. NOT the entity defined in [26 U.S.C. §1445\(f\)\(1\)](#)
- 6 25.4. NOT the “taxpayer” defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#) or [26 U.S.C. §1313](#).
- 7 26. “United States”: means the United States government corporation defined in [28 U.S.C. §3002\(15\)\(A\)](#) and excludes
- 8 states of the Union as used in the Constitution of the United States of America.
- 9 27. “U.S. person”: Defined as:
- 10 27.1. NOT the entity described [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#) or any other statute or regulation published by the United
- 11 States federal government.
- 12 27.2. Those domiciled in either a state of the Union or a foreign country on land not under the exclusive jurisdiction of
- 13 the United States Federal Government as documented in [40 U.S.C. §3112](#).
- 14 28. “wage” or “wages”: The term defined in [26 U.S.C. §3401\(a\)](#) . Excludes earnings of human beings who are not
- 15 engaged in a “public office” or a “trade or business” or who have not made an “election” to associate their earnings
- 16 with a “public office” by voluntarily submitting an “agreement” pursuant to 26 CFR §31.3401(a)-3(a), and 26 CFR
- 17 §31.3402(p)-1. Consequently, anyone who does not submit an IRS form W-4 and who is not otherwise engaged in a
- 18 “public office” earns no reportable “wages” or “gross income” in connection with their labor pursuant to 26 CFR
- 19 §31.3401(a)-3(a), and 26 CFR §31.3402(p)-1.
- 20
- 21

22 **Other than the words defined above, all words used on this website and in the materials on it shall have only the**

23 **common meaning ascribed to them and shall NOT be construed in any way to have the legal meaning found in any**

24 **federal or state law.** The only exception to this rule is that when a word is surrounded in quotation marks and preceded or

25 succeeded by an indication of the legal definition upon which it is based, then and only then will it assume the legal

26 definition. The legal definitions for words used on this website, in turn, shall be based entirely upon the [Sovereignty Forms](#)

27 [and Instructions Online, Form #10.004, Cites By Topic](#). The purpose of this requirement is to eliminate ALL presumptions

28 from any legal proceeding about what we might write or say so that such false and unauthorized presumptions *cannot* be

29 used to discredit or slander us or prejudice our rights or sovereignty. For instance, here are two examples:

<i>Statement from this website</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
Wages are not taxable	Earnings from labor of a human being that <i>do not</i> fit the description of "wages" defined in 26 U.S.C. §3401(a) and 26 CFR §31.3401(a)-3 are not taxable without the consent of the subject.
"Wages" are taxable	Wages as defined in 26 U.S.C. §3401(a) and 26 CFR §31.3401(a)-3 ARE taxable because they fit the legal description of " wages ".

30 **Key to Capitalization Conventions within Laws.** Whenever you are reading a particular law, including the [U.S. Constitution](#), or a statute, the Sovereign referenced in that law, who is usually the author of the law, is referenced in the law

31 with the first letter of its name capitalized. For instance, in the U.S. Constitution the phrase “**W**e the **P**eople”, “**S**tate”, and

32 “**C**itizen” are all capitalized, because these were the sovereign entities who were writing the document residing in the

33 **S**tates. This document formed the federal government and gave it its authority. Subsequently, the federal government

34 wrote statutes to implement the intent of the Constitution, and it became the Sovereign, but only in the context of those

35 territories and lands ceded to it by the union states. When that federal government then refers in statutes to federal “States”,

36 for instance in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(10\)](#) or [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#), then these federal “States” are Sovereigns because they are part

37 of the territory controlled by the Sovereign who wrote the statute, so they are capitalized. Foreign states referenced in the

38 federal statutes then must be in lower case. The sovereign 50 union states, for example, must be in lower case in federal

39 statutes because of this convention because they are foreign states. *Capitalization is therefore always relative to who is*

40 *writing the document, which is usually the Sovereign and is therefore capitalized.* The exact same convention is used in the

41 Bible, where all appellations of God are capitalized because they are sovereigns: “**J**esus” , “**G**od”, “**H**im”, “**H**is”,

42 “**F**ather”. These words aren’t capitalized because they are proper names, but because the entity described is a sovereign or

43 an agent or part of the sovereign. The only exception to this capitalization rule is in state revenue laws, where the state

44 legislators use the same capitalization as the Internal Revenue Code for “State” in referring to federal enclaves within their

45 territory because they want to scam money out of you. In state revenue laws, for instance in the California Revenue and

46 Taxation Code (R&TC) sections 17018 and 6017, “State” means a federal State within the boundaries of California and

47

1 described as part of the Buck Act of 1940 found in [4 U.S.C. §§105-113](#). See the following URL to see what we mean:
 2 <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=rtc&group=17001-18000&file=17001-17039.1>

3 **Terms in Quotation Marks:** Whenever a term appears in quotation marks, we are using the statutory or regulatory
 4 definition of the term *instead* of the layman’s or dictionary definition. We do this to clarify which definition we mean and
 5 to avoid creating the kind of confusion with definitions that our government and the unethical lawyers who work in it are
 6 famous for. For instance, when we use say “employee”, we mean the statutory definition of that term found in [26 U.S.C.](#)
 7 [§3401\(c\)](#) and [26 CFR §31.3401\(c\)](#)-1 rather than the common definition everyone uses, which means anyone who receives
 8 compensation for their labor. “Employees” are much more narrowly defined in the Internal Revenue Code to mean elected
 9 or appointed officers of the U.S. government only. We also put terms in quotation marks if they are new or we just
 10 introduced the term, to emphasize that we are trying to explain what the word means.

11 **Geographical terms:** The following geographical definitions apply within the context of discussions about law.

12 **Table 1: Meaning of geographical “words of art”**

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

13 **NOTES:**

- 14 1. The term “Federal state” or “Federal ‘States’” as used above means a federal territory as defined in [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#)
 15 and EXCLUDES states of the Union.
 16 2. The term “Union state” means a “State” mentioned in the United States Constitution, and this term EXCLUDES and is
 17 mutually exclusive to a federal “State”.
 18 3. If you would like to investigate the various “words of art” that lawyers in the federal government use to deceive you,
 19 we recommend the following:
 20 3.1. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online*, Form #10.004, Cites By Topic:
 21 <http://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/FormsInstr-Cites.htm>
 22 3.2. *Great IRS Hoax*, Form #11.302, Sections 3.9.1 through 3.9.1.28.

¹ See California Revenue and Taxation Code, section 6017 at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=rtc&group=06001-07000&file=6001-6024>

² See California Revenue and Taxation Code, section 17018 at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=rtc&group=17001-18000&file=17001-17039.1>

³ See, for instance, U.S. Constitution Article IV, Section 2.

1 What the above table clearly shows is that the word “State” in the context of federal statutes and regulations means (not
2 includes!) federal States only under [Title 48 of the U.S. Code](#)^[4], and these areas do not include any of the 50 Union States.
3 This is true in *most cases and especially in the Internal Revenue Code*. The lower case word “state” in the context of
4 federal statutes and regulations means one of the 50 union states, which are “foreign states”, and “foreign countries” with
5 respect to the federal government as clearly explained in section 5.2.11 of the [Great IRS Hoax, Form #11.302](#) book. In the
6 context of the above, a “Union State” means one of the 50 Union states of the United States* (the country, not the federal
7 United States**) mentioned in the Constitution for the United States of America.

8 Parties stipulate that:

- 9 1. The purpose of providing statutory definition is to supersede rather than enlarge the ordinary meaning of a word.
- 10 2. They will not add anything or class of things that does not expressly appear within the statutory definition of any term
11 within any law.
- 12 3. They will not use the expansive or additive sense of the words “include” or “includes” to infer authority to add any
13 thing or class of things to the statutory definition of a term that does not expressly appear in the definition. See:

[Meaning of the Words “includes” and “including”, Form #05.014](#)
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

- 14 4. Definitions in this section apply to and supersede definitions of any and all terms on any tax form received by the
15 Government Actor and pertaining to the Protected Party or his agents or assigns. Statutory definitions used on
16 government forms do not apply unless the specific statute that provides the definition is referenced within the
17 government publication, ruling, or form that invokes it the term.
- 18 5. Government Actor agrees to comply with the rules of statutory construction for all terms he/she/it uses in strict
19 compliance with the following:
 - 20 5.1. [Meaning of the Words “includes” and “including”, Form #05.014](#)
21 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - 22 5.2. [Rules of Presumption and Statutory Interpretation](#), Litigation Tool #10.003
23 <http://sedm.org/Litigation/LitIndex.htm>
- 24 6. Any violation of the provisions in this section shall constitute the establishment of a state sponsored religion where
 - 25 6.1. Presumption serves as an equivalent of “faith”.
 - 26 6.2. The judge becomes the priest.
 - 27 6.3. The attorneys become the deacons.
 - 28 6.4. The court becomes the church.
 - 29 6.5. The statute becomes a voluntary franchise.
 - 30 6.6. Fees charged under the franchise become tithes to the state sponsored church.
 - 31 6.7. Pleadings become “prayers” to the priest.
 - 32 6.8. The “superior being” being worshipped is the socialist collective or a civil ruler, rather than the true and living
33 God.

34 **3 Significance of Identifying Numbers Used in Correspondence between by** 35 **Protected Party and either Government or Government Actor**

36 Parties to this agreement stipulate the following facts in connection with all of their interactions:

- 37 1. Pursuant to 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3), all “individuals” are “taxpayers” and statutory “aliens”. Consequently, SSNs
38 may only lawfully be used as a substitute for TINs in the case of a statutory but not constitutional alien. Since
39 Protected Person is NOT a statutory alien or statutory “individual” in relation to the national government as a person
40 born within and/or domiciled within the constitutional but not statutory “United States”, then Protected Person would
41 be committing fraud to either obtain or to use a Taxpayer Identification Number from the IRS or to use an SSN in place
42 of a TIN.
- 43 2. Statutory “Nonresident aliens” not engaged in the “trade or business”/public office franchise such as myself are not
44 required to have or to use Taxpayer Identification Numbers or Social Security Numbers in connection with any
45 financial arrangement or transaction pursuant to the following:

46 [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.

3. The terms “Social Security Number”, “SSN”, “Employer Identification Number”, “EIN”, “Taxpayer Identification Number”, or “TIN” as used on any government forms and all correspondence means “Nontaxpayer Identification Number (NIN)”, signifying that the Protected party is a “nontaxpayer” who does not meet the definition of “taxpayer” found in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(14\)](#), who is not subject to any provision within the Internal Revenue Code, who is a “nonresident alien” not engaged in a “trade or business”, and who has no earnings from within the “United States” as described in [26 U.S.C. §871](#).
4. The term “Social Security Number” or “SSN” as used on the attached government forms **IS NOT** the number issued under the authority of 20 CFR §422.104, which can only lawfully be issued to federal employees, agents, and benefit recipients, none of which describe the Protected Party. See and rebut the following if you disagree:

[Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee, Form #06.002
http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm](http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm)

5. The term “Employer Identification Number” or “EIN” as used on all government forms **IS NOT** the number issued under the authority of [26 U.S.C. §6109](#) or any other Act of Congress. Instead, it means a “Nontaxpayer Identification Number” or “NIN” as defined above.
6. The term “Taxpayer Identification Number” or “TIN” as used on the All government forms and correspondence **IS NOT** the number issued under the authority of either [26 U.S.C. §6109](#) or any other Act of Congress. Instead it means a “Nontaxpayer Identification Number” or “NIN” as defined above.
7. All “Nontaxpayer Identification Numbers” or “NINs”, or any other synonym described in this section and included in any form or attachment included herein or submitted on any previous government form are the exclusive, licensed, copyrighted intellectual property of the Protected Party. They are protected by the Copyright Act codified in [Title 17 of the U.S. Code](#) and this license agreement. Any use by the government of this property for any commercial or government purpose, including tax collection, is STRICTLY PROHIBITED. Each unauthorized use is punishable by a penalty of \$100,000 per incident plus any tax or penalty assessment associated with the unauthorized use.
8. Providing any kind of identifying number on any government form shall NOT be evidence of consent to engage in a privileged “trade or business” franchise as described in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#). Instead, it shall be evidence of NONconsent to engage in said franchise and a formal request to criminally prosecute the company, financial institution, and/or government entity associated with the submission for criminal racketeering in violation of [18 U.S.C. §1956](#) and “extortion under the color of law” for compelling the use of said identifying number in violation of [42 U.S.C. §408](#).

