



All Traffic is National in the USA

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49 U.S. Code Subtitle VI - Motor Vehicle and Driver Programs

- Part A—General (§§ 30101–30505)
- Part B—Commercial (§§ 31100–31708)
- Part C—Information, Standards, and Requirements (§§ 32101–33118)

49 U.S. Code Part A - General

- Chapter 301—Motor Vehicle Safety (§§ 30101–30183)
- Chapter 303—National Driver Register (§§ 30301–30308)
- Chapter 305—National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (§§ 30501–30505)

49 U.S. Code Chapter 303 - National Driver Register

- § 30301. Definitions
- § 30302. National Driver Register
- § 30303. State participation
- § 30304. Reports by chief driver licensing officials
- § 30305. Access to Register information
- § 30306. National Driver Register Advisory Committee
- § 30307. Criminal penalties
- § 30308. Authorization of appropriations

National Driver Register

49 USC § 30301 - Definitions

- In this chapter—
- (4) “motor vehicle” means a vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer, or semitrailer propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used on public streets, roads, or highways, but does not include a vehicle operated only on a rail line.
- (5) “motor vehicle operator’s license” means a license issued by a State authorizing an individual to operate a motor vehicle on public streets, roads, or highways.
- (7) “State” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

49 U.S. Code Chapter 305 - National Motor Vehicle Title Information System

- § 30501. Definitions
- § 30502. National Motor Vehicle Title Information System
- § 30503. State participation
- § 30504. Reporting requirements
- § 30505. Penalties and enforcement

National Motor Vehicle Title Information

System 49 U.S. Code § 30501 - Definitions

- In this chapter—
- (1) “automobile” has the same meaning given that term in section 32901 (a) of this title.
- (2) “certificate of title” means a document issued by a State showing ownership of an automobile.
- (3) “insurance carrier” means an individual or entity engaged in the business of underwriting automobile insurance.
- (6) “operator” means the individual or entity authorized or designated as the operator of the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System under section 30502 (b) of this title, or the Attorney General, if there is no authorized or designated individual or entity.
- (9) “State” means a State of the United States or the District of Columbia.

49 U.S. Code § 31141 - Review and preemption of State laws and regulations

- **(a) Preemption After Decision.**— A State may not enforce a State law or regulation on commercial motor vehicle safety that the Secretary of Transportation decides under this section may not be enforced.
- **(b) Submission of Regulation.**— A State receiving funds made available under section 31104 that enacts a State law or issues a regulation on commercial motor vehicle safety shall submit a copy of the law or regulation.....
- **(c) Review and Decisions by Secretary.**—**(1) Review.**— The Secretary shall review State laws and regulations on commercial motor vehicle safety.....

49 U.S. Code Part C - Information, Standards, and Requirements

- Chapter 321—General (§§ 32101–32102)
- Chapter 323—Consumer Information (§§ 32301–32309)
- Chapter 325—Bumper Standards (§§ 32501–32511)
- Chapter 327—Odometers (§§ 32701–32711)
- Chapter 329—Automobile Fuel Economy (§§ 32901–32919)
- Chapter 331—Theft Prevention (§§ 33101–33118)

49 U.S. Code § 32101 - Definitions

- In this part --
- **(2)** “insurer” means a person in the business of issuing, or reinsuring any part of, a passenger motor vehicle insurance policy.
- **(7)** “motor vehicle” means a vehicle driven or drawn by mechanical power and manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, and highways, but does not include a vehicle operated only on a rail line.
- **(10)** “passenger motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle with motive power designed to carry not more than 12 individuals, but does not include—**(A)** a motorcycle; or
- **(B)** a truck not designed primarily to carry its operator or passengers.
- **(12)** “State” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.



 [U.S. Code](#) > [Title 49](#) > [Subtitle VI](#) > [Part A](#) > [Chapter 303](#) > § 30301

49 U.S. Code § 30301 - Definitions

Current through Pub. L. [114-38](#). (See [Public Laws for the current Congress](#).)

US Code

Notes

Authorities (CFR)

Source

([Pub. L. 103-272](#), § 1(e), July 5, 1994, [108 Stat. 973](#).)

Historical and Revision Notes

Revised Section

Source (U.S. Code) Source (Statutes at Large)

30301

23:401 (note).

Oct. 25, 1982, Pub. L. 97-364, § 202, 96 Stat. 1740.

In clauses (4) and (5), the words "public streets, roads, or highways" are substituted for "highway" and "highway" for consistency in the revised title.

In clause (4), the words "rail line" are substituted for "rail or rails" for consistency in the revised title.

The definitions of "Secretary", "Register", and "Register system" are omitted as surplus because the complete definitions of "Secretary of Transportation" and "National Driver Register" are used the first time the terms appear in a section.

Public Law 97-364
97th Congress

An Act

Oct. 25, 1982
[H.R. 6170]

To amend title 23, United States Code, to encourage the establishment by States of effective alcohol traffic safety programs and to require the Secretary of Transportation to administer a national driver register to assist State driver licensing officials in electronically exchanging information regarding the motor vehicle driving records of certain individuals.

Alcohol traffic
safety programs
and national
driver register

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—ALCOHOL TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAMS

SEC. 101. (a) Chapter 4 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

Title 23 U.S. Code - Highways

- **“(a) Definitions.— In this title, the following definitions apply:**
- **(20) Public authority.— The term “public authority” means a Federal, State, county, town, or township, Indian tribe, municipal or other local government or instrumentality with authority to finance, build, operate, or maintain toll or toll-free facilities.**
- **(24) Secretary.— The term “Secretary” means Secretary of Transportation.**
- **(25) State.— The term “State” means any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.” 23 U.S. Code § 101 - Definitions and Declaration of Policy**

[emphasis added]

Maxim of Law

“EJUSDEM GENERIS. Of the same kind, class, or nature. In the construction of laws, wills, and other instruments, the "ejusdem generis rule" is, that where general words follow an enumeration of persons or things, by words of a particular and specific meaning, such general words are not to be construed in their widest extent, but are to be held as applying only to persons or things of the same general kind or class as those specifically mentioned. Black, Interp. of Laws, 141; Goldsmith v. U. S., C.C.A.N.Y., 42 F.2d 133, 137; Aleksich v. Industrial Accident Fund, 116 Mont. 69, 151 P.2d 1016, 1021.” Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Edition, Page 608

Example: if a law refers to automobiles, trucks, tractors, motorcycles and other motor-powered vehicles, "vehicles" would not include airplanes, since the list was of land-based transportation.