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

1. Does not participate and is not lawfully eligible to participate in Social Security or the “trade or business” excise taxable franchise described in 26 U.S.C. Subtitle A.
2. Is not a statutory “U.S. person” ([26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#)) for which a “Taxpayer Identification Number” may lawfully be used pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §6109](#) and 26 CFR §30-1.6109-1.
3. May not lawfully use or possess any government identifying number because it is “public property” which belongs to the government pursuant to 20 CFR §422.103(d). Only “public officers” on official business may lawfully use public property, and only in strict accordance with law for the benefit of the government and not them as private individuals.
4. Is appearing here as a PRIVATE HUMAN BEING and not a PUBLIC OFFICER. If you compel me to use a government identifying number, you are an accessory to criminal conversion of private property to a public use and a public purpose if you connect me or my assets with a public number in violation of [18 U.S.C. §654](#). You could end up in jail for up to ten years if you put an identifying number on any records pertaining to me or my property, assets, or my earnings from PRIVATE employment.
5. Has been a victim of identity theft, compelled association, and conversion by the government and its agents in banks and financial institutions in the past by unlawfully and involuntarily connecting him/her with knowingly false and fraudulent identifying numbers in criminal violation of [18 U.S.C. §1028\(a\)\(7\)](#), [18 U.S.C. §1028A](#), and a civil violation

of [42 U.S.C. §408\(a\)\(7\)](#) and [42 U.S.C. §405\(c\)\(2\)\(C\)\(i\)](#). He/she would like to prevent a recurrence of this behavior again.

6. Will file a criminal complaint in connection with the use of any government issued identifying number connected with his exclusively PRIVATE life, property, and liberty and vociferously prosecute all those who unlawfully compel him to use a knowingly false number or any number at all in order to obtain any service or product in violation of [42 U.S.C. §408](#).

If the number “000-00-0000” appears in the TIN or SSN block on the attached government form, then it means that Protected Person doesn’t have a validly issued STATUTORY SSN or TIN. Consequently, Protected Person is not “federal personnel” as indicated in [5 U.S.C. §552a\(a\)\(13\)](#).

If a number other than “000-00-0000” for the SSN/TIN was provided on the attached government form:

1. It was provided under unlawful duress because the agent accepting the form threatened to withhold issuance of the passport if Protected Person would not provide a number. It is a CRIME to compel the use of such numbers per [42 U.S.C. §408\(a\)\(8\)](#).
2. The number shall be treated AS IF it were “000-00-0000”, regardless of what it says.
3. The acceptance agent, by instituting duress in compelling the use of government numbers, is attempting to convert constitutional rights into statutory privileges and franchises, which is a CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY against my rights punishable under [18 U.S.C. §241](#). Anyone who does any of the following is party to said conspiracy:
 - 3.1. Anyone he or she talked to about how to circumvent my attempts to avoid enumeration is party to said conspiracy.
 - 3.2. Anyone who fails or omits deliberately to prosecute the crimes indicated herein.
4. The number provided is NOT the number described in [26 U.S.C. §6109](#), [20 CFR §422.103\(d\)](#), or any other federal law, statute, or regulation. Hence, it is not subject to being either true, false, factual, or consistent with any record in possession of any government. The clerk said it was their “POLICY” (not LAW, but POLICY) to require a number and could show me no law. Well, if he or she can invent such policy, then Protected Person can INVENT a Nonstatutory number that conforms with the POLICY but also is equally not subject to or susceptible to the requirements of the law. The constitution protects the equality of ALL PERSONS, and hence, Protected Person has the EQUAL right to make “POLICY” to counteract the DOS’s policy to prevent injury to his/her own private rights.
5. The applicant, being under unlawful, criminal duress, does not vouch for the accuracy of said number. Instead, it is NONFACTUAL political beliefs and opinions that are not admissible as evidence in any legal proceeding and not legally actionable in any manner.
6. The applicant does not “have” a number described in [26 U.S.C. §6109](#), [20 CFR §422.103\(d\)](#) and cannot legally “have” such a number. One can only “have” something that they own and control. Protected Person doesn’t control the number because if he/she did, he/she could tell the government they CANNOT use it, so it must not be mine. The notion of “property” implies the right to FORBID other people from using or benefitting from something so I must not “OWN” a government number. Both the Social Security Card and [20 CFR §422.103\(d\)](#) say the card and the number belong to the GOVERNMENT and not the applicant, and therefore it is a legal and rational impossibility for me to “have” government property unless Protected Person is a public officer managing government property and serving in an official capacity. In fact, Protected Person DOES NOT consent to represent a public office in the government and it is a crime to unilaterally elect or appoint myself into such an office. Furthermore, filling out an SS-5 form or W-9 form and asking for such a number cannot and does not CREATE any public office in the government and any attempt to use it for that purpose is a violation of [18 U.S.C. §912](#). It is acknowledged as a CRIME to use government property such as a statutory SSN or TIN for a private purpose or personal benefit. Hence, the number provided MUST be described herein as NOT corresponding with anything described in any federal law and NOT to be used for any enforcement or government purpose because not connected with any existing application the government has ever received.
7. The power to create is the power to define, and since Protected Person created the form being processed, then Protected Person is the only one who can define both the meaning or the intended meaning of every word or phrase on the form. And I must do so in order to avoid being victimized by the self-serving presumptions of others or conferring undue discretion to a government bureaucrat or judge to INVENT a meaning I didn’t intend.

If a Social Security Number (SSN) or Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) other than “000-00-0000” was provided on the application, recipient of this form is requested to prosecute the acceptance agent for compelled use of Social Security Numbers under [42 U.S.C. §408\(a\)\(8\)](#), and identity theft under [42 U.S.C. §405\(c\)\(2\)\(C\)\(i\)](#); [42 U.S.C. §408\(a\)\(7\)](#); [18 U.S.C. §1028\(a\)\(7\)](#); [18 U.S.C. §1028A](#) for the commercial abuse of my identity for personal gain without my consent.

4 Parties

The two parties to this agreement include:

1. The private party, hereinafter called the Protected Party, who sent the Government Actor this franchise and agreement or referenced it in their correspondence with government actors.
2. The government officer or agency, hereinafter called the Government Actor, who:
 - 2.1. Initiated communication with the Protected Party requiring a response or ..
 - 2.2. Made any demands upon the time or property of the Protected Party. or..
 - 2.3. Made the Protected Party the target of enforcement for any government franchise, including but not limited to Income taxes under Internal Revenue Code Subtitles A through C, Social Security, Vehicle Code, Family Code, or any other government franchise or debt. . . .or
 - 2.4. Is acting as a withholding agent pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(16) or filing any kind of information return against the Protected Party. Information returns include those submitted under the authority of 26 U.S.C. §6041.

5 Consideration

1. Consideration provided by Protected Party to Government Actor:
 - 1.1. Responses to unwelcome correspondence sent by Government Actor.
 - 1.2. The use of any information from, to, or about the Protected Party, and especially involving anything having a commercial consequence.
 - 1.3. Services of Protected party to effect actions required to enforce this agreement.
 - 1.4. Receiving temporary use, custody, and control of any and all monies withheld by anyone from my earnings and paid ultimately to the government. I am a man or woman or entity that is a nonresident not engaged in the “trade or business” franchise with no “income” from the “United States” and who never consented to withholding and against whom all information return reporting is FALSE. As such, any withholdings or reporting are under protest, under duress, are the product of constructive FRAUD on the part of the government, and are unlawfully withheld and paid. FRAUD has occurred because this franchise makes all statements of the recipient and/or government factual and material relating to tax reporting and withholding, and omissions and misfeasance by the government cause conduct that is inconsistent with and a violation of the written law. These monies may therefore not lawfully be retained either by you or the government without you being guilty of money laundering and being an accessory after the fact. I don’t have to become a privileged franchisee called a “taxpayer” or pursue a statutory “refund” in order to get these monies back, because they are *laundered monies* resulting from CRIMINAL RACKETEERING, EXTORTION, and FRAUD that are due back WITHOUT even requesting them back.

*“A claim against the United States is a right to demand money from the United States.⁴ Such claims are sometimes spoken of as gratuitous in that they cannot be enforced by suit without statutory consent.⁵ **The general rule of non-liability of the United States does not mean that a citizen cannot be protected against the wrongful governmental acts that affect the citizen or his or her property.⁶ If, for example, money or property of an innocent person goes into the federal treasury by fraud to which a government agent was a party, the United States cannot [lawfully] hold the money or property against the claim of the injured party.⁷”**
[American Jurisprudence 2d, United States, §45]*

⁴ United States ex rel. Angarica v. Bayard, 127 U.S. 251, 32 L.Ed. 159, 8 S.Ct. 1156, 4 AFTR 4628 (holding that a claim against the Secretary of State for money awarded under a treaty is a claim against the United States); Hobbs v. McLean, 117 U.S. 567, 29 L.Ed. 940, 6 S.Ct. 870; Manning v Leighton, 65 Vt 84, 26 A 258, motion dismd 66 Vt 56, 28 A 630 and (disapproved on other grounds by Button’s Estate v. Anderson, 112 Vt. 531, 28 A.2d. 404, 143 A.L.R. 195).

⁵ Blagge v. Balch, 162 U.S. 439, 40 L.Ed. 1032, 16 S.Ct. 853.

⁶ Wilson v. Shaw, 204 U.S. 24, 51 L.Ed. 351, 27 S.Ct. 233.

⁷ Bull v. United States, 295 U.S. 247, 79 L.Ed. 1421, 55 S.Ct. 695, 35-1 USTC ¶ 9346, 15 AFTR 1069; United States v. State Bank, 96 U.S. 30, 96 Otto 30, 24 L.Ed. 647.

1 “When the Government has illegally received money which is the property of an innocent
2 citizen and when this money has gone into the Treasury of the United States, there arises
3 an implied contract on the part of the Government to make restitution to the rightful
4 owner under the Tucker Act and this court has jurisdiction to entertain the suit.
5 90 Ct.Cl. at 613, 31 F.Supp. at 769.”
6 [Gordon v. U. S., 227 Ct.Cl. 328, 649 F.2d 837 (Ct.Cl., 1981)]
7

8 ***“The United States, we have held, cannot, as against the claim of an innocent party,
9 hold his money which has gone into its treasury by means of the fraud of its agent.
10 While here the money was taken through mistake without element of fraud, the unjust
11 retention is immoral and amounts in law to a fraud of the taxpayer's rights. What was
12 said in the State Bank Case applies with equal force to this situation. ‘An action will lie
13 whenever the defendant has received money which is the property of the plaintiff, and
14 which the defendant is obligated by natural justice and equity to refund. The form of
15 the indebtedness or the mode in which it was incurred is immaterial.”***
16 [Bull v. United States, 295 U.S. 247, 261, 55 S.Ct. 695, 700, 79 L.Ed. 1421]

17 2. Consideration provided by Government Actor:

18 2.1. Obedience to this franchise contract.

19 2.2. Implementation of the goals of their oath as a public officer to support and defend the Constitution against
20 domestic enemies, which their employer constitutes by either:

21 2.2.1. Offering or enforcing franchises outside of federal territory or within the borders of a state of the Union.

22 2.2.2. Instituting any of the behaviors associated with the definition of “de facto government” found earlier in
23 section 2, the definitions section.

24 **6 Authority for Establishment**

25 The authority for establishment of this franchise is the right to control the use of my private property, which includes my
26 labor and all property held in my name. The purpose of establishing government is to protect PRIVATE property and to
27 KEEP said property from being converted to the use of anyone else or from being converted to public property under a
28 government franchise.

29 *“How, then, are purely equitable obligations created? For the most part, either by the
30 acts of third persons or by equity alone. **But how can one person impose an obligation
31 upon another? By giving property to the latter on the terms of his assuming an
32 obligation in respect to it. At law there are only two means by which the object of the
33 donor could be at all accomplished, consistently with the entire ownership of the
34 property passing to the donee, namely: first, by imposing a real obligation upon the
35 property; secondly, by subjecting the title of the donee to a condition subsequent. The
36 first of these the law does not permit; the second is entirely inadequate. Equity, however,
37 can secure most of the objects of the doner, and yet avoid the mischiefs of real
38 obligations by imposing upon the donee (and upon all persons to whom the property shall
39 afterwards come without value or with notice) **a personal obligation with respect to the
40 property; and accordingly this is what equity does.** It is in this way that all trusts are
41 created, and all equitable charges made (i. e., equitable hypothecations or liens created)
42 by testators in their wills. In this way, also, most trusts are created by acts inter vivos,
43 except in those cases in which the trustee incurs a legal as well as an equitable
44 obligation. **In short, as property is the subject of every equitable obligation, so the
45 owner of property is the only person whose act or acts can be the means of creating an
46 obligation in respect to that property. Moreover, the owner of property can create an
47 obligation in respect to it in only two ways: first, by incurring the obligation himself, in
48 which case he commonly also incurs a legal obligation; secondly, by imposing the
49 obligation upon some third person; and this he does in the way just explained.”*****

50 [Readings on the History and System of the Common Law, Roscoe Pound, Second
51 Edition, 1925, p. 543]

1 The only requirement that Protected Party has to meet in order to lawfully impose a duty upon you is that he/she/it:

- 2 1. Conveys rights or property to a Government Actor.
- 3 2. Gives Government Actor formal, timely, and reasonable notice of the terms and conditions under which Government
- 4 Actor receives the property or rights constituting the consideration specified in this agreement.

5 This agreement shall therefore and henceforth serve as “reasonable notice” of the terms of receipt of said PRIVATE
6 property in the temporary custody of Government Actor and/or his agents or assigns. Notice to the agent shall also serve as
7 notice to the principal. This means that:

- 8 1. If you are working for a government in corresponding or interacting with me, you also implicitly agree to notify all
9 others who might interact with me in that same government that they are similarly bound by the terms of this franchise
10 and agreement.
- 11 2. In the event that you do not, you also agree to act as personal surety and an officer for any and all other human beings
12 who also communicate or interact with me beyond the point that you have initiated this contact or interaction.

13 The above tactic is the same tactic the government uses against private people, whereby they use the tax system franchise to
14 make innocent and unaware person into surety for endless and irresponsible deficit spending and public debt by career
15 politicians. Hence, I am entitled to equal protection and equal treatment.

16 This franchise agreement operates *the same* as the federal government’s franchises: and Protected Party is entitled to equal
17 protection and equal treatment:

- 18 1. Income tax “trade or business” franchise:
 - 19 1.1. The agreement operates as a “quasi-contract”, like the income tax itself. See Milwaukee v. White, [296 U.S. 268](#)
20 (1935).
 - 21 1.2. Consent to the franchise agreement codified in I.R.C. Subtitle A is based upon unsigned, hearsay third party
22 evidence called an “information return” (W-2, 1042-S, 1098, and 1099) that is usually false because the subject is
23 not engaged in the “public office” franchise and receives no “benefits” thereby. In the case of my/this franchise,
24 such third party hearsay reports consist of any and all administrative correspondence sent by you to me as well as
25 legal pleadings filed in this case containing licensed information about me or relating to commercial/tax
26 transactions, such as my name, address, facts about my conduct, or information illegally seized from a place
27 outside of federal territory.
 - 28 1.3. Using government property called a “Social Security Number” or “Taxpayer Identification Number” in
29 association with someone, which 20 CFR §422.103(d) identifies as property of the Social Security
30 Administration and NOT the user, constitutes constructive consent by the person so associated to the terms of the
31 franchise agreement. In that sense, associating the subject with specific information owned by another in the
32 form of an identifying number acts as a prima facie license number to engage in the franchise. In the case of MY
33 franchise, information about me is MY PROPERTY and use of this licensed information makes those using or
34 abusing it into my private officers and agents. In law, all rights are “property”, and the Fourth Amendment
35 protects my right to privacy and thereby makes all information about me into “property” which I have a right to
36 exclusive use and control over as “property”.
 - 37 1.4. The government’s “trade or business” franchise confers a “benefit”, which is a reduced or graduated rate of tax
38 under [I.R.C. §1](#), earned income credit under [I.R.C. §32](#), and “trade or business” deductions under [I.R.C. §162](#).
39 Likewise, my/this franchise confers a similar “benefit”, which is the right to invade my privacy, engage in
40 commercial relationships with me, and impose involuntary uncompensated duties upon me by abusing a legal
41 system against me that otherwise has no jurisdiction over me as a human being and not a legal “person” not
42 domiciled or resident on federal territory.
 - 43 1.5. The franchise is based on an “activity”, which is that of a “public office” in the U.S. government ([I.R.C.](#)
44 [§7701\(a\)\(26\)](#)). The result is agency on behalf of the government by the de facto licensee. Likewise, my franchise
45 agreement also creates agency and fiduciary duty on your part towards me as a private party, which I describe as
46 a “private office” representing my wishes as documented herein.
- 47 2. Social Security Franchise:
 - 48 2.1. The SSA SS-5 Form is an application for a “card” and associated number, not for “benefits”.
 - 49 2.2. The SS card is identified in 20 CFR §422.103(d) as property of the government and not the holder, even AFTER
50 it is received. The back of the card also affirms this relationship and says it must be returned upon request.

2.3. The back of the card and the regulations governing its use say that use of the card constitutes effective consent to the statutes regulating use of the property, including penalties.

If in defense Government Actor claims any of the following:

1. That Protected Party may not acquire rights by the same method as the government, as in Social Security or the “trade or business” franchise...OR
2. That Government Actor has no delegated authority to waive sovereign immunity or to consent by anything other than by an act of legislation.

. . .then Protected Party invokes and claims the SAME EQUAL right and therefore cannot be and is not subject to any government franchise, nor can he or she become the lawful subject of any enforcement action under said franchise. Furthermore, any and all funds contributed to any such franchise also shall constitute a LOAN and not a GIFT of any kind. All such loans of property also constitute consideration under the terms of this anti-franchise franchise.

7 Evidence of Consent to Agreement

Pursuant to U.C.C. 1-303, Course of Usage and Trade, evidence of unconditional consent to this agreement shall include any one or more of the following actions:

1. Signing this agreement.
2. Making any demands upon the valuable time, resources, or property of the Protected Party.
3. Adversely affecting constitutionally protected rights of the Protected Party.
3. Treating Protected Party as a “citizen”, “resident”, or domiciliary under any federal law or moving his identity to the District of Columbia under any franchise agreement, such as that codified at [26 U.S.C. §7408\(d\)](#) and [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(39\)](#).
4. Claiming a right or interest to any of the property of the Protected Party.
5. Engaging in or attempting to engage in any kind of commercial relationship with Protected Party or using his/her/its name in connection with a commercial obligation, which thereby causes an implied surrender of sovereign, official, and judicial immunity of the Government Actor in relation to the Protected Party pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §1605](#). This includes instituting penalties, sending bills, or making any kind of financial demands upon the Protected Party.

*CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE
DIVISION 3. OBLIGATIONS
PART 2. CONTRACTS
CHAPTER 3. CONSENT
[Section 1589](#)*

1589. A voluntary acceptance of the benefit of a transaction is equivalent to a consent to all the obligations arising from it, so far as the facts are known, or ought to be known, to the person accepting.

6. Associating the Protected Party with a status under any government franchise, including but not limited to:
 - 6.1. “driver” under the vehicle code of any state of the Union.
 - 6.2. “spouse” under the family code of any state of the Union.
 - 6.3. “taxpayer”, “person”, or “individual” under the revenue code of any state of the Union.
 - 6.4. “taxpayer”, “person”, “individual”, “citizen”, or “resident” under the Internal Revenue Code, Title 26 of the United States Code.
 - 6.5. “citizen of the United States” under 8 U.S.C. §1401, 26 U.S.C. §3121(e), or 26 CFR §1.1-1(c).
 - 6.6. “person” or “individual” under the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. Chapter 7.
 - 6.7. “person” or “individual” under any government healthcare or tax law.

8 Rights acquired by Protected Party Against Government Actor

Parties acquire the following private rights and private property against the other party under the terms of this franchise and agreement.

1 **8.1 Return of Any and all Property of Protected Party Acquired by Government Actor or his**
2 **Employer**

3 Government Actor agrees to be responsible to return any and all property of Protected Party acquired through enforcement
4 or collection activity of any government franchise by either the Government Actor or his/her employer. Property must be
5 returned within 30 days upon receipt and upon written notice to the Government Actor. Failure to return property of
6 Protected Party collected by Government Actor or his/her Employer shall incur a financial liability of TEN TIMES the
7 value of said property.

8 Parties agree that any and all property of Protected Party collected by the Government Actor or his/her employer shall:

- 9 1. Be characterized as a temporary loan AT INTEREST by Protected Party to Government Actor.
10 2. Make the property custodian into a bailee and transferee over property of Protected Party. This is similar to how the
11 Internal Revenue Code works, in which all “taxpayers” are, in fact, public officers and transferees over public property
12 per 26 U.S.C. §6901.
13 3. Subject any and all government custodians of the loaned property into agents and officers and consenting parties under
14 this agreement. Government Actor agrees to give timely notice of the existence of this agreement to any and all
15 OTHER government actors who may be in temporary possession of property of the Protected Party.

16 Protected Party shall have the authority to exercise any and all means necessary to secure the return of his/her/its property
17 under this section as indicated later in section 8.6. This includes, but is not limited to, filing non-judicial liens against
18 Government Actor to include both administrative notices and UCC 1 Financing Statements, with both the county recorder
19 and the secretary of state.