Maxim of Law

“EJUSDEM GENERIS [Latin “of the same kind or class”] A canon of construction that when a general word or phrase follows a list of specifics, the general word or phrase will be interpreted to include only items of the same type as those listed. • For example, in the phrase horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, or any other farm animal, the general language “or any other farm animal” — despite its seeming breadth — would probably be held to include only four-legged, hooved mammals typically found on farms, and thus would exclude chickens. — Cf. EXPRESSIO UNIUS EST EXCLUSIO ALTERIUS; NOSCITUR A SOCIIS; RULE OF RANK.” Black’s Law Dictionary 8th Edition page 1568

Public Law 103-272

103d Congress

An Act

To revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to transportation, as subtitles II, III, and V–X of title 49, United States Code, “Transportation”, and to make other technical improvements in the Code.

July 5, 1994

[H.R. 1758]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Inter-governmental relations.

SUBTITLES II, III, AND V–X OF TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE

SECTION 1. (a) Certain general and permanent laws of the United States, related to transportation, are revised, codified, and enacted by subsections (c)–(e) of this section without substantive change as subtitles II, III, and V–X of title 49, United States Code, “Transportation”. Those laws may be cited as “49 U.S.C. _____”.

49 USC prec. 101 note.

(b) Title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking the table of subtitles at the beginning of the title and substituting the following new table of subtitles:

“SUBTITLE	Sec.
“I. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	101
“II. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	1101
“III. GENERAL AND INTERMODAL PROGRAMS	5101
“IV. INTERSTATE COMMERCE	10101
“V. RAIL PROGRAMS	20101

Improved Security for Drivers' Licenses and Personal Identification Cards

Pub. L. 110-177, title V, § 508, Jan. 7, 2008, 121 Stat. 2543, provided that:

"(a) Minimum Document Requirements.—

"(1) Minimum requirements.—For purposes of section 202(b)(6) of the REAL ID Act of 2005 [div. B of Pub. L. 109-13] (49 U.S.C. 30301 note), a State may, in the case of an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2), include in a driver's license or other identification card issued to that individual by the State, the address specified in that subparagraph in lieu of the individual's address of principle residence.

"(2) Individuals and information.—The individuals and addresses referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

"(A) In the case of a Justice of the United States, the address of the United States Supreme Court.

"(B) In the case of a judge of a Federal court, the address of the courthouse.

"(b) Verification of Information.—For purposes of section 202(c)(1)(D) of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. 30301 note), in the case of an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2), a State need only require documentation of the address appearing on the individual's driver's license or other identification card issued by that State to the individual."

Pub. L. 109-13, div. B, title II, May 11, 2005, 119 Stat. 311, provided that:

"SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

"In this title, the following definitions apply:

"(1) Driver's license.—The term 'driver's license' means a motor vehicle operator's license, as defined in section 30301 of title 49, United States Code.

"(2) Identification card.—The term 'identification card' means a personal identification card, as defined in section 1028 (d) of title 18, United States Code, issued by a State.

"(3) Official purpose.—The term 'official purpose' includes but is not limited to accessing Federal facilities, boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft, entering nuclear power plants, and any other purposes that the Secretary shall determine.

"(4) Secretary.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

"(5) State.—The term 'State' means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

"SEC. 202. MINIMUM DOCUMENT REQUIREMENTS AND ISSUANCE STANDARDS FOR FEDERAL RECOGNITION.

"(a) Minimum Standards for Federal Use.—

"(1) In general.—Beginning 3 years after the date of the enactment of this division [May 11, 2005], a Federal agency may not accept, for any official purpose, a driver's license or identification card issued by a State to any person unless the State is meeting the requirements of this section.

"(2) State certifications.—The Secretary shall determine whether a State is meeting the requirements of this section based on certifications made by the State to the Secretary. Such certifications shall be made at such times and in such manner as the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, may prescribe by regulation.

"(b) Minimum Document Requirements.—To meet the requirements of this section, a State shall include, at a minimum, the following information and features on each driver's license and identification card issued to a person by the State:

"(1) The person's full legal name.

"(2) The person's date of birth.

"(3) The person's gender.

"(4) The person's driver's license or identification card number.

"(5) A digital photograph of the person.

Improved Security for Drivers' Licenses and Personal Identification Cards

Pub. L. 110-177, title V, § 508, Jan. 7, 2008, 121 Stat. 2543, provided that:

"(a) Minimum Document Requirements.—

"(1) Minimum requirements.—For purposes of section 202(b)(6) of the REAL ID Act of 2005,

State may, in the case of an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), if the individual's driver's license or other identification card issued to that individual by the State, the address specified in that subparagraph in the driver's license or other identification card.

"(2) Individuals and information.—The individuals and addresses referred to in paragraph (1) are—

"(A) In the case of a Justice of the United States, the address of the United States Supreme Court;

"(B) In the case of a judge of a Federal court, the address of the courthouse.

"(b) Verification of Information.—For purposes of section 202(c)(1)(D) of the REAL ID Act of 2005,

in the case of an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2), a State need only verify the information in the individual's driver's license or other identification card issued by that State to the individual.

Pub. L. 109-13, div. B, title II, May 11, 2005, 119 Stat. 311, provided that:

"SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

"In this title, the following definitions apply:

"(1) Driver's license.—The term 'driver's license' means a motor vehicle operator's license issued by a State under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Code.

"(2) Identification card.—The term 'identification card' means a personal identification card issued by a State under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Code, issued by a State.

"(3) Official purpose.—The term 'official purpose' includes but is not limited to accessing aircraft, entering nuclear power plants, and any other purposes that the Secretary shall determine to be necessary for official purposes.

"(4) Secretary.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

"(5) State.—The term 'State' means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia,

Public Law 110–177
110th Congress

An Act

Jan. 7, 2008
[H.R. 660]

To amend title 18, United States Code, to protect judges, prosecutors, witnesses, victims, and their family members, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Court Security Improvement Act of 2007”.

**TITLE I—JUDICIAL SECURITY
IMPROVEMENTS AND FUNDING**

Court Security
Improvement Act
of 2007.
28 USC 1 note.

by such prisoner, and of the consequences of failure to pay such fines under sections 3611 through 3614 of this title.”.

SEC. 506. STUDY AND REPORT.

The Attorney General shall study whether the generally open public access to State and local records imperils the safety of the Federal judiciary. Not later than 18 months after the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall report to Congress the results of that study together with any recommendations the Attorney General deems necessary.

SEC. 507. REAUTHORIZATION OF FUGITIVE APPREHENSION TASK FORCES.

Section 6(b) of the Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 (28 U.S.C. 566 note; Public Law 106–544) is amended—

- (1) by striking “and” after “fiscal year 2002,”; and
- (2) by inserting “, and \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2012” before the period.

SEC. 508. INCREASED PROTECTION OF FEDERAL JUDGES.

49 USC 30301
note.

(a) MINIMUM DOCUMENT REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of section 202(b)(6) of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. 30301 note), a State may, in the case of an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2), include in a driver’s license or other identification card issued to that individual by the State, the address specified in that subparagraph in lieu of the individual’s address of principle residence.

(2) INDIVIDUALS AND INFORMATION.—The individuals and addresses referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

- (A) In the case of a Justice of the United States, the address of the United States Supreme Court.
- (B) In the case of a judge of a Federal court, the address of the courthouse.