20 Authority for this provision of law is the SAME authority as that used in the issuance of Social Security Cards. The Card
21 itself and the regulations thereunder at 20 CFR 422.103(d) both confirm that even after the card is sent to someone, it
22 continues to be government property, and that possession and use of said card is the authority for instituting penalties and
23 subjecting the applicant to the regulations governing Social Security. The following additional authority confirms this:

24 *“How, then, are purely equitable obligations created? For the most part, either by the*
25 *acts of third persons or by equity alone. **But how can one person impose an obligation***
26 ***upon another? By giving property to the latter on the terms of his assuming an***
27 ***obligation in respect to it. At law there are only two means by which the object of the***
28 ***donor could be at all accomplished, consistently with the entire ownership of the***
29 ***property passing to the donee, namely: first, by imposing a real obligation upon the***
30 ***property; secondly, by subjecting the title of the donee to a condition subsequent.*** *The*
31 *first of these the law does not permit; the second is entirely inadequate. Equity, however,*
32 *can secure most of the objects of the doner, and yet avoid the mischiefs of real*
33 *obligations by imposing upon the donee (and upon all persons to whom the property shall*
34 *afterwards come without value or with notice) **a personal obligation with respect to the***
35 ***property; and accordingly this is what equity does.*** *It is in this way that all trusts are*
36 *created, and all equitable charges made (i.e., equitable hypothecations or liens created)*
37 *by testators in their wills. In this way, also, most trusts are created by acts inter vivos,*
38 *except in those cases in which the trustee incurs a legal as well as an equitable*
39 *obligation. **In short, as property is the subject of every equitable obligation, so the***
40 ***owner of property is the only person whose act or acts can be the means of creating an***
41 ***obligation in respect to that property. Moreover, the owner of property can create an***
42 ***obligation in respect to it in only two ways: first, by incurring the obligation himself, in***
43 ***which case he commonly also incurs a legal obligation; secondly, by imposing the***
44 ***obligation upon some third person; and this he does in the way just explained.”***
45 *[Readings on the History and System of the Common Law, Roscoe Pound, Second*
46 *Edition, 1925, p. 543]*

47 Parties to this agreement also stipulate that any use of government identifying numbers in connection with their relationship
48 shall NOT mean any number issued under the authority of any federal statute, but instead shall be the license issued from

1 the Protected Party to the Government Actor under the authority of this agreement. This includes “Taxpayer Identification
2 Numbers”, “Social Security Numbers”, etc.

3 **8.2 Agency Established**

4 This agreement establishes agency on the part of both parties in relation to the other party in delivering the consideration
5 promised by the agreement. This agency supersedes any and all other agency exercised by either party. In the case of the
6 Government Agent, that agency shall be referred to as a “anti-public office” under the terms of this anti-franchise franchise.

7 **8.3 Information about Protected Party is PRIVATE Property Subject to Non-Disclosure**

8 Any and all information about Protected Party shall be considered private property which shall:

- 9 1. Not be subject to retention by not subject to disclosure to any government.
- 10 2. Not be shared outside the agency which received it.
- 11 3. Shall be purged in its entirety from all government records upon written notice and demand sent by Protected Party to
12 either Government Actor or his/her employer.
- 13 4. May not be employed for any purpose which could directly or indirectly benefit Government Actor financially, or
14 his/her employer.

15 **8.4 Waiver of Government Agency, Official, Judicial, and Sovereign Immunity on the Part of** 16 **Government Actor**

17 Parties stipulate that their duty and allegiance to abide by this agreement is *superior to* their employment duties and any
18 other agency they may claim to be exercising on behalf of any other entity or government. All parties to this agreement
19 hereby perpetually waive judicial, sovereign, or official immunity associated with any government position or agency they
20 may otherwise occupy in the context of enforcing any provision of this franchise and/or agreement.

21 Protected Party shall witness immunity pursuant to [18 U.S.C. §6002](#) for all interactions with any government.

22 Grant the SAME sovereign immunity to the Protected Party as the government asserts in any litigation between either the
23 recipient or the government and the Protected Party pursuant to the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, [28 U.S.C. §1603](#) et
24 seq.

25 **8.5 Presumptions Established and Stipulated by All Parties**

26 For the purposes of any dispute relating to this or any other government franchise or civil law:

- 27 1. All parties shall be presumed to be *innocent until proven guilty* with physical evidence and not presumption. This
28 means that they are presumed to be all the following until evidence of consent to acquire a different status is introduced
29 on the record of the proceeding:
 - 30 1.1. “nontaxpayer” and other than a statutory “taxpayer” per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(14).
 - 31 1.2. “national” under 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) but not a statutory “citizen” under 8 U.S.C. §1401.
 - 32 1.3. Equal in every respect in rights in relation to every state and federal government until evidence of consent to
33 become UNEQUAL is established on the record of the proceeding.
- 34 2. All government tax forms sent by Protected Party to Government Agent and/or his employer shall be subject to the
35 terms and conditions described in the following form and the definitions appearing in section 2 earlier:

Tax Form Attachment, Form #04.201
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 36 3. All parties are presumed to be equal under the law with the following exceptions:
37 3.1. Parties may only become UNEQUAL through their EXPRESS WRITTEN CONSENT.

- 3.2. All parties are human beings protected by the Bill of Rights and state Constitutions. Government as an artificial being has no constitutional rights.
- 3.3. All parties have no delegated authority to consent to government franchises and therefore may not have any government franchise enforced against them in the context of these proceedings. Even written evidence of an application shall not constitute consent. Franchises include the income tax, Social Security, Medicare, Unemployment insurance, government healthcare, driver's licenses, marriage licenses, vehicle registration, contractor's licenses, and professional licenses.
4. Any right or method of acquiring rights asserted by any government shall also be possessed by all parties to this agreement. For instance:
 - 4.1. If the government claims the right to assert sovereign, judicial, or official immunity, then parties shall also have the same right as an officer and fiduciary of God's government and his family's government under the Holy Bible trust indenture and the family private articles of incorporation.
 - 4.2. If the government claims the right to allow third parties to elect either party into a public office within a franchise without the express written consent of the Party, then that Party retains the same right against the government and all parties representing the government as individual human beings. An example of this phenomenon is the filing of information returns such as IRS Forms W-2, 1042-S, 1098, and 1099.
 - 4.3. If the government claims the right to reclassify his/her speech from nonfactual to factual and actionable, then the Parties shall have the same right and may classify the court's orders or the statements of government as nonfactual, political, and IRRELEVANT.
 - 4.4. If the government alleges or asserts any of the following, then the Parties assert the same EQUAL right to make the government into a consenting party and therefore "resident" under this franchise.
 - 4.4.1. That the Protected Party is a "resident" or "citizen" under any federal or state law.
 - 4.4.2. That the Protected Party "purposefully availed" themselves of commerce within the jurisdiction of any federal or state court.
 - 4.4.3. That the Protected Party availed themselves of any alleged commercial "benefit" or privilege offered by any government.
 - 4.4.4. Government or court or judge redefines any word within used by the Protected Party on any government form or commercial correspondence to mean anything OTHER than that expressly defined here.
5. The nationality and domicile status declared by either party shall not be challenged or disputed by the other party. It shall be presumed to be accurate, correct, and conclusive as they declare it.
6. All property of the Protected Party shall be presumed to be PRIVATE property until evidence is introduced into the record that:
 - 6.1. The Protected Party, IN WRITING, expressly consented to donate said private property to a public use, public purpose, and public office in the mode that he/she/it and not the court or the opposing party, specifies. . .AND
 - 6.2. That the Protected party was domiciled outside of land protected at the time he or she or it consented. Rights protected by the Constitution are unalienable, according to the Declaration of Independence, and therefore one CANNOT lawfully consent to give them away.
7. All human beings shall presumed to be sovereign and no amenable to civil suit or judgment. Human beings are the fountain and source of ALL political and legal power in the American form of government, as declared by the U.S. Supreme Court. If the other party to the litigation is the government, then:
 - 7.1. The government must prove that the Protected Party EXPRESSLY CONSENTED to suit IN WRITING in the mode that he and not the court specifies.
 - 7.2. No implied contracts may be presumed.
 - 7.3. No right documented in the state or federal constitutions may be contracted away, alienated, or surrendered, even with consent of the Protected Party, because all such rights are identified in the Declaration of Independence as "unalienable", meaning that they cannot lawfully be sole, bargained away, or transferred in relation to a REAL, de jure government.
8. Protected Party is a Christian is acting as an agent, fiduciary, trustee over God's property, which is him/her self and all the Earth and has no delegated authority to either contract or consent to contract with any Earthly government.

*"Do you not know that friendship with the world is enmity with God? **Whoever therefore wants to be a friend ["citizen", "resident", "taxpayer", "inhabitant", or "subject" under a king or political ruler] of the world [or any man-made kingdom other than God's Kingdom] makes himself an enemy of God.**"*
[James 4:4, Bible, NKJV]

1 "You shall make no covenant [contract or franchise] with them [foreigners, pagans],
2 nor with their [pagan government] gods [laws or judges]. They shall not dwell in your
3 land [and you shall not dwell in theirs by becoming a "resident" in the process of
4 contracting with them], lest they make you sin against Me [God]. For if you serve their
5 gods [under contract or agreement or franchise], it will surely be a snare to you."
6 [[Exodus 23:32-33](#), Bible, NKJV]
7

8 "Pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father is this: to visit orphans and
9 widows in their trouble, and to keep oneself unspotted from the world [the obligations
10 and concerns of the world]."
11 [[James 1:27](#), Bible, NKJV]
12

13 "You shall have no other gods [including political rulers, governments, or Earthly laws]
14 before Me [or My commandments]."
15 [[Exodus 20:3](#), Bible, NKJV]
16

17 "Then all the elders of Israel gathered together and came to Samuel [the priest in a
18 Theocracy] at Ramah, and said to him, 'Look, you [the priest within a theocracy] are
19 old, and your sons do not walk in your ways. Now make us a king [or political ruler] to
20 judge us like all the nations [and be OVER them]'.

21 "But the thing displeased Samuel when they said, 'Give us a king [or political ruler] to
22 judge us.' So Samuel prayed to the Lord. And the Lord said to Samuel, 'Heed the voice
23 of the people in all that they say to you; for they have rejected Me [God], that I should
24 not reign over them. According to all the works which they have done since the day that
25 I brought them up out of Egypt, even to this day—with which they have forsaken Me
26 [God as their ONLY King, Lawgiver, and Judge] and served other gods—so they are
27 doing to you also [government or political rulers becoming the object of idolatry]."
28 [[1 Sam. 8:4-8](#), Bible, NKJV]
29

30 "Do not walk in the statutes of your fathers [the heathens], nor observe their judgments,
31 nor defile yourselves with their [pagan government] idols. I am the LORD your God:
32 Walk in My statutes, keep My judgments, and do them; hallow My Sabbaths, and they will
33 be a sign between Me and you, that you may know that I am the LORD your God."
34 [[Ezekial 20:10-20](#), Bible, NKJV]
35

36 "And have no fellowship [or association] with the unfruitful works of [government]
37 darkness, but rather reprove [rebuke and expose] them."
38 [[Eph. 5:11](#), Bible, NKJV]
39

40 "But if you are led by the Spirit, you are not under the law [man's law]."
41 [[Gal. 5:18](#), Bible, NKJV]
42

43 "Shall the throne of iniquity [the U.S. Congress and the federal judiciary], which
44 devises evil by [obfuscating the] law [to expand their jurisdiction and consolidate all
45 economic power in their hands by taking it away from the states], have fellowship with
46 You? They gather together against the life of the righteous, and condemn innocent blood
47 [of "nontaxpayers" and persons outside their jurisdiction, which is an act of extortion
48 and racketeering]. But the Lord has been my defense, and my God the rock of my
49 refuge. He has brought on them their own iniquity, and shall cut them off in their own

wickedness; the Lord our God [and those who obey Him and His word] shall cut them off [from power and from receiving illegal bribes cleverly disguised by an obfuscated law as legitimate "taxes"]."
[Psalm 94:20-23, Bible, NKJV. QUESTION FOR DOUBTERS: Who else BUT Congress and the judiciary can devise "evil by law"?]