(b) VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION.—For purposes of section 202(c)(1)(D) of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. 30301 note), in the case of an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2), a State need only require documentation of the address appearing on the individual’s driver’s license or other identification card issued by that State to the individual.

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- (1) by striking “and” after “fiscal year 2002,”; and
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SEC. 508. INCREASED PROTECTION OF FEDERAL JUDGES.

49 USC 30301
note.

(a) MINIMUM DOCUMENT REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of section 202(b)(6) of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. 30301 note), a State may, in the case of an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2), include in a driver’s license or other identification card issued to that individual by the State, the address specified in that subparagraph in lieu of the individual’s address of principle residence.

(2) INDIVIDUALS AND INFORMATION.—The individuals and addresses referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) In the case of a Justice of the United States, the address of the United States Supreme Court.

(B) In the case of a judge of a Federal court, the address of the courthouse.

(b) VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION.—For purposes of section 202(c)(1)(D) of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (49 U.S.C. 30301 note), in the case of an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2), a State need only require documentation of the address appearing on the individual’s driver’s license or other identification card issued by that State to the individual.

Public Law 109–13
109th Congress

An Act

Making Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

May 11, 2005
[H.R. 1268]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Emergency
Supplemental
Appropriations
Act for Defense,
the Global War
on Terror, and
Tsunami Relief,
2005.

sections 1361 and 1651 of such title, and review pursuant to any other provision of law (statutory or nonstatutory).”;

(2) in subsection (b)(9), by adding at the end the following: “Except as otherwise provided in this section, no court shall have jurisdiction, by habeas corpus under section 2241 of title 28, United States Code, or any other habeas corpus provision, by section 1361 or 1651 of such title, or by any other provision of law (statutory or nonstatutory), to review such an order or such questions of law or fact.”; and

(3) in subsection (g), by inserting “(statutory or nonstatutory), including section 2241 of title 28, United States Code, or any other habeas corpus provision, and sections 1361 and 1651 of such title” after “notwithstanding any other provision of law”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect upon the date of the enactment of this division and shall apply to cases in which the final administrative order of removal, deportation, or exclusion was issued before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this division.

Applicability.
8 USC 1252 note.

(c) TRANSFER OF CASES.—If an alien’s case, brought under section 2241 of title 28, United States Code, and challenging a final administrative order of removal, deportation, or exclusion, is pending in a district court on the date of the enactment of this division, then the district court shall transfer the case (or the part of the case that challenges the order of removal, deportation, or exclusion) to the court of appeals for the circuit in which a petition for review could have been properly filed under section 242(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1252), as amended by this section, or under section 309(c)(4)(D) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note). The court of appeals shall treat the transferred case as if it had been filed pursuant to a petition for review under such section 242, except that subsection (b)(1) of such section shall not apply.

8 USC 1252 note.

(d) TRANSITIONAL RULE CASES.—A petition for review filed under former section 106(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as in effect before its repeal by section 306(b) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1252 note)) shall be treated as if it had been filed as a petition for review under section 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1252), as amended by this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law (statutory or nonstatutory), including section 2241 of title 28, United States Code, or any other habeas corpus provision, and sections 1361 and 1651 of such title, such petition for review shall be the sole and exclusive means for judicial review of an order of deportation or exclusion.

8 USC 1252 note.

TITLE II—IMPROVED SECURITY FOR DRIVERS’ LICENSES AND PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION CARDS

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

In this title, the following definitions apply:

49 USC 30301
note.

(1) DRIVER'S LICENSE.—The term “driver's license” means a motor vehicle operator's license, as defined in section 30301 of title 49, United States Code.

(2) IDENTIFICATION CARD.—The term “identification card” means a personal identification card, as defined in section 1028(d) of title 18, United States Code, issued by a State.

(3) OFFICIAL PURPOSE.—The term “official purpose” includes but is not limited to accessing Federal facilities, boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft, entering nuclear power plants, and any other purposes that the Secretary shall determine.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(5) STATE.—The term “State” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

Legislation may NOT be added to an Appropriations Bill

- The so-called Real ID Act is part of an appropriations Bill, which makes it void
- Forty-First Congress, Sess. III, Chapter 62, An Act to provide a Government for the District of Columbia, 16 Stat. 419, which was Approved on Feb 21, 1871, at Sec. 12;
- **“And be it further enacted, that every bill shall be read at large on three different days in each house. No act shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title; but if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title...”** at 16 Stat. 422

Legislation May Not be Added to an Appropriations Bill

- **“...the traditional distinction which Congress has drawn between "legislation" and "appropriation," the rules of both Houses prohibiting "legislation" from being added to an appropriation bill.”** *Andrus v Sierra Club* 442 U.S. 347 (1979)

Appropriation Bills

- Appropriation Bills **ONLY** last for 1 year, therefore the so-called Real ID Act has expired long ago

Commercial

- **"The term "Motor Vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo.**
- **The term "used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit." 18 USC § 31 [emphasis added]**

Federal vs National

- **“federal, adj. Of or relating to a system of associated governments with a vertical division of governments into national and regional components having different responsibilities; esp., of or relating to the national government of the United States.” Black’s Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 1818**

Federal vs National

- **“FEDERAL. American Law. Belonging to the general government or union of the states. Founded on or organized under the constitution or laws of the United States.**
- **The United States has been generally styled, in American political and *judicial* writings, a "federal government.“ The term has *not* been imposed by any specific constitutional authority, but only expresses the general sense and opinion upon the nature of the form of government. In recent years, there is observable a disposition to employ the term "national" in speaking of the government of the Union. Neither word settles anything *as* to the nature or powers of the government. "Federal" is somewhat more appropriate if the government is considered a union of the states; "national" is preferable if the view is adopted that the state governments and the Union are two distinct systems, each established by the people directly, one for local and the other for national purposes. See *United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. 542, 23 L.Ed. 588; *Abbott; Mills, Representative Government 301; Freeman, Fed. Gov't.*” Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Revised Edition, page 740**

Federal vs National

- **“NATIONAL. Pertaining or relating to a nation as a whole; commonly applied in American law to institutions, laws, or affairs of the United States or its government, as opposed to those of the *several* states.**
- **The term "national" as used in the phrase "national of the United States" is broader than the term "citizen". Brassert v. Biddle, D.C.Conn., 59 F.Supp. 457, 462.” Black’s Law Dictionary, 4th Revised Edition, page 1175**

Federal vs National

- **“NATION. A people, or aggregation of men, existing in the form of an organized jural society, usually inhabiting a distinct portion of the earth, speaking the same language, using the same customs, possessing historic continuity, and distinguished from other like groups by their racial origin and characteristics, and generally, but not necessarily, living under the same government and sovereignty.**