"Come out from among them [the unbelievers and government idolaters] And be separate, says the Lord. Do not touch [or contract with] what is unclean, And I will receive you. I will be a Father to you, And you shall be my sons and daughters, Says the Lord Almighty."
[2 Corinthians 6:17-18, Bible, NKJV]

"Nevertheless, God's solid foundation stands firm, sealed with this inscription: 'The Lord knows those who are His,' and, 'Everyone who confesses the name of the Lord must turn away from [not associate with or subsidize] wickedness [wherever it is found, and especially in government].'"
[2 Tim. 2:19, Bible, NKJV]

Not "walking in the statutes of your fathers" means not participating in government franchises or statutory law that is for GOVERNMENT and its officers only, but rather proceeding ONLY under the common law and in EQUITY. The government does the same thing, wherein it asserts "sovereign immunity" and requires "express written consent to be sued" before a suit against it can be entertained.

The above are the same requirements that governments imposes upon those who wish to sue it/them.

8.6 Enforcement Authority of Protected Party Against Government Actor

Government Actor consents to allow Protected Party or his agents or assigns to take any one or more of the following actions to enforce this franchise and agreement for any liabilities which might result from violations of the franchise and agreement:

1. File an administrative lien upon real property owned by Government Actor in the county recorder of any county.
2. Place a UCC lien against the name of Government Actor in one or more states of the Union.
3. Make withdrawals from any and all financial accounts in the name of the Government Actor.
4. Place an administrative lien against the government pay and benefits of the Government Actor.

Legal evidence of authority to take any of the enforcement above actions indicated above shall consist in presentation all of the following proofs:

1. Receipt of correspondence signed by the Government Actor or indicating the name of the Government Actor.
2. Presentation of a Certificate of Service showing that this signed agreement was served upon the Government actor.

8.7 Issues not subject to dispute, default answers stipulated

Government Actor agrees not to accuse Protected Party of making or relying upon any of flawed arguments identified in the following publications or raise them as an issue in any dispute between the parties:

1. Policy Document: Rebutted Arguments Against This Website, Form #08.011
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

- 1 2. Flawed Tax Arguments to Avoid, Form #08.004
2 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 3 3. Rebutted Version of the IRS "The Truth About Frivolous Tax Arguments", Form #08.005
4 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 5 4. Rebutted Version of "Tax Resister Frequently Asked Questions", Form #08.007
6 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
- 7 5. Rebutted Version of CRS Report 97-59A: "Frequently Asked Questions Concerning the Federal Income Tax", Form
8 #08.006
9 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

10 Parties stipulate that any allegation about Protected Party that is inconsistent with any of the above shall be interpreted as
11 actionable fraud and slander.

12 Government Actor agrees not to impute or allege any obligation to any government or de facto government on the part of
13 Protected Party, including any government, that the Protected Party did not expressly request and consent to in writing in
14 the manner that Protected Party and no one else specifies.

15 Government Actor furthermore stipulates to the default answer to any and all admissions provided at the end of the
16 Memorandums of Law appearing in the following:

SEDM Forms Page, Section 1.5, Memorandums of Law
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

17 Government Actor may dispute the default answer to any of the above by providing evidence consistent with that permitted
18 under this agreement.

19 **8.8 Authority conferred by Government Actor upon Protected Party**

- 20 1. Government Actor delegates exclusive authority to Protected Party to declare and determine whether any government
21 franchise or private law to which Protected Party is alleged to be a party is in fact a "benefit". If Protected Party deems
22 that it is not, no provision of the specific franchise may or shall lawfully be enforced against him or her. Such
23 franchises include Social Security, income taxes, Medicare, unemployment compensation, welfare, etc.
- 24 2. Power of Attorney to Correct False Information Returns Filed Against Protected Party by Government Actor.
25 Government Actor consents to allow Protected Party of this form to submit corrected information returns to the IRS or
26 state revenue agencies which zero out any report of "trade or business" earnings and to sign said forms under power of
27 attorney from the Government Actor. This includes, but is not limited to IRS Forms W-2C, W-3, 1042-S, 1096, 1098,
28 1099, and 8300.
- 29 3. Power of Attorney to Execute IRS Form 56: Government Actor consents to allow the Protected Party of this form to
30 submit [IRS Form 56](#) on their behalf and under power of attorney, making the Government Actor liable and surety for
31 all debts or obligations created by the unauthorized use, or abuse of information about him in the possession of
32 Government Actor or his/her agents or assigns, including any attempts to use such information for a commercial or
33 governmental purpose. This will make the Government Actor into the target for all collection notices directed at the
34 "public office" fraudulently created by the duress, coercion, and unlawful actions of the Government Actor of this
35 notice. Government Actor waives any right to disclaim liability for the [Form 56](#) so filed and agrees NOT to file a
36 Form 56 making Protected Party of this Notice liable for any of the taxes, debts, or other obligations that arise out of
37 this correspondence, any of the attachments, or any of the alleged obligations that might arise out of the franchise
38 established herein. If Government Actor files a Form 56 to remove responsibility for his unlawful actions, he agrees to
39 reimburse Protected Party for TWICE any monetary damages or injuries sustained by filing such a form.
- 40 4. Power of Attorney to Execute IRS Form 8822: Government Actor consents to allow the Protected Party to complete an
41 IRS Form 8822 changing the address to his/her/its address, making the Government Actor liable and surety for
42 collection notices and actions in connection with any tax liabilities that may be enforced against the Protected Party as
43 a consequence of reports, actions, or omissions filed against Protected Party by Government Actor. This will make the
44 Government Actor into the target for all collection notices directed at the "public office" fraudulently created by the
45 duress, coercion, and unlawful actions of the Government Actor of this notice. Government Actor waives any right to
46 disclaim liability for the [Form 8822](#) so filed and agrees NOT to file a Form 8822 making Protected Party of this Notice
47 liable for any of the taxes, debts, or other obligations that arise out of this correspondence, any of the attachments, or
48 any of the alleged obligations that might arise out of the franchise established herein. If Government Actor files a

1 Form 8822 to remove responsibility for his unlawful actions, he agrees to reimburse Protected Party for TWICE any
2 monetary damages or injuries sustained by filing such a form.

3 **8.9 Stipulations regarding communications between Protected Party and Government Actor**

- 4 1. All Statements Made by Government Actor are Material, Factual, Truthful, and Actionable Under Penalty of Perjury:
5 Pursuant to [18 U.S.C. §1001](#), Materiality, the Government Actor of this form agrees to take complete, private,
6 personal, and exclusive responsibility for the truthfulness and accuracy of the entire content of any correspondence sent
7 by him or her or his or her employer as true, correct, and complete UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY. This provision
8 thereby circumvents the disclaimer found on the IRS website and makes it of no effect: [IRM 4.10.7.2.8](#). The
9 Government Actor of this form as a private party, by virtue of accepting the “benefits” of this franchise, instead agrees
10 to exercise their right to contract under this franchise agreement as a means to make their employer, the IRS,
11 IRRELEVANT and agrees that all correspondence from them or their employer becomes their exclusive, personal, and
12 private responsibility under this contract. This will prevent judicial tribunals from protecting and rewarding IRS agents
13 and those representing the government such as “withholding agents” from telling lies or untruths to those they are
14 supposed to have a fiduciary duty to help and protect the rights of. Your “trade or business” franchise turns me into a
15 “public officer” without my consent, and likewise, my franchise changes YOU from a public officer into a private
16 individual so you can be sued and have to take personal responsibility for your actions and cannot claim immunity of
17 any kind. What is good for the goose is good for the gander.
- 18 2. Consent to recording of all audio conversations. Government Actor consents to recording of all audio
19 communications, including but not limited to IRS summons hearings, examinations, visitations, and telephonic
20 communication, and recording mentioned in 26 U.S.C. §7521(a). This correspondence shall also constitute an
21 advanced notification that all such recording shall be done in satisfaction of ten day period identified in 26 U.S.C.
22 §7521. Protected Party is NOT the “taxpayer” mentioned in this statute, however, and is a “nontaxpayer”.

23 **8.10 Use of Information About Protected Party**

24 Any unauthorized use and especially commercial use of information pertaining to the Protected Party and contained on this
25 form, any attached form, or any information previously submitted to the government is subject to a \$100,000 penalty per
26 incident plus any tax or penalty liability that might result from the unauthorized use of said information. Authority to store
27 or use all such information for any purpose MUST be procured in a writing signed by the Protected Party in advance of the
28 disclosure or it does not exist. Unauthorized uses include:

- 29 1. Mailing any kind of notices other than abatement notices.
30 2. Performing tax or penalty assessment with the information.
31 3. Conveying any “benefit” to the Protected Party that might make him/her/it subject to any type of government franchise,
32 license, or “public right”, including but not limited to the following:
33 3.1. A graduated or reduced rate of tax pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §1](#).
34 3.2. Earned income credits pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §32](#).
35 3.3. “Trade or Business” deductions pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §162](#). I am NOT engaged and never have voluntarily
36 engaged in a “trade or business”, which is defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#) as “the functions of a public office”.
37 3.4. Treaty benefits under an income tax treaty with a foreign country.
38 3.5. Any benefit, privilege, or immunity conferred by any provision within the Internal Revenue Code.
39 3.6. A refund pursuant to any provision within the Internal Revenue Code. There is no provision within the Internal
40 Revenue Code that authorizes refunds of unlawfully withheld taxes or taxes paid under protest of “nontaxpayers”
41 who are not subject to the Internal Revenue Code. All monies paid to the government have been paid
42 ILLEGALLY and UNDER PROTEST and therefore are not as “taxes”. These unlawfully collected monies are
43 therefore due back NOT because of any provision within the Internal Revenue Code, but ONLY under principles
44 of justice and equity. It is NOT a “privilege” or “franchise” or “public right” to expect the government to
45 RETURN money that was UNLAWFULLY STOLEN and sent to the government and which the government is
46 not lawfully entitled to hold as the “transferee” or “fiduciary” over other people’s money. Keeping such proceeds
47 would cause the government to be engaging in criminal money laundering and make the government into a
48 protection racket rather than a protector.

1 “A claim against the United States is a right to demand money from the United States.”⁸
2 Such claims are sometimes spoken of as gratuitous in that they cannot be enforced by suit
3 without statutory consent.⁹ **The general rule of non-liability of the United States does**
4 **not mean that a citizen cannot be protected against the wrongful governmental acts**
5 **that affect the citizen or his or her property.**¹⁰ **If, for example, money or property of an**
6 **innocent person goes into the federal treasury by fraud to which a government agent**
7 **was a party, the United States cannot [lawfully] hold the money or property against the**
8 **claim of the injured party.**¹¹
9 [American Jurisprudence 2d, United States, §45]

10 3.7. An “election” to be treated as a “resident alien” and obtain a reduced tax liability pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §](#)
11 [7701\(b\)\(4\)\(B\)](#), or [6013\(g\)](#) or (h).