Montoya v. U. S., -180 U.S. 261, 21 S. Ct. 358, 45 L.Ed. 521; Worcester v. Georgia, 6 Pet. 539, 8 L.Ed. 483; Republic of Honduras v. Soto, 112 N.Y. 310, 19 N.E. 845, 2 L.R.A. 642.” Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Revised Edition, page 1175

Federal vs National

- **“Eliminating, then, from the opinions of this court all expressions unnecessary to the disposition of the particular case, and gleaning therefrom the exact point decided in each, the following propositions may be considered as established:**
 1. **That the District of Columbia and the territories are not states within the judicial clause of the Constitution giving jurisdiction in cases between citizens of different states;**
 2. **That territories are not states within the meaning of Rev. Stat. 709, permitting writs of error from this court in cases where the validity of a state statute is drawn in question;**
 3. **That the District of Columbia and the territories are states as that word is used in treaties with foreign powers, with respect to the ownership, disposition, and inheritance of property;**
 4. **That the territories are not within the clause of the Constitution providing for the creation of a supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may see fit to establish;**
 6. **That where the Constitution has been once formally extended by Congress to territories, neither Congress nor the territorial legislature can enact laws inconsistent therewith.”** Downes v Bidwell 182 US 244 (1901)

Federal vs National

- **“We are therefore of opinion that the island of Porto Rico is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States, but not a part of the United States within the revenue clauses of the Constitution;...”** Downes v Bidwell 182 US 244 (1901)

Downes v Bidwell

- Soon after this case, they
 - passed the DC Code, which talks about cestui que trusts
 - started calling government “the administration”

Many State Statutes are actually Federal Statutes

- **“INTERNATIONAL LAW RULE: *Adopted for areas under Federal legislative jurisdiction*”**
Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States – Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States, Part II, A Text of the Law of Legislative Jurisdiction Submitted to the Attorney General and Transmitted to the President June 1957, page 158

Many State Statutes are actually Federal Statutes

- **“Federalizes State civil law, including common law.--
The rule serves to federalize not only the statutory but
the common law of a State. Kniffen v. Hercules
Powder Co., 164 Kan. 196, 188 P.2d 980 (1948);
Kaufman v. Hopper, 220 N.Y. 184. 115 N.E. 470 (1917),
see also 151 App. Div. 28, 135 N.Y.Supp. 363 (1912),
aff'd., 163 App. Div. 863, 146 N. Y. Supp. 1096 (1914);
Norfolk & P.B.L.R. v. Parker,...”** Jurisdiction over Federal
Areas Within the States – Report of the Interdepartmental
Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas
Within the States, Part II, A Text of the Law of Legislative
Jurisdiction Submitted to the Attorney General and
Transmitted to the President June 1957, page 158
[emphasis added]

Many State Statutes are actually Federal Statutes

- **STATE AND FEDERAL VENUE DISCUSSED: The civil laws effective in an area of exclusive Federal jurisdiction are Federal law, notwithstanding their derivation from State laws, and a cause arising under such laws may be brought in or removed to a Federal district court under sections 24 or 28 of the former Judicial Code (now sections 1331 and 1441 of title 28, United States Code), giving jurisdiction to such courts of civil actions arising under the " * * * laws * * * of the United States " where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$3,000, exclusive of interest and costs.** Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States – Report of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Study of Jurisdiction over Federal Areas Within the States, Part II, A Text of the Law of Legislative Jurisdiction Submitted to the Attorney General and Transmitted to the President June 1957, page 165 [emphasis added]

Many State Statutes are actually Federal Statutes

- **“In the sense of public international law, the several states of the Union are neither foreign to the United States nor are they foreign to each other, but such is not the case in the field of private international law.”** Robinson v. Norato, 71 RI 256, 43 A2d 467, 162 ALR 362. [Emphasis added]
- **"The United States Government is a foreign corporation with respect to a State of the Union."** In Re Merriam's Estate, 36 N.E. 505, 141 N.Y. 479, affirmed 16 S.Ct. 1073, 41 L.Ed. 287

Municipal Corporations are Federal

- **“Fifth. The Constitution has undoubtedly conferred on Congress the right to create such municipal organizations as it may deem best for all the territories of the United States, whether they have been incorporated or not, to give to the inhabitants as respects the local governments such degree of representation as may be conducive to the public wellbeing, to deprive such territory of representative government if it is considered just to do so, and to change such local governments at discretion.”** Downes v Bidwell

There are 2 States in every State

- **“There has been created a fictional federal State (of) xxxxxx within a state. See Howard v. Sinking Fund of Louisville, 344 U.S. 624, 73 S.Ct. 465, 476, 97 L.Ed. 617 (1953)”**; Schwarts v. O'Hara TP School District, 100 A 2d. 621, 625, 375, Pa. 440,

There are 2 States in every State

- The JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, INC., is a subsidiary of STATE OF TEXAS INC., as found in the Affidavit of Daniel-Lee: Swank which is recorded with the Liberty County Recorder at RECORDING # 2008010522, which has attached a Dunn and Bradstreet Listing for the Judiciary Courts of the State of Texas;
- **“Year Started: 1845”, “Headquarter location ... SUPREME COURT BUILDING, AUSTIN, TX 78701”, “Top Executive: THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHF JUSTICE” “BUSINESS TYPE ... CORPORATION – PROFIT”**
- and on page 2 it shows, **“As noted this company is a subsidiary of Texas, State of (Inc),...State court system which includes the Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals (courts of last resort), 14 Courts of Appeals with 80 judges, District Court with 386 judges, Criminal District Court with 10 judges, and County Level Court with 445 judges....”**

AFTER RECORDING THIS
AFFIDAVIT RETURN ORIGINAL TO:

Daniel-Lee Swank
P.O. Box 855
Huffman, Texas 77336

RECORDING #



2008010522 3 PGS

AFFIDAVIT

Liberty County § AFFIDAVIT OF
 § RECORD
State of Texas §

I, Daniel-Lee Swank, affiant herein, state under Public Law 97-280 that I am competent, I have personal knowledge of the facts herein and state that the facts herein are true, correct, and not misleading.

1. I have retrieved the attached two pages of D&B Business Background Report regarding the for profit corporate status of the JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS from the Dunn and Bradstreet internet website

Further, affiant says nothing.

EXHIBIT - 17

Daniel-Lee Swank
Daniel-Lee Swank, affiant

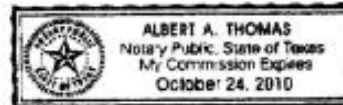
STATE OF TEXAS § SS
 §
COUNTY OF LIBERTY §

SUBSCRIBED PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 97-280

BEFORE ME ON THIS 6 DAY OF June 2008.

By Daniel-Lee Swank, a man, personally known to me or provided to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the man who appeared before me.

Albert A. Thomas
NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS



My Commission Expires on: Oct-24-2010



D&B Business Background Report™

Print this report

D&B has not fully revised this report since 12-02-04 and this report, therefore, should not be considered a statement of existing fact. The information present may refer to information obtained by D&B after the last full revision date. Such information may not currently relate to this business due to possible changes in ownership, control, or legal status.

BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT

JUDICIARY COURTS OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

DUNS: 36-070-5040

DATE PRINTED: January 29, 2008

(SUBSIDIARY OF TEXAS, STATE OF, AUSTIN, TX)

PO BOX 12248 AUSTIN, TX 78711

SUPREME COURT BUILDING
AUSTIN, TX 78701
telephone: 512 463-1312

Year Started: 1845
Control Year: 1845
This is a Headquarter location.

Employees Total: 1,049
Employees Here: 64

Top Executive: THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHJ
JUSTICE

INDUSTRY

Line of Business: STATE COURT SYSTEM

Primary SIC:

9211 (STATE COURT SYSTEM)

BUSINESS HISTORY

The Corporate Details provided below may have been submitted by the management of the subject business and may not have been verified with the government agency which records such data.

BUSINESS TYPE: CORPORATION - PROFIT DATE INCORPORATED: 00/00/1836
STATE OF INCORP: TEXAS

2/02/04

THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHIEF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR(S): THE OFFICER(S)

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THOMAS R PHILLIPS, CHIEF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR(S): THE OFFICER(S)

Business started 1845 by the citizens.
THOMAS R PHILLIPS. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas
since 1986.

OPERATIONS

12/02/04 Subsidiary of Texas, State Of, AUSTIN, TX started 1845 which
operates as a state government. Intercompany relations: None reported
by management.
As noted, this company is a subsidiary of Texas, State of (Inc),
DUNS #00-253-7595, and reference is made to that report for background
information on the parent company and its management.
State court system which includes the Supreme Court and Court of
Criminal Appeals (courts of last resort), 14 Court of Appeals with 80
judges, District Court with 386 judges, Criminal District Court with
10 judges and County Level Court with 445 judges.
Funds derived from tax revenues.
EMPLOYEES: 1,049 which includes officer(s). 64 employed here.
FACILITIES: Owns premises in a multi story building.
LOCATION: Central business section on main street.
BRANCHES: The department maintains 14 courts of appeal, 375
district level courts and 420 county level courts.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

If you need any additional information or have any questions regarding this
report, please call our Customer Service Center at 1-800-234-DUNS(3867).

END OF DUN & BRADSTREET BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT

OFFICIAL RECORDS
LIBERTY COUNTY
DELIA SELLERS
COUNTY CLERK
RECORDING FEE \$19.00
2008010522
06/06/2008 09:14 AM 3 PGS
KCESSNA,DC Receipt #008885

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF LIBERTY
I, Delia Sellers, County Clerk of this instrument as filed in the public
records of the county and at the time aforesaid herein by me, and was duly
RECORDED in the books and pages of the OFFICIAL PUBLIC RECORDS
of Liberty County, Texas, in Substantive hereon by me on

JUN - 6 2008

Delia Sellers
COUNTY CLERK
LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

Business started 1845 by the citizens.
THOMAS R PHILLIPS. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas
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CUSTOMER SERVICE

If you need any additional information or have any questions regarding this report, please call our Customer Service Center at 1-800-234-DUNS(38671).

END OF DUN & BRADSTREET BUSINESS BACKGROUND REPORT



OFFICIAL RECORDS
LIBERTY COUNTY
DELIA SELLERS
COUNTY CLERK
RECORDING FEE: \$19.00
2008010522
06/06/2008 09:14 AM 3 PGS
KCESSNA,DC Receipt #008885

STATE OF TEXAS }
COUNTY OF LIBERTY }
I, Delia Sellers, County Clerk, do hereby certify that this instrument as FILED in the number
sequence on the cover and at the time specified herein by me, and was duly
RECORDED in the volume and page of the OFFICIAL PUBLIC RECORDS
of Liberty County, Texas, as Subscribed herein by me or

JUN - 6 2008

Delia Sellers
COUNTY CLERK
LIBERTY COUNTY, TEXAS

State Statutes are Federal

- **"In this state" means within the exterior limits of Texas and includes all territory within these limits ceded to or owned by the United States.**” Texas Tax Code Section 151.004 ‘In This State’ [emphasis added]

State Statutes are Federal

- **Montello Salt v. Utah 221 US 455** *“Include’ or the participial form thereof, is defined ‘to comprise within’; ‘to hold’; ‘to contain’; ‘enclosed’; ‘comprised’; ‘comprehend’; ‘embrace’; ‘involve’.”*
- **“Include 1. To confine within; to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut includes the kernel; a pearl is included in a shell. [But in these senses we more commonly use inclose.] 2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain.”** American Dictionary of The English Language, Noah Webster, 1828
- **“Include. (Lat. Includere, to shut in, keep within.) To confine within, hold as in an inclosure, take in, attain, shut up, contain, inclose, comprise, comprehend, embrace, involve. Premier Products Co. v. Cameron, 240 Or. 123, 400 P.2d 227, 228.”** Black’s Law Dictionary 6th Edition, page 763

State Statutes are Federal

- **“(a) The owner of a motor vehicle registered in this state:**
- **(2) may not operate or permit the operation of the vehicle on a public highway until the owner obtains:**
- **(A) title and registration for the vehicle; or**
- **(B) a receipt evidencing title for registration purposes only under Section 501.029.**
- **(b) A person may not operate a motor vehicle registered in this state on a public highway if the person knows or has reason to believe that the owner has not obtained a title for the vehicle.**
- **(c) The owner of a motor vehicle that is required to be titled and registered in this state must obtain a title to the vehicle before selling or disposing of the vehicle.**
- **(d) Subsection (c) does not apply to a motor vehicle operated on a public highway in this state with a metal dealer's license plate or a dealer's or buyer's temporary tag attached to the vehicle as provided by Chapter 503.”** Texas Transportation Code Section 501.022 Motor Vehicle Title Required [emphasis added]

State Statutes are Federal

- **“A person, other than a person expressly exempted under this chapter, may not operate a motor vehicle on a highway in this state unless the person holds a driver's license issued under this chapter.”** Texas Transportation Code Sec. 521.021. License Required

State Statutes are Federal

- **“A person may not operate a motor vehicle in this state unless financial responsibility is established for that vehicle through:**
 - **(1) a motor vehicle liability insurance policy that complies with Subchapter D;**
 - **(2) a surety bond filed under Section 601.121;**
 - **(3) a deposit under Section 601.122;**
 - **(4) a deposit under Section 601.123; or**
 - **(5) self-insurance under Section 601.124.”**
- Texas Transportation Code Sec. 601.051. Requirement of Financial Responsibility

State Statutes are Federal

- **“(a) A motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, pole trailer, or mobile home, registered in this state, must have the following items inspected at an inspection station or by an inspector:”** Texas Transportation Code Sec. 548.051. Vehicles and Equipment Subject to Inspection [emphasis added]