12 4. Initiating civil or criminal litigation against the Protected Party.

13 5. Associating the Protected Party with any federally issued identifying number, including but not limited to Social
14 Security Numbers as described in 20 CFR §422.103(d), Taxpayer Identification Numbers as described in [26 U.S.C.](#)
15 [§6109](#), or Employer Identifying Numbers as described in [26 U.S.C. §6109](#). Protected Party does not consent to take
16 custody of these forms of public property, which 20 CFR §422.103(d) says belongs to the government and not
17 Protected Party. This would represent compelled association in violation of the First Amendment and involuntary
18 servitude in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment. Government Actor is reminded that Protected Party does not
19 possess, voluntarily use, nor have a Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number and never lawfully
20 requested one.

21 **8.11 Other Terms and Conditions**

22 Government Actor consents and agrees to:

- 23 1. Abide by this agreement in its entirety.
- 24 2. Produce evidence of consent to the surrender of the rights conveyed *in writing* with the signature of the Protected Party
25 to any and all franchises or contracts sought to be enforced by the Government Actor as against the Protected Party and
26 to dismiss all legal actions where this requirement is not met.
- 27 3. Accept, pay, and not remove from county records private contractual liens upon his real property, wherever situated
28 when filed by Protected Party in order to enforce this agreement. These private contractual liens shall be filed by
29 Protected Party under power of attorney as against the Government Actor.
- 30 4. Accept, pay, and not remove UCC contractual liens against the chattel property of Government Actor in order to
31 enforce this agreement. These secured transactions shall be filed by Protected Party under power of attorney as against
32 the Government Actor.
- 33 5. Respect all the provisions and constraints of the following two documents submitted previously to the recipient and the
34 government. Proof of service upon the government is available upon request:
 - 35 5.1. [Legal Notice of Change of Domicile/Citizenship and Divorce from the United States](#), Form #10.001
36 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>
 - 37 5.2. [Resignation of Compelled Social Security Trustee](#), Form #06.002
38 <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

39 **9 Dispute Resolution**

40 Parties stipulate to all of the following terms and conditions governing disputes under this agreement.

⁸ United States ex rel. Angarica v. Bayard, 127 U.S. 251, 32 L.Ed. 159, 8 S.Ct. 1156, 4 AFTR 4628 (holding that a claim against the Secretary of State for money awarded under a treaty is a claim against the United States); Hobbs v. McLean, 117 U.S. 567, 29 L.Ed. 940, 6 S.Ct. 870; Manning v Leighton, 65 Vt 84, 26 A 258, motion dismd 66 Vt 56, 28 A 630 and (disapproved on other grounds by Button’s Estate v. Anderson, 112 Vt. 531, 28 A.2d. 404, 143 A.L.R. 195).

⁹ Blagge v. Balch, 162 U.S. 439, 40 L.Ed. 1032, 16 S.Ct. 853.

¹⁰ Wilson v. Shaw, 204 U.S. 24, 51 L.Ed. 351, 27 S.Ct. 233.

¹¹ Bull v. United States, 295 U.S. 247, 79 L.Ed. 1421, 55 S.Ct. 695, 35-1 USTC ¶ 9346, 15 AFTR 1069; United States v. State Bank, 96 U.S. 30, 96 Otto 30, 24 L.Ed. 647.

9.1 Agency and Status of Parties

Parties under this franchise consent to be treated as all of the following in respect to federal civil jurisdiction:

1. Nonresident.
2. "Stateless person" because domiciled AND resident outside the statutory but not constitutional "United States".
3. If the parties are domiciled in different states of the Union or foreign jurisdictions, Constitutional diversity shall apply under Article III, Section 2 and NOT statutory diversity under 28 U.S.C. §1332.
4. That described in the following:

<p><i>Tax Form Attachment</i>, Form #04.201 http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm</p>

Protected Party has not consented and has no delegated authority to consent to represent an enfranchised or privileged government entity of any kind, including but not limited to all of the following kinds and therefore has no option but to proceed ONLY under the common law and equity:

1. Public officer of state or national governments.
2. Instrumentality or agent of any kind of state or federal governments.
3. Statutory "taxpayer" per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(14).
4. Statutory "driver" under state motor vehicle code.
5. Statutory "spouse" under state family code.
6. Social security participant under the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. Chapter 7.
7. Statutory "U.S. citizens" as described in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#) or 26 CFR §1.1-1(c) or any other federal statute.
8. Statutory "U.S. resident" as described in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#) or any other federal statute.
9. Statutory "U.S. persons" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#) or any other federal statute.
10. Statutory "person" as defined in [26 U.S.C. §6671\(b\)](#) or [26 U.S.C. §7343](#) or any other federal law.
11. Statutory "individual" as defined in [5 U.S.C. §552a\(a\)\(2\)](#) and 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3) or any other federal statute.
12. Statutory "nonresident alien individual" per 26 CFR §1.1441-1(c)(3).
13. Statutory "federal personnel" as defined in [5 U.S.C. §552a\(a\)\(13\)](#).

Parties stipulate that any attempt to assign or presume or declare any of the above statuses or conditions to the Protected Party shall constitute:

1. FRAUD.
2. Unlawful duress.
3. Perjury, if such assertion appears in any pleading filed or evidence entered in a court of law.
4. Identity theft.
5. Compelled association.
6. Compelled contacting and/or involuntary servitude.

. . . with the state or federal governments.

Parties stipulate that neither Protected Party nor Government Actor were or are acting as an officer or "public officer" within any government or corporation in the context of their interactions or with any obligations associated with their relationship, including tax obligations.

*"Private person. Term sometimes used to refer to persons **other than those holding public office** or in military services."
[Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 1196]*

Parties stipulate that any of the following actions on the part of the Government Actor shall constitute criminal impersonation of a public officer (per 18 U.S.C. §912) by the Government Actor, criminal conversion of private property to a public use, and theft against the Protected Party by the Government Actor:

1. Filing any kind of information return against the protected party under the authority of 26 U.S.C. §6041, including but not limited to IRS Forms W-2, 1042-S, 1098, and 1099. All such returns shall be deemed to be false and a criminal violation of 26 U.S.C. §7206 and/or 7207.
2. Requiring the disclosure or use of:
 - 2.1. A Taxpayer Identification Number (T.I.N.) as defined in 26 U.S.C. §6109.
 - 2.2. Social Security Number (SSN) as defined in the Social Security Act in connection with their relationship as a precondition of engaging in a relationship or under threat of terminating said relationship. See 42 U.S.C. §408(a)(8).
3. Requiring that the Protected Party declare or represent his/her/its status as being anything other than that described herein as a condition of engaging in a relationship or under threat of terminating said relationship.
4. Honoring an IRS Levy or state levy under the authority of 26 U.S.C. §6331. Protected Party is not acting and does not consent to act as an agency or instrumentality of the national government subject to levy as described in 26 U.S.C. §6331(a) and it is a crime for him to act in said capacity.

Government Actor agrees to become the substitute defendant who is exclusively responsible for all penalty and tax assessments, or court judgments instituted against Protected Party.

Government Actor furthermore agrees NOT to either complain or prosecute any party to any dispute under this agreement for the “unauthorized practice of law”, and agrees to become the substitute defendant if any third party such as a government or government actor attempts to or succeeds in prosecuting any party to this agreement for the unauthorized practice of law. The term “practice of law” or “law practice” shall have the meaning prescribed earlier in section 2 of this franchise agreement.

9.2 Choice of Law

This section prescribes the choice of law which applies to all past, present, and future interactions between the Protected Party and the Government Actor. It also governs and controls all litigation in any court of justice between Protected Party and the Government Actor in both civil and criminal matters pertaining to this specific transaction:

1. Parties stipulate that neither are party to any government franchise, “benefit”, or privilege, including but not limited to government employment, Social Security, Medicare, unemployment insurance, or the [I.R.C. Subtitle A](#) income tax (“trade or business” franchise).
2. Pursuant to [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17\(b\)](#), the choice of law which applies is ONLY the law from the domicile of each party and NOT the laws of the “United States” or any “State” as used in any federal law. [F.R.Civ.P. 17\(b\)\(2\)](#) and (b)(3) do NOT apply to this proceeding.
3. Parties stipulate that their relationship does not involve a “federal question” and may therefore not be removed to a federal court and must be litigated only in a state court.
4. Parties stipulate that they are not and were not domiciled or “resident” within and did not occupy any of the following during any of their interactions:
 - 4.1. Any United States judicial district as described in [28 U.S.C. Chapter 5](#).
 - 4.2. Any Internal Revenue District mentioned in [26 U.S.C. §7601](#).
 - 4.3. Any federal territory or possession.
5. Parties stipulate that they were not present in any of the following during any aspect of their interactions:
 - 5.1. The “State” defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(10\)](#) or [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#) or any other federal law.
 - 5.2. The “United States” as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10) .
6. Parties stipulate NOT to apply any provision of federal law, including but not limited to 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(39), 26 U.S.C. §7408(d), or Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b) to kidnap or transport his/her/its legal identity to the District of Columbia. He does NOT consent to represent any entity covered by these statutes.
 - 6.1. Government Actor consents to be treated as a “resident” within whatever court, tribunal, or district that Protected Party files suit in against him.

Parties stipulate that this agreement has no illegal purpose and therefore may not be invalidated by any court. It’s sole purpose is to avoid compelled association with or contracting with ALL governments, which is protected by the First Amendment. In the event that any part of this agreement is found to be unenforceable, it is the intent of the parties that all remaining provisions shall be legally binding.

9.3 Venue

All disputes under this agreement shall proceed under the common law and equity RATHER than civil statutory law. A common law "court of record" shall be established and convened for the purposes of hearing this matter of PRIVATE and not PUBLIC rights:

Courts of record and courts not of record. *The former being those whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony, and which have power to fine or imprison for contempt. Error lies to their judgments, and they generally possess a seal. , Courts not of record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison, and in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded.* 3 B1. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; *The Thomas Fletcher*, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; *Ex parte Thistleton*, 52 Cal. 225; *Erwin v. U. S.*, D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; *Heininger v. Davis*, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.

A "court of record" is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial. *Jones v. Jones*, 188 Mo.App. 220, 175 S.W. 227. 229; *Ex parte Gladhill*, 8 Metc . Mass., 171, per Shaw, C. J. See, also, *Ledwith v. Rosalsky*, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.

Courts may be at the same time of record for some purposes and not of record for others. Lester v. Redmond, 6 Hill, N.Y., 590; *Ex parte Gladhill*, 8 Melc., Mass., 168. [Black's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, pp. 425-426]

Note that the distinguishing characteristic of a "court of record" is that it proceeds independently of the person of the judge or magistrate. The Sovereign who initiates the suit, who is the Plaintiff, executes the functions of the court and represents the court and the suit independent of the magistrate or judge. Final judgment is reserved for ONLY the jury, who are the ONLY true sovereigns and "the court".

"The words 'people of the United States' and 'citizens,' are synonymous terms, and mean the same thing. They both describe the political body who, according to our republican institutions, form the sovereignty, and who hold the power and conduct the government through their representatives. They are what we familiarly call the 'sovereign people,' and every citizen is one of this people, and a constituent member of this sovereignty. ..."