State Statutes are Federal

- **“(a) A municipal court of record is presided over by one or more municipal judges.**
- **(b) The governing body shall by ordinance appoint its municipal judges.**
- **(c) A municipal judge must:**
 - **(1) be a resident of this state;**
 - **(2) be a citizen of the United States;**
 - **(3) be a licensed attorney in good standing; and**
 - **(4) have two or more years of experience in the practice of law in this state.”**
- **Texas Government Code Section 30.00006 JUDGE**
[emphasis added]

State Statutes are Federal

- **“(a) An assistant prosecuting attorney must be licensed to practice law in this state and shall take the constitutional oath of office.”** Texas Government Code Section 41.103 Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys [emphasis added]

State Statutes are Federal

- **“To qualify for appointment as an associate judge under this subchapter, a person must:**
- **(1) be a resident of this state and one of the counties the person will serve;**
- **(2) have been licensed to practice law in this state for at least four years;”**
- Texas Government Code Section 54A.003
Qualifications [emphasis added]

State Statutes are Federal

- **“(a) The Board of Law Examiners, acting under instructions of the supreme court as provided by this chapter, shall determine the eligibility of candidates for examination for a license to practice law in this state.”** Texas Government Code Section 82.004 Board Duties [emphasis added]

State Statutes are Federal

- **“(a) The Office of Court Administration of the Texas Judicial System shall develop and maintain a model for a uniform written jury summons in this state.”** Texas Government code Section 62.0131 Form of Written Jury Summons [emphasis added]

State Statutes are Federal

- **“(a) All real and tangible personal property that this state has jurisdiction to tax is taxable unless exempt by law.**
- **(b) This state has jurisdiction to tax real property if located in this state.**
- **(c) This state has jurisdiction to tax tangible personal property if the property is:**
 - **(1) located in this state for longer than a temporary period;**
 - **(2) temporarily located outside this state and the owner resides in this state; or**
 - **(3) used continually, whether regularly or irregularly, in this state.**
- **(d) Tangible personal property that is operated or located exclusively outside this state during the year preceding the tax year and on January 1 of the tax year is not taxable in this state.”**

Texas Tax Code Section 11.01 Real and Tangible Personal Property
[emphasis added]

State Statutes are Federal

- **“(a) In this article:**
- **(1) "Law enforcement agency" means an agency of the state, or of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the state, that employs peace officers who make motor vehicle stops in the routine performance of the officers' official duties.**
- **(2) "Motor vehicle stop" means an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of a law or ordinance.**
- **(3) "Race or ethnicity" means of a particular descent, including Caucasian, African, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, or Middle Eastern descent.**
- **(b) Each law enforcement agency in this state shall adopt a detailed written policy on racial profiling..."** Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 2.132 Law Enforcement Policy on Racial Profiling [emphasis added]

State Statutes are Federal

- **“A warrant of arrest, issued by any county or district clerk, or by any magistrate (except mayors of an incorporated city or town), shall extend to any part of the State; and any peace officer to whom said warrant is directed, or into whose hands the same has been transferred, shall be authorized to execute the same in any county in this state.”** Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 15.06 [emphasis added]

State Statutes are Federal

- **“(a) A "search warrant" is a written order, issued by a magistrate and directed to a peace officer, commanding him to search for any property or thing and to seize the same and bring it before such magistrate or commanding him to search for and photograph a child and to deliver to the magistrate any of the film exposed pursuant to the order.**
- **(b) No search warrant shall issue for any purpose in this state unless sufficient facts are first presented to satisfy the issuing magistrate that probable cause does in fact exist for its issuance. ...**
- **(c)... Except as provided by Subsections (d), (i), and (j), only a judge of a municipal court of record or a county court who is an attorney licensed by the State of Texas, a statutory county court judge, a district court judge, a judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals, including the presiding judge, a justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, including the chief justice, or a magistrate with jurisdiction over criminal cases serving a district court may issue warrants under Article 18.02(10).”**

Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 18.01 Search Warrant [emphasis added]

State Statutes are Federal

- U.S. Code: Title 4 - Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States
- Chapter 1 - The Flag (§§ 1 to 10)
- Chapter 2 - The Seal (§§ 41 to 42)
- Chapter 3 - Seat of the Government (§§ 71 to 73)
- Chapter 4 - The States (§§ 101 to 126)
- Chapter 5 - Official Territorial Papers (§§ 141 to 146)

4 U.S. Code Chapter 4 - The States

- § 101 - Oath by members of legislatures and officers
- § 103 - Assent to purchase of lands for forts
- § 105 - State, taxation affecting Federal areas; sales or use tax
- § 106 - Same; income tax
- § 107 - Same; exception of United States, its instrumentalities, & authorized purchases
- § 108 - Same; jurisdiction of United States over Federal areas unaffected
- § 109 - Same; exception of Indians
- § 111 - Same; taxation affecting Federal employees; income tax
- § 112 - Compacts between States for cooperation in prevention of crime

State Statutes are Federal

- All Hospitals and Healthcare (deathcare)
- All financial institutions (Banks, Real Estate, Insurance, etc.)
- All labor organizations
- All Law Enforcement Agencies (LEOs)
- All government agencies (Courts, Cities, Counties, Municipal corporations, etc.)
- All taxes are federal

Federal Warfare

- The officers of their court are US citizens
- They are demanding Federal Reserve Notes
- All of their LEOs (code enforcers) are US Citizens

Federal Warfare

- They are demanding Federal Reserve Notes
- **“Sec. 15. As used in this Act the term “United States” means the Government of the United States...the term “currency of the United States” means currency which is legal tender in the United States, and includes United States notes,...Federal Reserve Notes...”**
- **“Sec. 17. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.”** Gold Reserve Act of 1934, 48 Stat. 337

Perpetual Warfare

- **“Under International Law of Warfare, all parties to a cause must appear by nom de guerre, because an "alien enemy cannot maintain an action during the war in his own name".**
Merriam-Webster Dictionary, pg. 1534
- **"A mixed war is one which is made on one side by public authority, and the other by mere private persons." Black's Law Dictionary 5th Ed., page 1420**

Nom de guerre

- **“Capitis Diminutio (meaning the diminishing of status through the use of capitalization) In Roman law. A diminishing or abridgment of personality; a loss or curtailment of a man's status or aggregate of legal attributes and qualifications.”**
- **“Capitis Diminutio Maxima (meaning a maximum loss of status through the use of capitalization, e.g. HANNAH, WITH THE UNKNOWN LAST NAME or DOE JOHN) - The highest or most comprehensive loss of status. This occurred when a man's condition was changed from one of freedom to one of bondage, when he became a slave. It swept away with it all rights of citizenship and all family rights.” Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Edition [emphasis added]**

Commercial Warfare

- **“(a) The President, if he shall find it compatible with the safety of the United States and with the successful Prosecution of the war, may...**
- **“(b)(1) During the time of the war, the President may, through any agency that he may designate, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of instructions, licenses, or otherwise,**
- **“(B) ...regulate, direct and compel, nullify, void, prevent or prohibit,...or exercising any right, power or privilege with respect to...any property...by any person...subject to the jurisdiction of the United States:...and upon the terms, directed by the President, in such agency or person...and such designated agency or person may perform any and all acts incident to the accomplishment or furtherance of these purposes...” 50 U.S.C. Appendix 5 Trading with the Enemy Act**

US citizens are Enemies of the State

- **“All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States...”** 14th Amendment Section 1

Commercial Warfare

- **“An Act To terminate certain authorities with respect to national emergencies still in effect, and to provide for orderly implementation and termination of future national emergencies.”**
- which was approved on September 14, 1976 at 90 Stat. 1255, where it says;
- **“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the “National Emergencies Act.””**
- and in Sec. 502 it says;
- **“SEC. 502. (a) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the following provisions of law, the powers and authorities conferred thereby, and actions taken thereunder**
- **“(1) Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (12 U.S.C. 95a; 50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)):” [emphasis added]**

Perpetual Commercial Warfare

- **“We can't even begin to count the number of times Judges, Lawyers, and Statesmen have said: "There isn't any common law anymore. It has been replaced by Statutes." They would be more truthful if they said: "There isn't any common-law any more, it has been replaced by martial law."**
- Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court

Perpetual Commercial Warfare

- **“In the meantime, "Civil Law" was the form of law imposed in the Roman Empire which was largely (if not wholly) governed by martial law rule. "Equity“ has always been understood to follow the law; to have "superior equity," is to turn things on their head. This is exactly what happens when martial law is imposed. If "equity" is the law, then it follows its own course rather than following the common law, thereby destroying the common law and leaving what is called "equity" in its place.” Dyett v. Turner, 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Assistant Director A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court [emphasis added]**

It is all voluntary

- **"The exclusive jurisdiction which the United States have in forts and dock-yards ceded to them, is derived from the express assent of the States by whom the cessions are made. It could be derived in no other manner; because without it, the authority of the State would be supreme and exclusive therein," U.S. v. Bevans, 16 U.S. 336, 3 Wheat, at 350, 351 (1818). [emphasis added]**

It is all voluntary

- **“It is a well established principle of law that all federal regulation applies only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States....”** *Foley Brothers, Inc. v. Filardo*, 336 U.S. 281 (1949)

It is all voluntary

- **“There is a canon of legislative construction which teaches Congress that, unless a contrary intent appears legislation is meant to apply only within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States [the District of Columbia].” U.S. v. Spelar, 338 U.S. 217 at 222**

It is all Voluntary

- **“If a Citizen acquires the same legal status (artificial character) as those protected by the Amendment (through the operation of some statutory law of Congress), then said Citizen may be brought within the venue of the Amendment as a statutory (juristic) person. By this means, Citizens birthrights become of no affect and their rights are reduce to the inferior character of statutory Civil Rights (mere legislative privileges).” Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court,**

2 Classes of Citizens

- State Citizens
- Federal Citizens
- You can be a State citizen without being a US citizen
- Watch the Do You Know Who You Are? video

It is all for US citizens

- a US citizen is NOT entitled to an Article 3 Court, but instead gets an Article 1 Court with a plenary (military dictatorship) jurisdiction and Art. 1, Section 8, Clause 17 Constitution for the United States of America as defined and reinstated in *National Mutual Insurance Company of the District of Columbia v. Tidewater Transfer Company*, 337 U.S. 582, 93 L.Ed. 1556 (1948): which further states that **citizens of the District of Columbia are not embraced by the judicial power under Article III** of the Constitution for the United States of America, the same statement is held in *Hepburn v. Dundas v. Elizey*, 2 Cranch (U.S.) 445, 2 L.Ed. 332.; In 1804, the Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Marshall, held that a citizen of the District of Columbia was not a citizen of a state;

It is all for US citizens

- **"We therefore decline to overrule the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall: We hold that the District of Columbia is not a state within Article 3 of the Constitution. In other words cases between citizens of the District and those of the states were not included of the catalogue of controversies over which the Congress could give jurisdiction to the federal courts by virtue of Article 3. In other words Congress has exclusive legislative jurisdiction over citizens of Washington District of Columbia and through their plenary power nationally covers those citizens even when in one of the several states as though the district expands for the purpose of regulating its citizens wherever they go throughout the states in union" National Mutual Insurance Company of the District of Columbia v. Tidewater Transfer Company, 337 U.S. 582, 93 L.Ed. 1556 (1948)**

It is all for US citizens

- **"If any citizen or resident of the United States does not reside in (and is not found in) any United States Judicial District, such citizen or resident shall be treated as residing in The District of Columbia for purposes of any provisions of this Title to “ (A) jurisdiction of courts, or (B) enforcement of summons.” 26 USC § 7701(39) see also 26 USC § 7408(C)**

What is a US Citizen

- **“(2) the term “individual” means a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence;” 5 USC § 552a.(a)(2)**
- **“(13) the term “Federal personnel” means officers and employees of the Government of the United States, members of the uniformed services (including members of the Reserve Components), individuals entitled to receive immediate or deferred retirement benefits under any retirement program of the Government of the United States (including survivor benefits).” 5 USC § 552a.(a)(13)**

What is a US Citizen?

- **“[T]he term "citizen," in the United States, is analogous to the term "subject" in the common law.”** State vs Manual 20 NC 122, 14 C.J.S. 4, p 430

What is a US Citizen

- **“Residents, as distinguished from citizens, are aliens who are permitted to take up a permanent abode in the country. Being bound to the society by reason of their dwelling in it, they are subject to its laws so long as they remain there, and, being protected by it, they must defend it, although they do not enjoy all the rights of citizens. They have only certain privileges which the law, or custom, gives them. Permanent residents are those who have been given the right of perpetual residence. They are a sort of citizen of a less privileged character, and are subject to the society without enjoying all its advantages. Their children succeed to their status; for the right of perpetual residence given them by the State passes to their children.”** The Law of Nations, Vattel, Book 1, Chapter 19, Section 213, p. 87

What is a US Citizen?

- **"... (E)very taxpayer is a cestui qui trust having sufficient interest in the preventing abuse of the trust to be recognized in the field of this court's prerogative jurisdiction . . ." In Re Bolens (1912), 135 N.W. 164**
- **"A "*citizen of the United States*" is a civilly dead entity operating as a co-trustee and co-beneficiary of the *PCT (Public Charitable Trust)*, the constructive, *cestui que trust* of US Inc. under the 14th Amendment, which upholds the debt of the USA and US Inc." Congressional Record, June 13 1967, pp. 15641-15646**

What is a US Citizen?

- **“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”**
- which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and in Sec. 117, at 31 Stat. 1208, where it says;
- **“That in addition to the jurisdiction conferred in the preceding section, plenary jurisdiction is hereby given to the said court holding the said special term to hear and determine all questions relative to the execution of any and all wills...”**
- and at Chapter Fifty-Six in Sec. 1617, at 31 Stat. 1432, where it says;
- **“The Legal Estate to be in Cestui Que Use”**

What is a US Citizen?

- **“Chap. 854. – An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia.”**
- which was Approved on March 3, 1901, by the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Session II, at 31 Stat. 1189, and at 2, where it says;
- **“And be it further enacted, That in the interpretation and construction of said code the following rules shall be observed namely:...**
- **“Third. The word “person” shall be held to apply to partnerships and corporations, unless such construction would be unreasonable, and the reference to any officer shall include any person authorized by law to perform the duties of his office,...”** [emphasis added]
- **“Fourth. The word “executor” is used it shall include “administrator,” and vice versa, unless such application of the term would be unreasonable...”** [emphasis added]

What is a US Citizen

- Government Employee
- Cestui que Trust (fictitious entity)
- Anybody who is NOT white

Race

- Racism is Satanic
- It is the Satanic doctrine of divide and conquer
- They are enslaving everybody (white or black, red, yellow or any other color) based on this racism
 - Why do you think they have their policies about racial profiling????
- If you are white and you think you are treated better, then think again!!!

What is a US Citizen?

- **"The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments were designed mainly for the protection of the newly emancipated negroes."** *United States v. Anthony*, 24 Fed. Cas. 829, Case No. 14,459.
- **"The (14th) amendment referred to slavery. Consequently, the only persons embraced by its provisions, and for which Congress was authorized to legislate in the manner were those then in slavery."** *Bowling v. Commonwealth*, (1867), 65 Kent. Rep. 5, 29
- **"No white person born within the limits of the United States and subject to their jurisdiction, or born without those limits and subsequently naturalized under their laws, owes his status of citizenship to the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution."** *Van Valkenburg v. Brown*, 43 Cal 43

What is a US Citizen

- **“All citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property.” 42 USC § 1982 [emphasis added]**
- **"The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States," US vs. Valentine 288 F. Supp. 957**

Many State Statutes are Actually Federal

- **“In other words, when State *martial law* is imposed within the State to enforce National *martial law*, Congress has no reason to exercise its *martial law* powers.**
- **If a State has conformed to the new *Order*, there is no need for Congress to intervene. And if a white Citizen has not obtained the standing of a former slave by petitioning Congress for admittance to venue and jurisdiction of the Fourteenth Amendment (*i.e. statutory character of "person"*), then Congress has no power over that individual under this Clause (*Amend. 14, Sec. 5*).”**
Dyett v Turner 439 P2d 266 @ 269, 20 U2d 403 [1968] The Non-Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by Judge A.H. Ellett, Utah Supreme Court

It is all voluntary

- **"It is impossible to prove jurisdiction exists absent a substantial nexus with the state, such as voluntary subscription to license. All jurisdictional facts supporting claim that supposed jurisdiction exists must appear on the record of the court." Pipe Line v Marathon. 102 S. Ct. 3858 quoting Crowell v Benson 883 US 22**

Perpetual Commercial Warfare

- **“...statutes have been passed extending the courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty far beyond their ancient limits for depriving us the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury, in cases affecting both life and property.....to supersede the course of common law and instead thereof to publish and order the use and exercise of the law martial....”, Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms (1775)**

US Declaration of Independence

- **“He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended legislation.”** [color of law – martial law]
- **“For imposing taxes on us without our consent.”** [martial law]
- **“For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury.”** [martial law]
- Declaration of Independence (1776) [emphasis added]

Taxes in Commerce ONLY

- **“Whereas taxation by the parliament of Great Britain, for the purpose of raising a revenue in his Majesty’s colonies, provinces, and plantations, in North America, has been found by experience to occasion great uneasiness and disorders...That from and after the passing of this act the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any duty, tax, or assessment whatever, payable in any of the colonies, provinces, or plantations, in North America or the West Indies; except only such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce...”** George III, CAP XII 1778 [emphasis added]

The Root of the Problem

- The Martial Law Rule brings in Roman Civil Law and displaces the law of the land (common law) See the Martial Law is Here! Video
- Martial Law is brought in by the bankruptcy. See Bankrupt Corporate so-called Governments video, Banksters 1, Banksters 2, and Banksters 3 videos, De Facto Courts and UNIDROIT videos.
- The United Nations
- Under Roman Civil Law status is everything
- Under Common Law status is nothing

History

- **“Give me liberty or give me death”** Patrick Henry,
- after he witnessed a man flogged to death for refusing to take a license

What can we do?

- Lay a proper foundation so they cannot claim ignorance (plausible deniability).
- Demand a common law court
- Know what a true common law court is, so you can tell if they really give you a common law court
- Complain to the judicial council, (council of whores) and make sure you bring up the right issues
- Complain to politicians, etc.
- We need to work together to fire these Vatican Jesuit clerks masquerading as Judges selling their justus



NEVER GIVE UP

What can we do?

- Make Youtube videos and circulate them far and wide!
- Send Youtube videos to Me and I will circulate them!
- Realize that it is NEVER over, until you say it is over!
- Never, ever, ever, ever, give up!!!

What can we do?

- Always remember, “We the people” are the ones who are really in control
 - NOT a gang of Vatican judicial whores selling their justus
 - NOT their hired code enforcers (LEOs - satanic order takers)
 - NOT the Canada Border PIGs (satanic order takers)
 - NOT the United Nations (US) Border PIGs (satanic order takers)
 - Even a Peace Officer can do NOTHING that we ourselves cannot do

What Can We Do?

- We can Refuse to participate in their de facto system
- We can educate ourselves about what a common law jury is, and what the law of the land is
- We can educate ourselves so we know when our rights are being violated
- We can educate our public servants, because many of them do not know, any more than we did
- We can educate other people by circulating this video, and any other way possible
- We can DEMAND a common law Jury of Our peers

What can We do?

- We can work with our friends and neighbors to re-establish our common law juries and our common law de jure courts
- We can work with our friends and neighbors to get the United Nations out of America, and Canada, and anywhere that wants to be free
- The United Nations is owned and operated by the bankster thieves and their Vatican handlers

Other Videos

- Bankster Thieves 1, 2, & 3
- Churchianity series
- Bankrupt Corporate (so-called) Governments
- BAR Members 1 & 2
- UNIDROIT
- We are Under Martial Law Rule
- Quasi Contract and Roman Civil Law
- De Facto Courts
- All Courts are Ecclesiastical Courts
- DC Courts in Texas
- Jurisdiction

Summary

- **Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants**
- **I have Youtube videos that are videos of Private Information Shares that show these and other court citations that are available for a donation**
- **Donations to support this work are appreciated. I prefer gold or silver coin, but as an extremely less desirable alternative I can accept IOUs (Federal Reserve Notes, Paypal gifts, checks, money orders, etc) send me an email for particulars**
- **Send me an email for other copies of documents to;**