[[Boyd v. State of Nebraska, 143 U.S. 135 \(1892\)](#)]

The distinguishing feature of a common law court is that it is convened for the enforcement of private rights and is done under equity and NOT statutory law. Parties stipulate that statutory civil law, in fact, only regulates public conduct of public officers within the government. See:

[Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons](#), Form #05.037
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

9.4 No Statutes of Limitation

No statutes of limitations shall be enforced to protect any violations of this agreement. All statutory civil law, in fact, is for government public officers and not private parties such as the Plaintiff, as exhaustively proven in the following:

[Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons](#), Form #05.037
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

1 The following U.S. Supreme Court ruling establishes why statutes of limitations cannot undermine the protection of private
2 rights and private property.

3 *The police power cannot go beyond the limit of what is necessary and reasonable for*
4 *guarding against the evil which injures or threatens the public welfare in the given case,*
5 *and the legislature, under the guise of that power, cannot strike down innocent*
6 *occupations and destroy private property, the destruction of which is not reasonably*
7 *necessary to accomplish the needed reform; and this, too, although the legislature is the*
8 *judge in each case of the extent to which the evil is to be regulated or prohibited. Where*
9 *the occupation is in itself immoral, there can be no question as to the right of the*
10 *legislature. 2 Kent, Comm. 340. Nor is it denied that every one holds his property subject*
11 *to the proper exercise of the police power. Dill. Mun. Corp. 136; Tied. Lim. Police*
12 *Power, 122, 122a; Com. v. Tewksbury, 11 Metc. 55. Nor that the legislature can destroy*
13 *vested rights in the proper exercise of this power. Coates v. Mayor of New York, 7 Cow.*
14 *585. But the unqualified statement that when the legislature has exercised its right of*
15 *judging, by the enactment of a [626-Continued.] prohibition, all other departments of the*
16 *government are bound by the decision, which no court has a right to review, (Bish. St.*
17 *Cr. 995,) cannot be true. **The legislative power cannot authorize [OR PROTECT***
18 ***THROUGH A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS] manifest injustice by positive***
19 ***enactment, or take away security for personal liberty or private property, for the protect***
20 ***on whereof government was established. Calder v. Bull, 3 Dall. 386. The state cannot***
21 ***deprive the citizen of the lawful use of his property if it does not injuriously effect***
22 ***others. Lake View v. Cemetery Co., 70 Ill. 191.** The state cannot enact laws, not
23 necessary to the preservation of the health and safety of the community, that will be
24 oppressive and burdensome to the citizen. Railway Co. v. City of Jacksonville, 67 Ill. 37.
25 **The constitutional guaranty of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness is not limited by**
26 **the temporary caprice of a present majority, and can be limited only by the absolute**
27 **necessities of the public.** Intoxicating Liquor Cases, (BREWER, J.,) 25 Kan. 765;
28 Tenement- House Cigar Case, 98 N. Y. 98; Cooley, Const. Lim. (5th Ed.) 110, 445, 446.
29 No proposition is more firmly established than that the citizen has the right to adopt and
30 follow such lawful and industrial pursuit, not injurious to the community, as he may see
31 fit. People v. Marx, 99 N.Y. 377, 386, 2 N.E. Rep. 29. The mere existence of a brewery in
32 operation, or of beer therein in vats, or packages not intended for consumption in the
33 state is not in any way detrimental to the safety, health, or morals of the people of
34 Kansas; nor can it be said that there is anything immoral in the business of brewing, or
35 in beer itself, as in gambling or lotteries. Stone v. Mississippi, [101 U.S. 814](#).*

36 *There is no question that this enactment does in the sense of the law deprive appellees of*
37 *their property. Pumpelly v. Green Bay Co., 13 Wall. 177; Munn v. Illinois, [94 U.S. 141](#).*

38 *It is a fundamental principle that where a nuisance is to be abated, the abatement must*
39 *be limited by its necessities, and no wanton injury must be committed. The remedy is to*
40 *stop the use to which the building is put, not to tear down or destroy the structure itself.*
41 *Babcock v. City of Buffalo, 56 N. Y. 268, affirming 1 Sheld. 317; Bridge Co. v. Paige, 83*
42 *N. Y. 188-190; Wood, Nuis. 738. The nuisance here is sale within the state. To that extent*
43 *alone can the legislature authorize the nuisance to be abated or the property destroyed.*
44 *[\[Mugler v. Kansas, 123 U.S. 623 \(1887\)\]](#)*

45 Consequently, parties stipulate that the statutes of limitations apply ONLY to the situation where BOTH the party injured
46 AND the party injuring are BOTH public officers and also parties to the “social compact” sought to be enforced, which
47 neither party agrees to act on behalf of for the purposes of this agreement. If the injured party is a PRIVATE party and not a
48 public officer, a statute of limitations can only serve to:

- 49 1. Undermine the security and protection of PRIVATE rights, property and persons.
- 50 2. Protect and even promote wrongdoing by government actors.
- 51 3. Violate the fiduciary duty of a REAL de jure government in fulfilling the ONLY purpose of its creation, which is the
52 protection of PRIVATE rights to life, liberty, and property.

1 **9.5 All governments excluded from suit, joinder of parties**

- 2 1. Government Actor agrees not to request the involvement of any government to any lawsuit against Protected Party, and
- 3 to object and not consent to any involvement by any government in any suit between the two parties.
- 4 2. Government Actor agrees to disclose in full and in writing the nature and details of any and all written and verbal
- 5 communication between his/her/it self and any government or government actor within one week of any such contact
- 6 that might relate to or affect any dispute existing with Protected Party.
- 7 3. If Government Actor is serving on behalf of the United States Government in any capacity, he/she agrees not to allow
- 8 the Attorney General to substitute the "United States" as defendant in the context of any dispute relating to the
- 9 enforcement of this franchise under the authority of 28 U.S.C. §2679. Government Actor shall instead defend the case
- 10 personally and out of their own funds.
- 11 4. Government Actor waives the right of reimbursement from the Secretary of the Treasury for any judgments against
- 12 Government Actor by the Protected Party pursuant to [26 U.S.C. §7423](#).
- 13 5. If Government Actor is serving on behalf of any state of the Union or county government in any capacity, he/she
- 14 agrees not to allow the Attorney General of his/her state or the District Attorney of his/her municipality to substitute
- 15 the respective state or municipality as defendant in the context of any dispute relating to the enforcement of this
- 16 franchise.

17 For the purposes of this section, parties stipulate that the following entities are presumed NOT to be part of any
18 government, but instead to be PRIVATE commercial corporations interacting with the public in equity:

- 19 1. Internal Revenue Service (IRS).
- 20 2. State revenue agencies and department of revenue in those states participating in the federal income tax.
- 21 3. Social Security Administration, in the context of activities within constitutional but not statutory states of the Union.

22 The reason for the above is explained below:

Origins and Authority of the Internal Revenue Service, Form #05.005
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

23 Lastly, Parties to this agreement stipulate that any of the following activities by any government actor or his/her employer
24 shall render all such activities as PRIVATE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES undertaken in equity and which may NOT be
25 protected by any governmental law:

- 26 1. Enforcing federal civil law within the borders of a constitutional state of the Union on OTHER than federal territory.
- 27 See:

Federal Enforcement Authority Within States of the Union, Form #05.032
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

- 28 2. Offering or enforcing any government franchise, license, or tax within the borders of a constitutional state of the Union
- 29 on OTHER than federal territory. All such activities are hereby stipulated by the Parties to this agreement to be an
- 30 "invasion" within the meaning of Article 4, Section 4 of the United States Constitution. See:

Government Instituted Slavery Using Franchises, Form #05.030
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

- 31 3. Any attempt to alienate PRIVATE rights that the Declaration of Independence declares to be UNALIENABLE. All
- 32 such activities are OPPOSITE to the purpose for which governments are established. That purpose is to protect
- 33 PRIVATE rights. The first step in such protection is to prevent them from being converted into PUBLIC RIGHTS,
- 34 with or without the consent of the owner.
- 35 4. Any franchise or public right offered extraterritorially which:
- 36 4.1. Is offered to those not domiciled on the territory of the sovereign offering the franchise.
- 37 4.2. Is only available to those domiciled on the territory of the sovereign offering the franchise, but which is
- 38 administered in such a way that the domicile or residence prerequisite is waived as a matter of policy and fiat and
- 39 in contradiction to what the law permits.
- 40 5. Any franchise or public right which is implemented with that which is not "positive law", and therefore which can
- 41 therefore only acquire the "force of law" and the status of "legal evidence" with the CONSENT of those who are
- 42 subject.
- 43 6. Any public right that is vindicated or protected in any court without a jury present or with a jury occupied by anyone
- 44 with a commercial relation with the government. All courts that operate without the supervision of the ONLY true

sovereigns, an impartial jury of We The People, are legislative franchise courts that do not operate in equity and whose officers always have a criminal and financial conflict of interest that ensures an unjust result.

“franchise court. Hist. A privately held [meaning NON-GOVERNMENTAL] court that (usu.) exists by virtue of a royal grant [franchise privilege], with jurisdiction over a variety of matters, depending on the grant and whatever powers the court acquires over time. In 1274, Edward I abolished many of these feudal courts by forcing the nobility to demonstrate by what authority (quo warranto) they held court. If a lord could not produce a charter reflecting the franchise, the court was abolished. - Also termed courts of the franchise.

Dispensing justice was profitable. Much revenue could come from the fees and dues, fines and amercements. This explains the growth of the second class of feudal courts, the Franchise Courts. They too were private courts held by feudal lords. Sometimes their claim to jurisdiction was based on old pre-Conquest grants ... But many of them were, in reality, only wrongful usurpations of private jurisdiction by powerful lords. These were put down after the famous Quo Warranto enquiry in the reign of Edward 1.” W.J.V. Windeyer, Lectures on Legal History 56-57 (2d ed. 1949).”
[Black’s Law Dictionary, Seventh Edition, p. 668]

9.6 Stipulations Applying to all Litigation

The following rules shall apply to all disagreements, whether administrative, or judicial, between parties:

1. Duress:

Parties stipulate that the following actions by any government actor shall constitute unlawful duress, theft, FRAUD, and perjury by said actor.

1.1. Imputing any statutory status to the Protected Party absent their express written consent.

1.2. Quoting or enforcing any federal civil statute against the Protected Party.

1.3. Where terms are not defined, presuming that the definition includes or affects private rights or private property.

Rather, parties hereby stipulate that ALL civil statutes can and do affect ONLY PUBLIC rights and PUBLIC property and exclude private rights and private property. This is a rebuttable presumption, and the presumption can be rebutted by producing a statute that EXPRESSLY identifies PRIVATE rights and “human beings” rather than “individuals” as its intended target. By default, the term “individual” is hereby stipulated to include ONLY public officers and public entities within the government.

1.4. Adding any thing or class of thing to the statutory definition of any word that does not EXPRESSLY appear in the statute itself.

“When a statute includes an explicit definition, we must follow that definition, even if it varies from that term’s ordinary meaning.” *Meese v. Keene*, 481 U.S. 465, 484-485 (1987) (“It is axiomatic that the statutory definition of the term excludes unstated meanings of that term”); *Colautti v. Franklin*, 439 U.S. at 392-393, n. 10 (“As a rule, ‘a definition which declares what a term ‘means’ . . . excludes any meaning that is not stated”); *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Lenroot*, 323 U.S. 490, 502 (1945); *Fox v. Standard Oil Co. of N.J.*, 294 U.S. 87, 95-96 (1935) (Cardozo, J.); see also 2A N. Singer, *Sutherland on Statutes and Statutory Construction* § 47.07, p. 152, and n. 10 (5th ed. 1992) (collecting cases). That is to say, the statute, read “as a whole,” post at 998 [530 U.S. 943] (THOMAS, J., dissenting), leads the reader to a definition. That definition does not include the Attorney General’s restriction -- “the child up to the head.” Its words, “substantial portion,” indicate the contrary.”
[\[Stenberg v. Carhart, 530 U.S. 914 \(2000\)\]](#)

“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**

1 *in a law, contract, or will, an intention to exclude all others from its operation may be*
2 *inferred.* *Under this maxim, if statute specifies one exception to a general rule or*
3 *assumes to specify the effects of a certain provision, other exceptions or effects are*
4 *excluded.”*

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

6 1.5. Reaching any inference or conclusion not based upon admissible evidence or which is based upon that which is
7 not “positive law” and therefore legal evidence.

8 2. Judgments:

9 2.1. Summary judgments are not permitted because they lack impartiality. Everything will be decided by an
10 IMPARTIAL jury panel.

11 2.2. Court MUST address all issues raised by either party in the final order, and especially issues relating to the
12 jurisdiction of the government over either party.

13 2.3. Parties stipulate that they will not invoke exclusions within the Declaratory Judgments Act, 28 U.S.C. §2201(a), as
14 an excuse for the Court NOT to rule on any issue before the court that might affect the protection of PRIVATE
15 rights. All such exemptions can and do only pertain to public rights and public officers and cannot and do not
16 constrain the court from protecting PRIVATE rights. The ONLY type of rights the Protected Party has or may
17 exercise, consistent with his delegation of authority order from God, are PRIVATE rights.

18 2.4. If judge indicates that the Declaratory Judgments Act constrains him from ruling, the jury can and will still rule
19 and parties stipulate that said jury will NOT be so constrained. Parties stipulate that disallowing the jury from
20 ruling on any issue that might protect PRIVATE rights shall be construed both by the Jury and by all parties as a
21 conspiracy against PRIVATE rights and a tort.

22 3. Court Officers:

23 3.1. The judge shall have NO private meetings or in camera meetings with the attorneys. Everything he or she says to
24 counsel, if during trial, must ALSO be heard by the jury and submitted into evidence for the jury to examine.

25 3.2. Attorneys for the government shall not be regarded as the real party in interest, but rather someone from the
26 executive branch of the government shall be the real party in interest in a case where the opposing party is a
27 government.

28 4. Evidence:

29 4.1. No government publication shall be admitted into evidence in the resolution of any dispute between the parties,
30 and especially any IRS Publication, which the IRS itself says in IRM 4.10.7.2.8 says is untrustworthy and
31 unreliable.

32 4.2. Evidence admitted shall not be filtered or redacted in any way. Any publication from which any excerpt is made
33 shall be admitted IN ITS ENTIRETY with nothing lined out or redacted or censored. For instance, if an excerpt
34 from any document available from either of the following two website is made, then THE ENTIRE website and
35 the ENTIRE DOCUMENT from which the excerpt is made shall ALSO be admitted into evidence:

36 4.2.1. <http://sedm.org>

37 4.2.2. <http://famguardian.org>

38 4.3. No judicial proceeding from any District or Circuit Court involving the enforcement of any government franchise
39 shall be:

40 4.3.1. Admitted as evidence of any obligation on the part of the Protected Party.

41 4.3.2. Used as a means to establish what the Protected Party knew or should have known about his/her obligations.

42 4.3.3. Used as precedent to establish any obligation on the part of the Protected Party.

43 Instead, parties stipulate that there is no federal common law applying to those domiciled within a constitutional
44 state of the Union. They also stipulate that no aspect of the arbitration of the relationship between the parties
45 relate to a question under any federal statutory law. All U.S. District and Circuit Courts shall be regarded as
46 franchise courts that can only hear federal questions relating to federal franchises and property, and this
47 relationship does not involve either, but rather constitutes a PRIVATE franchise.

48 4.4. All correspondence sent by Government Actor or his/her employer to either Protected Party or to third parties but
49 relating to Protected Party shall be deemed to be signed under penalty of perjury and actionable against the
50 Government Actor if false, even if:

51 4.4.1. Government Actor did not prepare the correspondence or notice.

52 4.4.2. Employer of Government Actor disclaims responsibility for the accuracy of their publications, forms, or
53 correspondence. Example: Internal Revenue Manual, Section 4.10.7.2.8.

54 4.5. Litigants shall not be prohibited or prevented from discussing ANY statute, regulation, or case law in the
55 courtroom or in front of the jury.

- 1 4.6. A failure to deny any assertion by either party shall constitute evidence of a conclusive admission of the thing not
2 expressly denied. This rule shall apply to the government AS WELL as the Protected Party because inequality
3 would result if it didn't.
- 4 4.7. All denials must be signed under penalty of perjury by the real party in interest. In case of disputes under the
5 Internal Revenue Code, this is mandated by 26 U.S.C. §6065.
- 6 4.8. No statute or law or regulation or constitutional provision shall be prevented from being entered into evidence or
7 prevented from being viewed by the jury.
- 8 4.9. No "experts" in law shall be admitted to direct the jury about what the law means or implies. The jury is the *only*
9 party that may both READ and INTERPRET what any given legal provision means. Law is supposed to be
10 written to be understandable by the common man sitting on a jury, and if it is not, then:
11 4.9.1. It is void for vagueness.
12 4.9.2. Shall be treated as unenforceable.
13 4.9.3. Turns the judge into a priest of a civil religion within a state sponsored church.
- 14 4.10. All evidence gathered during discovery shall be admitted at trial and in the record and NOTHING shall be filtered
15 or restricted from viewing by the jury.
- 16 4.11. Parties stipulate to admit the following evidence in any judicial dispute between them involving their interactions
17 pursuant to Fed.Rule.Civ.P. 29. They furthermore stipulate that all evidence listed shall be deemed truthful,
18 accurate, and consistent with prevailing law except that which they individually and specifically rebut with court
19 admissible evidence from ONLY the written law itself.
20 4.11.1. This document and all attached documents.
21 4.11.2. All correspondence between the parties.
22 4.11.3. Anything the Protected Party desires from the following website: <http://sedm.org>; <http://famguardian.org>.
23 4.11.4. All information and attachments submitted to the government by the Protected Party in any civil or
24 criminal dispute arising between the Protected Party and either the recipient or the entity he or she works for
25 pursuant to [Fed.R.Civ.P. 19](#) and the [Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure](#). This information must also be
26 presented to any and all grand juries that might convene about the Protected Party which are initiated by
27 either the Government Actor or his or her employer.

28 **5. Discovery:**

- 29 5.1. None of the persons called as witnesses by either side at any trial involving this Ministry may:
30 5.1.1. Work for the federal or state government.
31 5.1.2. Receive retirement benefits from the government.
32 5.1.3. Receive financial benefits of any kind from the government.
33 5.1.4. Be statutory "taxpayers", "U.S. citizens", or "U.S. residents".
34 This will ensure that the all witnesses called will be completely objective, neutral, and unbiased.
- 35 5.2. Each party shall pay for the cost of their own discovery and not ask the court to have the other party pay for their
36 discovery under any circumstances.
- 37 5.3. There will be no limit upon the number of admissions, interrogatories, or Request for the Production of Documents
38 (RFPDs), that may be served by either party against the other party. State or federal limitations such as the "Rule
39 of 31", for instance, shall NOT apply. All such discovery shall be timely and completely answered by either
40 party and the answer shall be signed under penalty of perjury as required by 26 U.S.C. §6065 by a party who has
41 legal authority to represent or obligate the government, if the party answering is the government.
- 42 5.4. All depositions prior to trial shall be conducted by deposition upon written questions and NOT using a court
43 reporter. Responses shall be submitted under penalty of perjury by the party deposed. If the Government Actor
44 is a federal worker, the authority for such a deposition shall be Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 31. This
45 requirement is intended to minimize the cost of enforcing this agreement and to facilitate gathering of written
46 evidence useful in prosecuting violations of law by Government Actor and his/her coworkers within the
47 government he/she serves within.
- 48 5.5. Neither party to any dispute may request or receive any kind of sanctions relating to discover, excepting those
49 involved in failure to provide information.

50 **9.7 Burden of Proof Upon All Government Officers**

- 51 1. If either Government Actor or his/her employer wishes to assert consent by the Protected Party to a waiver of any
52 constitutional right, it shall have the burden of proving that:
53 1.1. The Protected Party was domiciled and physically present on federal territory not protected by the Constitution
54 and that therefore, the Protected Party had no unalienable rights but only privileges.
55 1.2. The Protected Party expressly consented in writing to waive the right indicated in the mode he specifies.

- 1 1.3. All the rights conveyed through the consent given are fully disclosed in the actual writing that was signed by the
2 Protected Party.
- 3 2. All property held in the name of the Protected Party shall conclusively be presumed to be PRIVATE property beyond
4 the control of any government or any government civil or tax statute. Government actor may only assert otherwise by
5 satisfying the following burden of proof:
- 6 2.1. That the Protected Party consented in writing to donate the formerly private property to a public use, public
7 purpose or public office.
- 8 2.2. That the domicile of the Protect Party was on federal territory not protected by the United States constitution at the
9 time consent was given.

10 The provisions of this section are intended to enforce the requirement for equal protection and equal treatment by placing
11 the Protected Party on an equal footing with any and every government. Those who wish to civilly sue any government
12 must provide evidence of consent to be civilly sued. The above provisions ensure that any government suing the Protected
13 Party must meet the same requirement when trying to sue the Protected Party in a civil court.

14 **9.8 Service of Process**

15 Government Actor agrees to accept service of legal process by any one or more of the following means:

- 16 1. By certified mail to the address that Government Actor last sent correspondence.
17 2. By Certificate/Proof/Affidavit of service to the address that Government Actor last sent correspondence.
18 3. By personal service upon the employer of the Government Actor.

19 Government Actor consents to provide a copy of their passport and driver's license and dwelling place on all
20 correspondence with Protected Party and when requested by Protected Party in order to effect proper service of process.

21 **10 Method of Amendment**

22 This franchise and agreement may only be amended with the express, written consent of both parties to it beyond the point
23 that consent is manifested and agreement is made.

24 Parties stipulate to be subject to all future published versions of this franchise without notice by Protected Party or SEDM
25 when or if they become available. Protected Party shall have discretion to modify, amend, or add any provision he or she
26 sees fit to this agreement at any time without notice to the Government Actor, just like the government does with its
27 franchise.

28 ***"We must conclude that a person covered by the Act has not such a right in benefit***
29 ***payments... This is not to say, however, that Congress may exercise its power to modify***
30 ***the statutory scheme free of all constitutional restraint."***
31 *[Flemming v. Nestor, [363 U.S. 603](#) (1960)]*

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11 Severability and Affirmation

In the event that any part of this agreement is found to be unenforceable, it is my intent and the intent of the parties that all remaining provisions shall be legally binding.

I acknowledge that the obligations of this agreement are perpetual, supersede enacted law, and are superior to it. I voluntarily waive any and all benefit or immunity resulting from any statute of limitations that might limit or destroy remedies or damages that could be claimed under this agreement in any court of law.

I voluntarily declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state I am domiciled in and from without the “United States” identified in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10) and under [28 U.S.C. §1746\(1\)](#) that the foregoing facts are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God.

PROTECTED PARTY	
Signature:	Date:
Phone:	Email address:
GOVERNMENT ACTOR	
Signature:	Date:
Phone:	Email address: