

# EXCLUDED EARNINGS AND PEOPLE



*“We have repeatedly held that, as to property reserved by its owner for private use, “the right to exclude [EVERYONE, INCLUDING THE GOVERNMENT]” one of the most essential sticks in the bundle of rights that are commonly characterized as property.”* [Loretto v. Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corp.](#), 458 U.S. 419, 433 (1982) , quoting [Kaiser Aetna v. United States](#), 444 U.S. 164, 176 (1979) . “  
[*Nollan v. California Coastal Comm’n*, 483 U.S. 825 (1987)]

*“In this case, we hold that the “right to exclude,” [EVERYONE, INCLUDING THE GOVERNMENT] so universally held to be a fundamental element of the property right,<sup>[11]</sup> falls within this category of interests that the Government cannot take without compensation.”*  
[*Kaiser Aetna v. United States*, 444 U.S. 164 (1979)]

Footnote [11] See, e. g., [United States v. Pueblo of San Ildefonso](#), 206 Ct.Cl. 649, 669-670, 513 F.2d. 1383, 1394 (1975) ; [United States v. Lutz](#), 295 F.2d. 736, 740 (CA5 1961) . As stated by Mr. Justice Brandeis, “[a]n essential element of individual property is the legal right to exclude others from enjoying it.” [International News Service v. Associated Press](#), 248 U.S. 215, 250 (1918) (dissenting opinion) .

## DEDICATION

*“The heavens are Yours [God’s], the earth also is Yours[God’s]; The world and all its fullness, You have founded them.”*  
[Psalm 89:11, Bible, NKJV]

*“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the **pursuit of Happiness [PROPERTY]**--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, -“*  
[[Declaration of Independence](#)]

*“[It is an] essential, unalterable right in nature, engrafted into the British constitution as a fundamental law, and ever held sacred and irrevocable by the subjects within the realm, that what a man has honestly acquired is absolutely his own, which he may freely give, but cannot be taken from him without his consent.”*  
[Samuel Adams, *The Massachusetts Circular Letter*, February 11, 1768; SOURCE:  
<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/99-02-02-7094>]

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

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California Civil Code  
Section 2224

*“One who gains a thing by fraud, accident, mistake, undue influence, the violation of a trust, or other wrongful act, is, unless he or she has some other and better right thereto, an involuntary trustee of the thing gained, for the benefit of the person who would otherwise have had it.”*

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	3
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES .....	3
<b>1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>2 Excluded v. Exempt Comparison .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3 Taxpayer v. Nontaxpayer .....</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 Comparison Table .....	13
3.2 Supporting Facts.....	14
<b>4 Burden of Proof: Exclusion v. Exemption .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>5 STATUTORY “Gross Income” generally .....</b>	<b>17</b>
5.1 Introduction .....	17
5.2 STATUTORY “Gross income” by entity type .....	18
5.3 Statutory INCLUSIONS in “Gross income” .....	22
5.4 Statutory EXCLUSIONS from Gross Income .....	22
5.5 ChatGPT Question about Gross income rules for nonresident aliens .....	22
5.6 Google Bard Question about Gross income rules for nonresident aliens .....	23
<b>6 SEDM Limited to Exclusions rather than Exemptions .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>7 Example Exclusions .....</b>	<b>25</b>
7.1 Statutes .....	25
7.2 Regulations.....	26
<b>8 STEALTH Exclusions in Statutes.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>9 An example of someone who earns nothing BUT excluded earnings.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>10 How to Ensure that Your Earnings are EXCLUDED rather than EXEMPTED during the Income Taxation Process.....</b>	<b>35</b>
10.1 Excluding YOURSELF.....	37
10.2 Excluding your PROPERTY.....	37
10.3 Using Choice of Law provisions on a Tax Return filing to exclude everything.....	38
10.4 A Nonresident Alien 1040-NR tax return attachment that excludes everything.....	38
<b>11 Resources for Further Study and Rebuttal .....</b>	<b>41</b>

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## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

### **Constitutional Provisions**

Art. 1, § 2, cl. 3, § 9, cl. 4.....	28
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 .....	13
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 .....	15
Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 .....	13, 15, 32, 37
Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution .....	38
Bill of Rights .....	10, 19, 38
Fifth and Thirteenth Amendment .....	16
First Amendment.....	35, 37
Fourteenth Amendment.....	37
Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution .....	30
Sixteenth Amendment .....	28

## Statutes

18 U.S.C. §1581 .....	30
18 U.S.C. §91 .....	31
18 U.S.C. §911 .....	38
18 U.S.C. §912 .....	21
26 U.S. Code Part II- Items Specifically Included in Gross Income .....	22
26 U.S. Code Part III- Items Specifically Excluded from Gross Income .....	22
26 U.S.C. §1 .....	19
26 U.S.C. §11 .....	19
26 U.S.C. §1441 .....	16, 19
26 U.S.C. §162 .....	11, 18, 19, 36
26 U.S.C. §163 .....	11
26 U.S.C. §3401(a).....	31
26 U.S.C. §3402(p) .....	36
26 U.S.C. §3403 .....	15
26 U.S.C. §3406 .....	15, 19, 31
26 U.S.C. §6012 .....	14
26 U.S.C. §6041 .....	19, 31
26 U.S.C. §61 .....	24
26 U.S.C. §61 and §861 .....	36
26 U.S.C. §6671(b) .....	13
26 U.S.C. §7343 .....	13
26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(1).....	19
26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26).....	37
26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30).....	15, 17, 19, 22, 30
26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(31).....	19, 26, 31, 37
26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(4).....	13
26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) .....	17, 19, 21, 30, 31, 36, 37
26 U.S.C. §7701(b) .....	13, 30
26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1).....	19
26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A) .....	30
26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(3)(B).....	12
26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(5).....	14
26 U.S.C. §861(a).....	19
26 U.S.C. §861(a)(3)(C)(i) .....	31
26 U.S.C. §861(b) .....	19
26 U.S.C. §862(a).....	19
26 U.S.C. §862(b) .....	19
26 U.S.C. §864(b) .....	15
26 U.S.C. §864(b)(1)(A) .....	25
26 U.S.C. §864(c).....	16
26 U.S.C. §871 .....	12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 31
26 U.S.C. §871(a).....	15, 17, 19, 22, 23, 31
26 U.S.C. §871(a)(3).....	15
26 U.S.C. §871(b) .....	17, 19, 23, 24
26 U.S.C. §872 .....	18, 20, 31, 36, 37
26 U.S.C. §872(a).....	36
26 U.S.C. §872(a)(1).....	19, 22, 23
26 U.S.C. §872(a)(2).....	19, 23
26 U.S.C. §872(b) .....	25, 36
26 U.S.C. §873(b)(3).....	13, 14, 15, 31
26 U.S.C. §877 .....	31
26 U.S.C. §881 .....	19
26 U.S.C. §882 .....	19

26 U.S.C. §883 .....	19
26 U.S.C. §911 .....	15, 17
26 U.S.C. §911(a).....	11
26 U.S.C. §911(d) .....	17
26 U.S.C. Subtitle-A, Chapter-1, Subchapter-B, Part-II (26 U.S.C. §§71-91).....	19
26 U.S.C. Subtitle-A, Chapter-1, Subchapter-B, Part-III (26 U.S.C. §§101-140).....	19
28 U.S.C. §3002(15)(A).....	20
4 U.S.C. §110(d) .....	37
4 U.S.C. §72 .....	34
44 U.S.C. §1505(a).....	37
5 U.S.C. §301 .....	15
5 U.S.C. §553(a)(1).....	20
5 U.S.C. §553(a)(2).....	20, 32, 37
8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21).....	11, 30
8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22) .....	13, 15
8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B).....	11
8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3).....	11
8 U.S.C. §1401 .....	11, 30, 31, 37
8 U.S.C. §1401-1459.....	37
8 U.S.C. §1408.....	11
American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.....	12
California Civil Code Section 1428 .....	30
California Civil Code, Section 2224 .....	2
Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act (FSIA), 28 U.S.C. Chapter 97 .....	29
I.R.C. Subtitle C .....	19
Internal Revenue Code .....	34
Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 .....	12

## Regulations

22 C.F.R. §51.1 .....	15, 16, 30
26 C.F.R. §1.1-1 .....	13
26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(a).....	36, 37
26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(a) and (b) .....	15
26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(a)(2)(ii).....	18
26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c).....	37
26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1 .....	14, 15, 16, 19
26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(b)(5)(i).....	31
26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3).....	14, 17, 18, 19
26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)(i).....	30
26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(e)(1)(ii)(A)(1).....	31
26 C.F.R. §1.6012-1(b)(1)(i)(c).....	12, 14, 16, 38
26 C.F.R. §1.6041-4(a)(1) .....	31
26 C.F.R. §1.6662-4(b)(2)(ii).....	25
26 C.F.R. §1.85-1 .....	12
26 C.F.R. §1.871-1 .....	14
26 C.F.R. §1.871-2(b) .....	30
26 C.F.R. §1.871-7(a)(4).....	26, 31
26 C.F.R. §1.871-8(c)(1).....	26
26 C.F.R. §1.872-1(3) .....	26
26 C.F.R. §1.872-2.....	26
26 C.F.R. §1.872-2(f).....	31
26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1(a).....	19
26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1(b) .....	19
26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1(b)(2).....	32
26 C.F.R. §301.7701(b)-1(c)(2) .....	30

26 C.F.R. §31.3121(e)-1(b).....	37
26 C.F.R. §31.3401(a)(6)-1(b) .....	31
26 C.F.R. §31.3406(g)-1(e).....	31
26 C.F.R. §51.1 .....	13
26 C.F.R. §601.702(a)(2)(ii) .....	15
31 C.F.R. §1020.410(b)(3)(x) .....	31

## Cases

Barclay v. First Paris Holding Co, 344 Ark. 711 (2001).....	17
Bowers v. Kerbaugh-Empire Co., 271 U.S. 170, 174, (1926).....	28
Brushaber v. Union P. R. Co., 240 U.S. 1, 17 .....	28
Bull v. United States, 295 U.S. 247, 261, 55 S.Ct. 695, 700, 79 L.Ed. 1421 .....	2, 15
Commissioner of Int. Rev. v. Obear-Nester Glass, 217 F.2d. 56 (7th Cir. 1954).....	28
Curtin v. State, 61 Cal.App. 377, 214 P. 1030, 1035 .....	33
Doyle v. Mitchell Brothers Co., 247 U.S. 179, 185 .....	28
Doyle, Collector, v. Mitchell Brothers Co., 247 U.S. 179, 38 Sup.Ct. 467, 62 L.Ed. ....	28
Dred Scott v. Sandford, 60 U.S. 393, 509-510 (1856) .....	32
Economy Plumbing & Heating v. U.S. , 470 F.2d, 585 (1972).....	13
Edwards v. Cuba Railroad, 268 U.S. 628, 633 .....	28
Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S. 189, 206 (1920).....	18
Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S. 189, 207 .....	28
Goodrich v. Edwards, 255 U.S. 527, 535 .....	28
Gordon v. U. S., 227 Ct.Cl. 328, 649 F.2d. 837 (Ct.Cl., 1981) .....	2, 15
Great Cruz Bay, Inc., St. John v. Wheatley, 495 F.2d. 301, 307 (3d Cir. 1974) .....	11, 21, 36, 37
How State Nationals Volunteer to Pay Income Tax, Form #08.024 .....	30
In re Twisteroo Soft Pretzel Bakeries, Inc., 21 B.R. 665, 667 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1982) .....	10, 25
In re Young, 235 B.R. 666 (Bankr.M.D.Fla., 1999).....	36
International News Service v. Associated Press, 248 U.S. 215, 250 (1918) .....	1, 35
Irwin v. Gavit, 268 U.S. 161, 167 .....	28
Kaiser Aetna v. United States, 444 U.S. 164 (1979).....	1, 35
Kaiser Aetna v. United States, 444 U.S. 164, 176 (1979) .....	1, 35
Lacey v. State, 13 Ala.App. 212, 68 So. 706, 710.....	33
License Tax Cases, 72 U.S. 462, 18 L.Ed. 497, 68 S.Ct. 331 (1866).....	31
Loretto v. Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corp., 458 U.S. 419, 433 (1982) .....	1, 35
Merchants' L. & T. Co. v. Smietanka, 255 U.S. 509, 219 .....	28
Miles v. Safe Deposit Co., 259 U.S. 247, 252-253.....	28
Nollan v. California Coastal Comm'n, 483 U.S. 825 (1987) .....	1, 35
Olmstead v. United States, 277 U.S. 438 .....	35
Pennoyer v. Neff, 95 U.S. 714 (1878).....	21
Pollock v. Farmer's Loan & T. Co., 157 U.S. 429, 29 L.Ed. 759, 15 Sup.St.Rep. 673, 158 U.S. 601, 39 L.Ed. 1108, 15 Sup.Ct.Rep. 912 .....	28
Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 158 U.S. 601 .....	28
Pollock v. Farmers' Loan Trust Co., 157 U.S. 429, 15 S.Ct. 673, 39 L.Ed. 759, Id., 158 U.S. 601, 15 S.Ct. 912, 39 L.Ed. 1108.....	27
Ragland v. Meadowbrook Country Club, 300 Ark. 164 (1989) .....	17
Ragland v. Meadowbrook Country Club, 300 Ark. 164, 777 S.W.2d. 852 (1989) .....	16
Shaffer v. Carter, 252 U.S. 37 (1920).....	21
Shelmadine v. City of Elkhart, 75 Ind.App. 493, 129 N.E. 878 .....	33
Southern Pacific Co. v. Lowe, 247 U.S. 330, 335 .....	28
Southern Pacific Co. v. Lowe, 247 U.S. 330, 335, 38 S.Ct. 540 (1918) .....	28
State ex rel. Colorado River Commission v. Frohmiller, 46 Ariz. 413, 52 P.2d. 483, 486 .....	33
State v. Brennan, 49 Ohio.St. 33, 29 N.E. 593 .....	33
Stratton's Independence v. Howbert, 231 U.S. 399, 416, 417 S., 34 Sup.Ct. 136.....	28
Stratton's Independence v. Howbert, 231 U.S. 399, 415 .....	28

Tuaua v. U.S.A, 951 F.Supp.2d. 88 (2013) .....	37
U.S. v. Whiteridge, 231 U.S. 144, 34 S.Sup. Ct. 24 (1913) .....	28
United States v. Lutz, 295 F.2d. 736, 740 (CA5 1961) .....	1, 35
United States v. Phellis, 257 U.S. 156, 169.....	28
United States v. Pueblo of San Ildefonso, 206 Ct.Cl. 649, 669-670, 513 F.2d. 1383, 1394 (1975) .....	1, 35
United States v. Supplee-Biddle Co., 265 U.S. 189, 194 .....	28
Walker v. Rich, 79 Cal.App. 139, 249 P. 56, 58 .....	33
Yaselli v. Goff, C.C.A., 12 F.2d. 396, 403, 56 A.L.R. 1239 .....	33

## Other Authorities

“U.S. Person” Position, Form #05.053 .....	11
1040NR .....	20
1040-NR Attachment, Form #09.077 .....	38
1040NR Attachment, Form #09.077, Section 6: Schedule NEC Information .....	37
1040NR Attachment, Form #09.077, Section 7: Definitions .....	37, 38
1040NR instructions.....	14, 16
2020 Unemployment Compensation Exclusion FAQs, IRS.....	12
About SSNs and TINs on Government Forms and Correspondence, Form #04.104 .....	32
About SSNs and TINs on Government Forms and Correspondence, Form #05.012 .....	32
Attachment to 1040NR Return for U.S. national filing as a “Nontaxpayer” and Private Party, FTSIG .....	14, 38
Authorities on Rights as Property, SEDM.....	41
Black’s Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, p. 1095 .....	27
Black’s Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, p. 1235 .....	33
Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 1235.....	36
Challenge to Income Tax Enforcement Authority Within Constitutional States of the Union, Form #05.052 .....	21, 34
Challenging Jurisdiction Workbook, Form #09.082 .....	14
Citizenship Status v. Tax Status, Form #10.011, Section 15.2 .....	21
Civil Status (Important!)-SEDM .....	33
Common Law and Equity Litigation**, SEDM (Member Subscriptions) .....	38
Correcting Erroneous Information Returns, Form #04.001 .....	21
Excluded Earnings and People, Form #14.019.....	22
Farewell Address, President Obama.....	30
Federal and State Withholding Options for Private Employers, Form #09.001 .....	21
Flawed Tax Arguments to Avoid, Form #08.004, Section 8.13: Exempt on a government form is the only method for avoiding the liability for tax .....	41
Foreign Tax Status Information Group (FTSIG).....	10, 41
Form #04.001 .....	19
Form #04.202 .....	11
Form #05.001 .....	31
Form #05.002, Section 13.1 .....	12
Form #05.002, Section 15 .....	12
Form #05.014 .....	12
Form #05.037 .....	29
Form #05.042 .....	29
Form #05.043 .....	29
Form #05.046 .....	12
Form #05.050 .....	30
Form #08.023 .....	13
Form #09.074 .....	14
Form #12.040 .....	30
Form 1040 .....	11
Form 1040 lines 6a, 6b, and line 422 .....	12
Form 1040NR.....	11
Form 1040NR Line 5a.....	14
Form 1042s.....	31

Form W-4 .....	19, 31
Form W-7 .....	31
Form W-8 .....	11, 19
Form W-9 .....	19
Forms #05.008, #05.042 .....	20
Forms W-4 or W-9 .....	12
Forms W-9 or W-4 .....	11
Government Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA) Attachment .....	16
Gross Income Worksheet-Nonresident Alien, Form #09.080**, Section 6 .....	17
Hot Issues: Invisible Consent, SEDM .....	30
Hot Issues: Laws of Property, SEDM .....	41
How American Nationals Volunteer to Pay Income Tax, Form #08.024 .....	16
How the Government Defrauds you Out of Legitimate Exclusions for the Market Value of Your Labor, Form #05.026 .....	27
How to File Returns, Form #09.074 .....	38
How to File Returns, Form #09.074, Section 7.2 .....	41
HOW TO: Distinguishing “Taxpayer” v. “Nontaxpayer” for “nonresident aliens”, FTSIG .....	12
How You Lose Constitutional or Natural Rights, Form #10.015 .....	41
Identity Theft Affidavit, Form #14.020 .....	21
Income Tax Withholding and Reporting Course, Form #12.004 .....	21
Injury Defense Franchise and Agreement, Form #09.017 .....	16
Instructions for the Requesters of Forms W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E, W-8ECI, W-8EXP, and W-8IMY, p. 1,2,6 (Cat 26698G)32	
IRS Form 843 .....	31
IRS Publication 519 .....	14
Lawfully Avoiding Government Obligations Course, Form #12.040 .....	36
Laws of Property, Form #14.018 .....	41
Laws of Property, Form #14.018, Section 13 .....	18
Litigation Tool #10.020 .....	19
Non-Resident Non-Person Position, Form #05.020 .....	11, 19
Policy Document: IRS Fraud and Deception About the Statutory Word “Person”, Form #08.023 .....	21
Political Jurisdiction, Form #05.004 .....	14
Private Right or Public Right? Course, Form #12.044 .....	41
Procedure to File Returns, Form #09.075 .....	38
Proof that Involuntary Income taxes on Your Labor are Slavery, Form #05.055 .....	27
Property View of Income Taxation, Form #12.046 .....	15
Pub 515 Inst. p. 7 (Cat. No 16029L) .....	32
Public Rights Doctrine .....	15
Publication 519 .....	14, 16
Requirement for Reasonable Notice, Form #05.022 .....	15
Samuel Adams, The Massachusetts Circular Letter, February 11, 1768 .....	2
Schedule NEC .....	17, 20
Schedule NEC Line 7 .....	14
SEDM Disclaimer, Section 4.25 .....	29
SEDM Exhibit #01.018 .....	30
SEDM Form #06.042 .....	31
SEDM Form #06.044 .....	31
SEDM Form W-8SUB, Form #04.231 .....	31
SEDM Member Agreement, Form #01.001, Section 1.1, Item 13 .....	25
Separation Between Public and Private Course, Form #12.025 .....	14, 21, 34, 35, 41
Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online, Form #10.004, Cites by Topic: “excluded income” .....	41
SSA Form 7008 .....	31
Tax Form Attachment, Form #04.201 .....	16
U.S. Person Position, Form #05.053 .....	19
Understanding Your IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, Publication 1915 .....	31
W-4 form .....	28
W-8BEN Inst. p. 1,2,4,5 (Cat 25576H) .....	32
W-8SUB, Form #04.231 .....	27, 35
What is an income tax “exclusion”?, SEDM .....	41

Why You Aren't Eligible for Social Security, Form #06.001 .....31  
 Your Rights as a "Nontaxpayer", Form #08.008..... 13  
 Your Rights as a "Nontaxpayer", IRS Publication 1a, Form #08.008..... 10

**Scriptures**

Matt. 17:24-27 ..... 18  
 Psalm 89:11 .....2

# 1 Introduction

2 An exemption is a reduction of a tax liability of earnings that would otherwise be taxable. It is a PUBLIC privilege. An  
3 "exclusion" in a constitutional sense is the elimination of earnings from taxability that is NOT a privilege. EXEMPT earnings  
4 are PUBLIC property while CONSTITUTIONALLY EXCLUDED earnings are entirely PRIVATE and beyond the civil  
5 legislative control of Congress because protected by the Bill of Rights.

6 *"Initially, it is important to bear in mind the distinction between a tax exclusion and a tax exemption. Tax exemptions  
7 are items which the tax payer is entitled to excuse from the operation of a tax and, as such, are to be strictly construed  
8 against the tax payer. Tax exclusions, on the other hand, are items which were not intended to be taxed in the first  
9 place and, thus, to the extent there is any doubt about the meaning of the statutory language, exclusionary provisions  
10 are to be strictly construed against the taxing body. In fact, tax laws in general (with the exception of exemption  
11 clauses) are construed in favor of the tax payer and against imposition of the tax unless the legislative intent is clear  
12 and unambiguous."*

13 *[In re Twisteroo Soft Pretzel Bakeries, Inc., 21 B.R. 665, 667 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1982)]*

14 Exclusions may only be taken for those filing with a foreign tax status. They may not be invoked for those filing tax returns as  
15 domestic or U.S. person entities. For a detailed exposition of how to implement a foreign tax status, please visit:

Foreign Tax Status Information Group (FTSIG)

<https://ftsig.org>

16 This document will give you a detailed background on the differences between EXCLUSIONS and EXEMPTIONS in the context  
17 of income taxation and show you how to ensure that all of your earnings remain EXCLUDED rather than EXEMPTED to  
18 lawfully minimize your income tax obligations.

## 19 2 Excluded v. Exempt Comparison

20 It is CRUCIAL to understand the distinction between being CONSTITUTIONALLY EXCLUDED from income tax versus being  
21 STATUTORILY EXEMPT. The reason is that if you do NOT understand this difference and you are a purveyor of tax  
22 information, you may become the target of UNJUST and ILLEGAL tax shelter prosecution as we were early in our history in  
23 about 2005. Even back then, we focused EXCLUSIVELY upon CONSTITUTIONALLY EXCLUDED earnings of non-resident  
24 non-persons and NEVER EXEMPT earnings STATUTORY "taxpayers", so the abusive tax shelter prosecution was moot and  
25 they had to leave us alone. The following hilarious document on our site actually makes fun of these differences:

*Your Rights as a "Nontaxpayer", IRS Publication 1a, Form #08.008*

<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/NontaxpayerBOR.pdf>

26 One court distinguishes EXCLUDED v. EXEMPT as follows:

27 *"Initially, it is important to bear in mind the distinction between a tax exclusion and a tax exemption. Tax exemptions  
28 are items which the tax payer is entitled to excuse from the operation of a tax and, as such, are to be strictly construed  
29 against the tax payer. Tax exclusions, on the other hand, are items which were not intended to be taxed in the first  
30 place and, thus, to the extent there is any doubt about the meaning of the statutory language, exclusionary provisions  
31 are to be strictly construed against the taxing body. In fact, tax laws in general (with the exception of exemption  
32 clauses) are construed in favor of the tax payer and against imposition of the tax unless the legislative intent is clear  
33 and unambiguous."*

34 *[In re Twisteroo Soft Pretzel Bakeries, Inc., 21 B.R. 665, 667 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1982) ]*

35 Below is a table comparing EXCLUDED v. EXEMPT earnings:

1 **Table 1: EXCLUDED v. EXEMPT earnings and people**

#	Description	CONSTITUTIONAL “exclusion” (PRIVATE)	STATUTORY “exclusion” (PUBLIC)	
		Excluded for PRIVATE people	Excluded for PUBLIC people	Exempt for PUBLIC people
1	Civil status of people pursuing this option	Nonresident “nationals” under Fourteenth Amendment, 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21), 8 U.S.C. §1408, or 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B) ONLY. NEVER aliens under 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3).	STATUTORY “citizens” (8 U.S.C. §1401) and “residents” (8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3) aliens)	
2	Approach described in	Non-Resident Non-Person Position, Form #05.020	“U.S. Person” Position, Form #05.053	
3	Statutory authority	26 U.S.C. §872 26 U.S.C. §871(a)(3)	1. 26 U.S.C. §911(a) (foreign earned income exclusion) 2. 26 C.F.R. 1.85-1 (unemployment compensation exclusion)	26 U.S.C. §163
4	Implemented on which tax return?	Form 1040NR	Form 1040	
5	Tax withholding form(s)	Form W-8 (see Form #04.202)	Forms W-9 or W-4 or both	
6	How implemented on tax return	Identifying earnings as not connected to “trade or business” and not derived from the statutory geographical “United States” as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) and 4 U.S.C. §110(d).	Exclusions on 1040 Tax Return	Deductions on a RESIDENT 1040 Tax Return
7	Earnings in this category are called	1. “Foreign estate” (26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(31)) 2. “Constitutionally exempt” or “exempt by fundamental law”	1. Exclusions 2. Foreign earned income exclusion 3. Unemployment exclusion	Deductions
8	Civil statutory jurisdiction or “in personam” jurisdiction over the “person” filing? (see: <i>Great Cruz Bay, Inc., St. John v. Wheatley</i> , 495 F.2d. 301, 307 (3d Cir. 1974))	No	Yes	
9	Privilege (PUBLIC) or Right (PRIVATE)	Right	Privilege (because granted by civil statute)	
10	Privilege (PUBLIC) or Right (PRIVATE) granted or recognized by	The Constitution	Civil statutes ONLY	
11	Privilege (PUBLIC) or Right (PRIVATE) protected by	The common law, the criminal law, and the constitution ONLY		Civil statutes
12	Requires domicile (national) or residence (alien) in the forum?	No. Not permitted.	Yes	
13	Connected to the “trade or business” excise taxable franchise?	No	No	Yes
14	Operates extraterritorially, meaning outside the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the granting power?	No	Yes	
15	Allows “deductions” on a tax return under 26 U.S.C. §162?	No	No	Yes
16	Applicable where?	Within the exclusive jurisdiction of a constitutional state.	Within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government either in the District of Columbia, federal territories, or federal enclaves within the state and abroad.	

#	Description	CONSTITUTIONAL “exclusion” (PRIVATE)	STATUTORY “exclusion” (PUBLIC)	
		Excluded for PRIVATE people	Excluded for PUBLIC people	Exempt for PUBLIC people
17	Illegal judicial activity that is used to promote or avoid this approach	Avoid by: 1. Illegally expanding the statutory geographical definition of “United States” to add the exclusive jurisdiction of states of the Union. See Form #05.014 for details. 2. Illegally applying the 26 U.S.C. §61 definition of income rather than the 26 U.S.C. §871 definition. 3. Involuntarily changing the filing status of the filer from nonresident to resident. This is CRIMINAL IDENTITY THEFT per Form #05.046.	Promote by: 1. Federal and state presence test ILLEGALLY applied to “nationals” by pretending they are “aliens”. See Form #05.002, Section 13.1. 2. Compelling all parties to have a civil domicile. See Form #05.002, Section 15. 3. Compelling people to submit the WRONG withholding form, the Forms W-4 or W-9 to get a job or do business.	

1 An exclusion can of course be due to recognized limitations on the taxing power or limits on what is taxed under the tax statute;  
 2 but it also may be statutory and therefore a matter of legislative grace, such as: 26 U.S.C. §911, or the statutory exclusion of 15%  
 3 of Social Security benefits from income for nonresident aliens at 26 U.S.C. §871(a)(3), which then are taxed at a 30% rate.

4 Exemption is most often statutory and thus a matter of legislative grace but broadly “exempt” income can be synonymous income  
 5 lawfully excluded from tax.

6 Even a nonresident alien is entitled to a personal exemption on “trade or business” earnings on the 1040NR form, before they  
 7 reduced the personal exemption amount to \$0 in 2017. As we said, that’s a matter of legislative grace, but it’s not necessarily  
 8 connected to a privileged status.

9 Also unemployment compensation (even received by a nonresident alien) may be excluded from gross income, depending on the  
 10 total gross income the individual had.

11 For 2020, Congress enacted an across-the-board exclusion of the first \$10k of unemployment compensation with the American  
 12 Rescue Plan Act of 2021. That also was not tied to privileged “citizen or resident” tax status. See:

[2020 Unemployment Compensation Exclusion FAQs](https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/2020-unemployment-compensation-exclusion-faqs), IRS  
<https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/2020-unemployment-compensation-exclusion-faqs>

13 Exclusion and exemption are similar, but an exclusion is targeted at a specific type of income.

14 Exemption is an across-the-board reduction of the total amount of taxable income, regardless of what types of income the  
 15 individual had. Such as the personal exemption. The personal exemption was eliminated by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.  
 16 The personal exemption used to be claimed on Form 1040 lines 6a, 6b, and line 422.

17 The exclusion for unemployment compensation is in the regulations at 26 C.F.R. §1.85-1. We’ve had to argue with the IRS  
 18 about that one because not even they knew that.

19 Not all unemployment compensation is necessarily required to be included in gross income, though Congress has the right to  
 20 impose tax on all of it. So that’s a statutory exclusion. The exclusion is dependent only on the total statutory “gross income” the  
 21 individual had (must be below \$20k) not on the tax status of the individual.

### 22 **3 Taxpayer v. Nontaxpayer<sup>1</sup>**

23 Taxpayers need exemptions while Nontaxpayers need exclusions. The IRS recognizes this difference in [26 C.F.R. §1.6012-](#)  
 24 [1\(b\)\(1\)\(i\)\(c\)](#) in the context of tax return filings. This section provides information useful in distinguishing “taxpayers” from  
 25 “nontaxpayers” in the case of “nonresident aliens” as described but not defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(3\)\(B\)](#).

<sup>1</sup> SOURCE: *HOW TO: Distinguishing “Taxpayer” v. “Nontaxpayer” for “nonresident aliens”*, FTSIG; <https://ftsig.org/how-to-distinguishing-taxpayer-v-nontaxpayer-for-nonresident-aliens/>.

1 “Revenue Laws relate to taxpayers [instrumentalities, officers, employees, and elected officials of the [national](#)  
2 [Government](#)] and not to non-taxpayers [[non-resident non-persons domiciled in states of the Union](#) without the  
3 [exclusive jurisdiction of the national Government](#)]. The latter are without their scope. No procedures are prescribed  
4 for non-taxpayers and no attempt is made to annul any of their Rights or Remedies in due course of law. With them  
5 [non-taxpayers] Congress does not assume to deal and they are neither of the subject nor of the object of federal  
6 revenue laws.”  
7 [[Economy Plumbing & Heating v. U.S., 470 F.2d, 585 \(1972\)](#)]

8 For an explanation of the above see:

[Your Rights as a “Nontaxpayer”, Form #08.008](#)  
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/NontaxpayerBOR.pdf>

9 **3.1 Comparison Table**

#	Description	“Taxpayer” (alien or U.S. national with deductions)	“Nontaxpayer” (U.S. national with no elections)
1	<a href="#">Status (click here)</a>	PUBLIC (civil statutory)	PRIVATE (constitutional)
2	<a href="#">Source of taxing power (click here)</a>	Aliens: Sovereign power (foreign affairs) U.S. nationals: <a href="#">Proprietary power (private commerce)</a>	None (private and foreign <sup>S</sup> )
3	Federal preemption?	Aliens: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 U.S. nationals: Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2	None
4	<a href="#">Civil elections?</a>	U.S. national: Yes Alien: Not necessarily	No (NEVER)
5	Deductions under <a href="#">26 U.S.C. §873(b)(3)?</a>	Maybe (alien) Yes (for U.S. national)	No
6	<a href="#">Type of “citizen” (See section 3)</a>	CIVIL citizen**+D <a href="#">26 C.F.R. §1.1-1</a> (a) and (b)	POLITICAL citizen* <a href="#">26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c)</a> Fourteenth Amendment
7	“U.S. national” under <a href="#">26 C.F.R. §51.1</a> and <a href="#">8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)?</a>	Sometimes	Always
8	<a href="#">Type of “person” (Form #08.023)</a>	Person <sup>PUB</sup> <a href="#">26 U.S.C. §6671(b)</a> <a href="#">26 U.S.C. §7343</a>	Person <sup>PRI</sup> (Constitutional person)
9	Domestic ( <a href="#">26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(4)</a> )	Yes	No
10	“United States” they are “in”	Aliens: “Income” from <b>United States<sup>G</sup></b> but PEOPLE abroad	U.S. nationals: PEOPLE in <b>United States<sup>50</sup></b> but earnings from ANYWHERE
11	Subject to “presence test” in <a href="#">26 U.S.C. §7701(b) ?</a>	Yes (aliens) No (U.S. nationals)	No
12	<a href="#">Type of “presence” (See section 9)</a>	Presence <sup>G</sup> (Aliens) Presence <sup>F</sup> (U.S. nationals)	Presence <sup>GC</sup>
13	“Foreign estate” ( <a href="#">26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(31)?</a> )	Never	Yes
14	<a href="#">Type of “foreign person” (see section 7)</a>	“Foreign <sup>P</sup> person <sup>PUB</sup> ”	“Foreign <sup>S</sup> ” + “person <sup>PRI</sup> ”
15	“U.S. source” income under <a href="#">26 U.S.C. §871?</a>	Yes	No

#	Description	“Taxpayer” (alien or U.S. national with deductions)	“Nontaxpayer” (U.S. national with no elections)
16	“Foreign estate” under <a href="#">26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(31)</a>	No	Yes
17	<a href="#">Income is “excluded” (Form 14.019)</a>	No	Yes
18	Income “exempt” <a href="#">26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(5)</a>	Maybe	No (NEVER)
19	File with	1040NR with schedules	1040NR with <a href="#">THIS attachment</a> and NO schedules
20	Requirement/Authority for filing “return” ( <a href="#">Form #09.074</a> )	<a href="#">26 U.S.C. §6012</a>	<a href="#">26 C.F.R. §1.6012-1(b)(1)(i)(c)</a>

**NOTES:**

1. If you would like to know HOW to file a tax return as a “nontaxpayer” in the right column, see:

*Attachment to 1040NR Return for U.S. national filing as a “Nontaxpayer” and Private Party*, FTSIG  
<https://ftsigs.org/attachment-to-1040nr-return-for-us-national-filing-as-a-nontaxpayer/>

2. U.S. nationals in the “nontaxpayer” column are nontaxpayers because:

- 2.1. There are no implementing regulations identifying them under Title 26.
- 2.2. In the absence of implementing regulations, enforcement is limited to ACTIVE/EXISTING franchise offices created by some other means.

For confirmation of the above, see:

*Challenging Jurisdiction Workbook*, Form #09.082  
<https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/ChalJurWorkbook.pdf>

3. Additional proof that “nontaxpayers” on the right column exist: U.S. nationals are not mentioned in:

- 3.1. Any statute OTHER than [26 U.S.C. §873\(b\)\(3\)](#).
- 3.2. 26 C.F.R. §1.871-1. Only aliens are mentioned.
- 3.3. 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1. Only aliens are mentioned in 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3).
- 3.4. Publication 519. Every page at the bottom says ALIENS.
- 3.5. 1040-NR instructions don’t identify U.S. nationals for any purpose OTHER than as dependents.
- 3.6. [26 C.F.R. §1.6012-1\(b\)\(1\)\(i\)\(c\)](#) describes how a “nontaxpayer” should file when all their earnings are “excluded” but not “exempted” should file.
- 3.7. Courts cannot entertain purely political questions relating to purely political citizens under the CIVIL STATUTORY LAW. If they proceed at ALL under OTHER than the CRIMINAL law against a purely political citizen\*, they must do so under the COMMON law and not CIVIL STATUTORY law. See:

*Political Jurisdiction*, Form #05.004  
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/PoliticalJurisdiction.pdf>

4. The above table is really just a description of the mandatory constitutional separation between public and private as documented in:

*Separation Between Public and Private Course*, Form #12.025  
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

**3.2 Supporting Facts**

The following is an example of how to explain your excluded nontaxpayer status in a tax return filing:

**1. REASONS WHY EARNINGS ARE EXCLUDED FROM INCOME AND GROSS INCOME:** Form 1040NR Line 5a and Schedule NEC Line 7 and 26 U.S.C. §871: Earnings from my own absolutely owned, constitutionally protected, private earnings are not included as “gross income” on this submission because:

(a) Although I don’t dispute that the payment is from a U.S. (government/public) source, I find that 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3), IRS Publication 519, 1040NR instructions, and 26 C.F.R. §1.871-1 limit themselves to “nonresident alien INDIVIDUALS” who

1 are also aliens. I am a “national of the United States” under 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22) and 22 C.F.R. §51.1 (passports) and a  
2 POLITICAL citizen under the Fourteenth Amendment at birth standing on land protected by the constitution. I will call this a  
3 “U.S. national” from now on, NOT to be confused with territorial nationals in 8 U.S.C. 1408. This submission may also not be  
4 interpreted as an election to be treated as an alien. Nor is a “nonresident alien” under 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B) a subset of aliens.  
5 Rather, it is a SUPERSET, because it is defined as being NEITHER a CIVIL citizen who are members of a subclass of political  
6 citizens at birth nor a CIVIL resident who is a foreign national. The definition says NOTHING about purely POLITICAL citizens  
7 such as myself who have made no civil elections in pursuit of privileges, even though they have been identified on the 1040NR  
8 return from 1984 to 2017 as “U.S. nationals”. I do not dispute, however, that in the case of aliens with U.S. source earnings, no  
9 consent or election is necessary to have a tax liability because this income taxation is a “sovereign power” arising from Article  
10 1, Section 8, Clause 3 and direct taxation limitations don’t apply. INTERNAL taxation of non-aliens who are nonresidents  
11 EVERYWHERE is a PROPRIETORIAL power requiring consent or election of some kind to procure public property. 26 U.S.C.  
12 §871(a) and Sch. NEC also apply to aliens only and exclude U.S. nationals within states because not party to a treaty or the treaty  
13 rates indicated.

14 (b) Nowhere am I as a U.S. national expressly identified as a CIVIL “nonresident alien INDIVIDUAL” unless I take deductions  
15 under 26 U.S.C. §873(b)(3), which I am not here doing. Thus, I can find no “statutory trigger” that would give me “reasonable  
16 notice” that I am the lawful target of politically foreign commerce with foreign countries. I don’t dispute that all “nonresident  
17 aliens” who are aliens are taxable under 26 U.S.C. §871 regardless of locality, but I am not an alien.

18 (c) I have not made the CIVIL “citizen” at 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c) “of the United states” (corporation) in 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(a) and  
19 (b) election by filing a 1040 return while abroad permitted by 26 U.S.C. §911 and there is no similar statute for those within the  
20 exclusive jurisdiction of a Constitutional state so I can’t file as a privileged “U.S. person” under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30).

21 (d) I can find no constitutionally required “reasonable notice” of a reserved property interest in my pay that would inform me  
22 that you have a right to regulate or tax it like you did with Social Security in 26 U.S.C. §871(a)(3). Hence, the retirement payment  
23 is conclusively presumed to be absolutely owned and private property until you provide court admissible proof of ownership  
24 giving rise to the power to regulate and tax it verified under penalty of perjury.

25 (e) I never expressly authorized deductions on my pay but \_\_\_\_\_ did so without my authorization. Although I am a  
26 “nonresident alien” U.S. national, I am not an alien who is the only proper subject of 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1 withholding. Nor does  
27 backup withholding in 26 U.S.C. §3406 apply because I am not a “employee” under 26 U.S.C. §3401(c), have rendered no  
28 “personal services”, and made no 26 U.S.C. §3402(p) voluntary withholding elections as a private sector party. Thus, private  
29 property from unlawful withholding is in your wrongful custody which you have an IMPLIED duty to “return” the full amount  
30 of under common law rules WITHOUT invoking any privilege derived from the Internal Revenue Code. Gordon v. U. S., 227  
31 Ct.Cl. 328, 649 F.2d. 837 (Ct.Cl., 1981), Bull v. United States, 295 U.S. 247, 261, 55 S.Ct. 695, 700, 79 L.Ed. 1421.

32 (f) Government regulation and taxation of U.S. nationals is limited to public/government property or privileges implemented  
33 with CIVIL definitions, rules, or laws affecting only said PUBLIC property the taxing authority has a proven ownership interest  
34 in under Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 and 5 U.S.C. §301 such as fictions you create and privileges I voluntarily and explicitly  
35 ask for. *Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U.S. 113 (1876). No such PUBLIC property or privileges on the part of the RECIPIENT is  
36 consensually involved in this transaction that I am aware of so your CIVIL definitions and statutes don’t apply to this scenario.  
37 This is an indisputable result of the Public Rights Doctrine and is the foundation of nearly all of Congress’ legislative jurisdiction  
38 under Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution. See: Property View of Income Taxation, Form #12.046;  
39 <https://sedm.org/LibertyU/PropertyViewOfIncomeTax.pdf>.

40 (e) Because no statutes or regulations exist notifying me as a U.S. national and not an alien when and how I became a “nonresident  
41 alien INDIVIDUAL” and the default status for those with a liability is ALWAYS an alien, except in the case of U.S. nationals  
42 taking deductions in 26 U.S.C. §873(b)(3) (which I am not), IRS regulations indicate that I cannot be the lawful target of an  
43 assessment or enforcement action or tax for the amounts indicated in this filing. 26 C.F.R. §601.702(a)(2)(ii). I can find NO  
44 INSTRUCTIONS that give me a “nonresident alien” who is a U.S. national the constitutionally required reasonable notice of a  
45 civil tax obligation. Without said required reasonable notice, any tax enforcement would be a violation of due process of law.  
46 See: Requirement for Reasonable Notice, Form #05.022; <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/ReasonableNotice.pdf>.

47 **2. NOT A PARTY EXPRESSLY MADE LIABLE BUT RATHER CIVILLY FOREIGN AND TRANSIENT**  
48 **FOREIGNER:** The only express liability for taxation under I.R.C. Subtitles A and C is found in 26 U.S.C. §1461 relating to  
49 withholding on aliens and 26 U.S.C. §3403 for employers and I am neither. Those who are “nonresident alien” and U.S. nationals  
50 such as myself who are not engaged in the privileged “trade or business within the United States” excise taxable franchise under  
51 26 U.S.C. §864(b) are not listed as a lawful target of the I.R.C. Subtitle A income tax in 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(a) or 26 U.S.C. §911.

1 Only those “nonresident aliens” voluntarily engaged in a “trade or business” are in 26 U.S.C. §871(b) and §877(b) and who have  
2 voluntarily “effectively connected” their earnings per 26 U.S.C. §864(c) are, which does not include me. The property of such  
3 parties is identified in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(31) as a “foreign estate”, meaning an entirely PRIVATE estate protected ONLY by  
4 the constitution. 26 C.F.R. §1.6012-1(b)(1)(i)(c) also acknowledges this condition by not imposing an obligation to file for such  
5 parties and describes how to file for those who have no “income” (Sixteenth Amendment) or “gross income” (domestic franchise  
6 property) such as myself. It is my sincere belief that such parties are volunteers and especially if they are U.S. nationals such as  
7 myself as exhaustively described in: How American Nationals Volunteer to Pay Income Tax, Form #08.024;  
8 <https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/HowYouVolForIncomeTax.pdf>.

9 **3. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE:** As a patriotic and responsible American U.S. national, I am willing and eager to contribute  
10 my “fair share” of what the civil statutes expressly say I owe if you can find a law that even addresses a “U.S. national” under  
11 22 C.F.R. §51.1 who does not claim deductions or privileges as being expressly included in 26 U.S.C. §871, 26 U.S.C. §1441,  
12 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1, Publication 519, the 1040NR instructions. I therefore sincerely request your accurate and actionable  
13 assistance in doing so, signed under penalty of perjury with your full legal birthname and work address where you may be served  
14 if you falsify your information. Any other method of communicating said information in a non-actionable way will be  
15 REJECTED. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

16 **4. BENEFICIAL/COMMERCIAL USE OF MY IDENTIFYING INFORMATION BY ANY AND ALL**  
17 **GOVERNMENTS:** Identifying numbers provided on this communication are private property and a license created and owned  
18 by the Submitter and not the government. Such numbers numerically match those issued under statutory authority but are created  
19 and owned by me. This is consistent with the fact everyone in government consistently says such numbers are “YOUR  
20 NUMBER”, and thus PRIVATE property. As such, commercial use or disclosure to any private person, entity, business, or  
21 another government for enforcement purposes or otherwise is strictly prohibited by the following: Injury Defense Franchise and  
22 Agreement, Form #09.017; <https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/InjuryDefenseFranchise.pdf>. This submission shall also  
23 constitute a notice and demand pursuant to the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. §552a(d)(2) to purge all STATUTORY/PUBLIC numbers  
24 from my record, change my status and that of all identifying numbers to PRIVATE only. Absolute self-ownership and the  
25 avoidance of involuntary servitude are impossible without the ability to do this and the Fifth and Thirteenth Amendment  
26 protections against me guarantee the ability to do this.

27 **5. RFRA DISCLAIMER:** This document, insofar as it makes legal determinations or attaches a civil statutory status to me or  
28 my property, is NOT a statement of facts but rather non-actionable BELIEFS. The only actionable facts contained herein that are  
29 verified under penalty of perjury relate to payment amounts, name, contact information and not to any privileged or civil statutory  
30 status connected with me or my property which might give rise to a civil obligation. Thus, it satisfies the Beard Test and yet may  
31 not be interpreted as a STATUTORY “assessment”. Rather it is a claim for return of funds unlawfully in your custody. It is my  
32 right per the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA) to make no civil associations or determinations in accordance with my  
33 sincerely held religious beliefs contained in the statement incorporated by reference below: “Government Religious Freedom  
34 Restoration Act (RFRA) Attachment”. [https://ftsigsig.org/government-form-religious-freedom-restoration-act-attachment-](https://ftsigsig.org/government-form-religious-freedom-restoration-act-attachment-prevents-all-civil-status-elections/)  
35 [prevents-all-civil-status-elections/](https://ftsigsig.org/government-form-religious-freedom-restoration-act-attachment-prevents-all-civil-status-elections/)

36 **6. MANDATORY ATTACHMENT:** The following form in its entirety is incorporated by reference in the event that the this  
37 submission is ignored, the refund claimed is not given, the submission is penalized, or litigation over this submission ensues: Tax  
38 Form Attachment, Form #04.201; <https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/TaxFormAtt.pdf>.

39 Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements, and to the  
40 best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on  
41 all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

42 Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

43 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4 **Burden of Proof: Exclusion v. Exemption**

45 *“We discussed the issue of appropriate burdens of proof in Ragland v. Meadowbrook Country Club, 300 Ark. 164,  
46 777 S.W.2d. 852 (1989). In Ragland, the DFA argued that it was the taxpayer’s burden to prove entitlement to a  
47 statutory exemption. Id. We noted that the taxpayer in that case was not claiming entitlement to an exemption, but  
48 instead was claiming an exclusion from coverage. Id. We explained the difference in the two taxing concepts, and*

1 noted that "a different burden of proof at the administrative and trial levels is required when an exemption or exclusion  
2 is at issue." We noted that:

3 **HNI18** the taxpayer claiming an exemption shoulders the burden of establishing his claim. By  
4 the [\*\*\*20] same logic, it follows that the agency claiming the right to collect a tax bears the  
5 burden of proving that the tax law applies to the item sought to be taxed.

6 **Ragland, supra.** Applying this rule to the case at hand, we hold that the trial court properly placed the burden on  
7 justifying the imposition of a tax upon intercorporate dividends that were excluded from taxation on the DFA. The  
8 facts in the case now on review are on all fours with those in Ragland. Specifically, the appellees in this case were not  
9 claiming an exemption from taxation they were instead claiming an exclusion from the consolidated group's gross  
10 income of [\*725] dividends paid to the Holding Company by First National. Therefore, it became DFA's burden to  
11 prove that appellees were not eligible to file, or improperly filed, a consolidated tax return that did not include the  
12 intercorporate dividends within the affiliated group. DFA did not meet this burden of proof. Accordingly, we affirm  
13 the trial court."  
14 [Barclay v. First Paris Holding Co, 344 Ark. 711 (2001)]

15  
16 "The appellant argues that the appellee did not prove entitlement to an exemption from the Gross Receipts Act.  
17 However, the appellee was not claiming an exemption; rather, it [\*168] was claiming exclusion from coverage. The  
18 difference between an exemption and exclusion is that an exemption pertains to sales that would be covered were they  
19 not specifically exempted from the Act, while exclusion is simply not included in the first place. A different burden of  
20 proof at the administrative and trial levels is required when an exemption or exclusion is at issue.

21 [5, 6] We have many times held that the taxpayer claiming an exemption shoulders the burden of establishing his  
22 claim. By the same logic, it follows that the agency claiming the right to collect a tax bears the burden of proving that  
23 the tax law applies to the item sought to be taxed."  
24 [Ragland v. Meadowbrook Country Club, 300 Ark. 164 (1989)]

## 25 **5 STATUTORY "Gross Income" generally**<sup>2</sup>

### 26 **5.1 Introduction**

27 In determining "gross income", nonresident aliens must apply 26 U.S.C. §872 and 26 U.S.C. §61. In all cases, the payment  
28 must originate from the statutory geographical "United States" in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) .

- 29 1. 26 U.S.C. §871(a): Not connected with a statutory "trade or business", meaning a public office in the United States  
30 government per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26). These items go on the Schedule NEC attached to the Form 1040NR. To be  
31 taxable, the earning must be EXPLICITLY listed in 26 U.S.C. §871(a).  
32 2. 26 U.S.C. §871(b): Connected with a statutory "trade or business", meaning a public office in the United States  
33 government per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26). These items go on the 1040NR form itself. To be taxable, the earning  
34 must be EXPLICITLY listed in 26 U.S.C. §871(b).

35 Statutory "gross income" under 26 U.S.C. §61 is used in connection with both statutory "U.S. persons" under 26 U.S.C.  
36 §7701(a)(30) as well as statutory "nonresident alien individuals" under 26 U.S.C. §871. Keep in mind, however that for the  
37 purposes of withholding only, the term "individual" is limited to alien individuals in 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3) within the United  
38 States\*\*. Statutory "citizens" and "residents" can also be a type of "individual", but only when abroad under 26 U.S.C. §911.  
39 In that capacity, they:

- 40 1. Are called "qualified individuals" by virtue of being an alien in relation to the foreign country they are physically  
41 present within under 26 U.S.C. §911(d).  
42 2. Are ALSO "aliens" in relation to that foreign country.

43 This is consistent with the very words of Jesus, who declared that income tax is on aliens at home:

44 *And when he had come into the house, Jesus anticipated him, saying, "What do you think, Simon? From whom do*  
45 *the kings [governments] of the earth [lawfully] take customs or taxes, from their sons [citizens and subjects] or*

---

<sup>2</sup> Source: *Gross Income Worksheet-Nonresident Alien*, Form #09.080\*\*, Section 6 (Member Subscriptions); <https://sedm.org/product/gross-income-worksheet-nonresident-alien-form-09-080/>.

1 from strangers [statutory "aliens", which are synonymous with "residents" in the tax code, and exclude  
2 "citizens"]?"

3 Peter said to Him, "From strangers [statutory "aliens"/"residents" ONLY. See [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [26](#)  
4 [C.F.R. §1.1441-1\(c\)\(3\)](#)]."

5 Jesus said to him, "Then the sons [of the King, Constitutional but not statutory "citizens" of the Republic, who are  
6 all sovereign "nationals" and "non-resident non-persons"] are free [sovereign over their own person and labor.  
7 e.g. SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY]."

8 [[Matt. 17:24-27](#), Bible, NKJV]

9 The secular government has expanded the above by imposing the income tax upon "aliens at home and citizens/residents abroad",  
10 where protection abroad is optional and those who don't want it or the obligation to pay for it can file as nonresident aliens  
11 instead.

12 Congress cannot even statutorily define CONSTITUTIONAL income, including "inclusions" or "exclusions", as indicated by  
13 the U.S. Supreme Court:

14 "In order, therefore, that the clauses cited from Article I of the Constitution may have proper force and effect, save  
15 only as modified by the Amendment, and that the latter also may have proper effect, it becomes essential to distinguish  
16 between what is and what is not "income," as the term is there used; and to apply the distinction, as cases arise,  
17 according to truth and substance, without regard to form. Congress cannot by any definition it may adopt conclude  
18 the matter, since it cannot be legislation alter the Constitution, from which alone it derives its power to legislate,  
19 and within whose limitations alone that power can be lawfully exercised."

20 [[Eisner v. Macomber](#), 252 U.S. 189, 206 (1920)]

21 The reason for this is clear: The ability to define requires OWNERSHIP. Congress does not own PRIVATE property but it does  
22 own PUBLIC property. Anything connected with a statutory "trade or business" is PUBLIC property. We prove this in:

[Laws of Property](#), Form #14.018, Section 13  
<https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/LawsOfProperty.pdf>

23 The reason that "trade or business" earnings on the 1040NR form are called "effectively connected" is because the ORIGINAL  
24 owner DONATED them as private property to a public use, a public purpose, and a public office in order to procure the "benefits"  
25 of deductions under 26 U.S.C. §162 which in most cases they DO NOT NEED, because ALL their earnings are usually excluded  
26 anyway under 26 U.S.C. §872.

27 The following sections deal with inclusions and exclusions of specific earnings from STATUTORY "gross income" under 26  
28 U.S.C. §61.

## 29 **5.2 STATUTORY "Gross income" by entity type**

1 **Table 2: STATUTORY "gross income" by entity type**

#	Description	"Foreign Person"		"U.S. Person" under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30) (either a "citizen" or "resident" of the "United States")
		1	2	3
0	Column Number	1	2	3
1	Entity Type(s)	Nonresident alien not engaged in a "trade or business"	Nonresident alien engaged in a "trade or business"	Individual Corporation
2	"Individual" under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(1)? (Note 6)	No if no privileges. Yes if anything "effectively connected" because in custody of government/public property.		Yes (public officer)
3	"Individual" under 26 U.S.C. §6671(b) and §7343? (Note 6)	No		Yes (public officer)
4	Described in	Non-Resident Non-Person Position, Form #05.020 <a href="https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/NonresidentNonPersonPosition.pdf">https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/NonresidentNonPersonPosition.pdf</a> Nonresident Alien Position Course, Form #12.045 <a href="https://sedm.org/LibertyU/NRA.pdf">https://sedm.org/LibertyU/NRA.pdf</a>		U.S. Person Position, Form #05.053 <a href="https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/USPersonPosition.pdf">https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/USPersonPosition.pdf</a>
5	Geography	States of the Union or Abroad	Statutory geographical "United States" under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) or those domiciled there or representing an entity domiciled there under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17	
6	Connected to a "trade or business" under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26)?	No	Yes (earnings under 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(1)). "Effectively connected" (DONATED) per Form #05.056; <a href="https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/EffectivelyConnected.pdf">https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/EffectivelyConnected.pdf</a>	Yes, by virtue of "U.S. person" status, which is a public office by virtue of taking 26 U.S.C. §162 "trade or business" deductions against ALL earnings.
7	"Foreign estate"?	Yes (26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(31) )	No	
8	Subject to the Presence Test in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)?	Only if an ALIEN (someone who is NEITHER a national NOR a citizen per 26 C.F.R §1.1441-1(c)(3)(i))		No
9	SSN/TIN Requirement	26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1(b)		26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1(a)
10	Withholding Requirement (Note 1)	26 U.S.C. §1441, 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1, 26 U.S.C. §3406. Foreign person withholding only applies to aliens per 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3)		26 U.S.C. §1441, 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1, I.R.C. Subtitle C
11	Withholding Form(s)	<a href="#">Form W-8</a> . Not an "individual" if not engaged in a privileged "trade or business" and therefore not a "foreign person" under 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3) subject to withholding.		Form W-9, Form W-4
12	Reporting Requirement	26 U.S.C. §6041 (See Form #04.001)		
13	Tax imposed	Individual: 26 U.S.C. §871(a) Corporation: 26 U.S.C. §881	Individual: 26 U.S.C. §871(b) Corporation: 26 U.S.C. §882	Individual: 26 U.S.C. §1 Corporation: 26 U.S.C. §11
14	Gross income	26 U.S.C. §872(a)(1)	26 U.S.C. §872(a)(2)	26 U.S.C. §61 26 U.S.C. §861(a) 26 U.S.C. §862(a)
15	Exclusions (all references are ADDITIVE)	Individual: 26 U.S.C. §872(b) Foreign Corporation: 26 U.S.C. §883 Generally: 26 U.S.C. Subtitle-A, Chapter-1, Subchapter-B, Part-III (26 U.S.C. §§101-140)		Generally: 26 U.S.C. Subtitle-A, Chapter-1, Subchapter-B, Part-III (26 U.S.C. §§101-140)
16	Inclusions	Generally: 26 U.S.C. Subtitle-A, Chapter-1, Subchapter-B, Part-II (26 U.S.C. §§71-91)		
17	Taxable income	26 U.S.C. §63	26 U.S.C. §63	26 U.S.C. §63 26 U.S.C. §861(b) 26 U.S.C. §862(b)
18	Private/Public?	Private (protected by the Bill of Rights)	Public PROPERTY (Protected ONLY by statutes. See the Constitutional Avoidance Doctrine of the U.S. Supreme Court, Litigation Tool #10.020)	Public OWNER (Protected ONLY by statutes. See the Constitutional Avoidance Doctrine of the U.S. Supreme Court, Litigation Tool #10.020)

#	Description	"Foreign Person"		"U.S. Person" under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30) (either a "citizen" or "resident" of the "United States")
19	Owner of "gross income"	You	U.S. Inc. federal corporation under 28 U.S.C. §3002(15)(A) by virtue of you donating it by calling it "effectively connected" in order to get deductions you don't need because all your earnings are usually excluded anyway under 26 U.S.C. §872.	U.S. Inc. federal corporation under 28 U.S.C. §3002(15)(A) by virtue of you "electing" yourself into "U.S. person" status and public office. The office is their creation and property and using it is a taxable privilege. See Forms #05.008, #05.042
20	Domicile of owner?	Your domicile in a legislatively "foreign state"	Office is domiciled in District of Columbia per Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b)(2) and (d).	
21	Jurisdiction to enforce tax (Note 2)	In rem over property		In personam over the OWNER of the property (the "Straw man" you volunteer for by calling yourself a statutory "U.S. person")
22	Regulatory authority (Note 3)	5 U.S.C. §553(a)(1). Comes from foreign affairs function.	5 U.S.C. §553(a)(2). Comes from use of public property, "benefits", and privileges and management of federal personnel (the office of "U.S. person" is federal personnel)	
23	Applicable forms	Schedule NEC	1040NR	1040

1

1 **NOTES:**

2 1. Any attempt by withholding agents or employers to move you or your earnings between Columns 1-3 without your express consent constitutes CRIMINAL  
3 identity theft in violation of 18 U.S.C. §912.

4 1.1. Identity theft is done by one of two methods:

5 1.1.1. Change the civil status of the PROPERTY involuntarily. This usually happens by filing a FALSE information return against it or you voluntarily  
6 calling it “effectively connected”. See the following for the rules on lawfully converting property from PRIVATE to PUBLIC:

*Separation Between Public and Private Course*, Form #12.025

<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

7 1.1.2. Change the civil status of the OWNER of the property involuntarily. This happens based usually on the tax form you file. 1040 is a “U.S. person”  
8 election. 1040NR is a “nonresident alien” election.

9 1.2. Use the following form to report identity theft connected to converting EITHER your civil status or that of your property:

*Identity Theft Affidavit*, Form #14.020

[https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/Identity\\_Theft\\_Affidavit-fl4039.pdf](https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/Identity_Theft_Affidavit-fl4039.pdf)

10 2. Jurisdiction over owner of “income” or “gross income” described below:

11 *“In the case of the federal government where the individual is either a United States citizen or an alien residing in the taxing jurisdiction, the tax under section 1 of the Code*  
12 *is based upon jurisdiction over the person; where the individual is an alien [LEGISLATIVELY OR CONSTITUTIONALLY “foreign”, INCLUDING states of the Union]*  
13 *not residing in the taxing jurisdiction [the “geographical United States”, meaning the District of Columbia per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10)], the tax under section*  
14 *871 of the Code is based upon jurisdiction over the [PUBLIC] property or income of the nonresident individual [GEOGRAPHICALLY and PHYSICALLY] located or*  
15 *earned in the taxing jurisdiction”*

16 *[Great Cruz Bay, Inc., St. John v. Wheatley, 495 F.2d. 301, 307 (3d Cir. 1974)]*

17 See also: *Shaffer v. Carter*, 252 U.S. 37 (1920), *Pennoyer v. Neff*, 95 U.S. 714 (1878). To challenge jurisdiction to enforce, see:

*Challenge to Income Tax Enforcement Authority Within Constitutional States of the Union*, Form #05.052

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/ChallengeToIRSEnforcementAuth.pdf>

18 3. See: *Citizenship Status v. Tax Status*, Form #10.011, Section 15.2; [https://sedm.org/Forms/10-](https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/CitizenshipStatusVTaxStatus/CitizenshipVTaxStatus.htm)

19 [Emancipation/CitizenshipStatusVTaxStatus/CitizenshipVTaxStatus.htm](https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/CitizenshipStatusVTaxStatus/CitizenshipVTaxStatus.htm)

20 4. For further information on withholding, see:

21 4.1. *Income Tax Withholding and Reporting Course*, Form #12.004

<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/WithngAndRptng.pdf>

22 4.2. *Federal and State Withholding Options for Private Employers*, Form #09.001

<https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/FedStateWHOOptions.pdf>

23 5. Usually false third party information returns can switch the earnings from PRIVATE to PUBLIC and from CONSTITUTIONAL “income” to STATUTORY  
24 “gross income” if left unrebuted. Make SURE you rebut them with the following:

*Correcting Erroneous Information Returns*, Form #04.001

<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/0-CorrErrInfoRtns/CorrErrInfoRtns.pdf>

25 6. For information on what a “person” is, see:

*Policy Document: IRS Fraud and Deception About the Statutory Word “Person”*, Form #08.023

<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/IRSPerson.pdf>

### 5.3 Statutory INCLUSIONS in “Gross income”

Statutory INCLUSIONS in “gross income” are listed online below:

26 U.S. Code Part II- Items Specifically Included in Gross Income  
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/26/subtitle-A/chapter-1/subchapter-B/part-II>

Earnings subject to these statutory exclusions are PUBLIC property donated to a public use by:

1. Making an “election” to “effectively connect” the earning (which started out as PRIVATE PROPERTY) to a PUBLIC statutory “trade or business” under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26) or
2. Changing the civil status of the OWNER (which started out as PRIVATE and constitutionally protected) of the income from PRIVATE to PUBLIC by selecting a statutory “U.S. person” status under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30) instead of “nonresident alien” under 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B).

Neither one of the above elections are usually necessary in order to reduce taxable income of the average American National born and domiciled in a constitutional state, because nearly all the earnings are EXCLUDED under 26 U.S.C. §872 anyway, thus making their gross income zero.

### 5.4 Statutory EXCLUSIONS from Gross Income

Statutory EXCLUSIONS in “gross income” are listed online below:

26 U.S. Code Part III- Items Specifically Excluded from Gross Income  
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/26/subtitle-A/chapter-1/subchapter-B/part-III>

Earnings subject to these statutory exclusions are PUBLIC property donated to a public use by:

1. Making an “election” to “effectively connect” the earning (which started out as PRIVATE PROPERTY) to a PUBLIC statutory “trade or business” under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26) or
2. Changing the civil status of the OWNER (which started out as PRIVATE and constitutionally protected) of the income from PRIVATE to PUBLIC by selecting a statutory “U.S. person” status under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30) instead of “nonresident alien” under 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B).
3. Neither one of the above elections are usually necessary in order to reduce taxable income of the average American National born and domiciled in a constitutional state, because nearly all the earnings are EXCLUDED under 26 U.S.C. §872 anyway, thus making their gross income zero.

Note that these STATUTORY “exclusions” are not the type mentioned in the following which SEDM limits itself to, because this type of “income” is not CONSTITUTIONAL income:

*Excluded Earnings and People*, Form #14.019  
<https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/ExcludedEarningsAndPeople.pdf>

### 5.5 ChatGPT Question about Gross income rules for nonresident aliens

QUESTION1: In the case of a nonresident alien not engaged in a trade or business as defined in 26 U.S.C. §871(a), then would 26 U.S.C. §61 apply to what income is “gross income”, 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(1) only, or both?

ANSWER 1: In the case of a nonresident alien not engaged in a trade or business in the United States as defined in 26 U.S.C. §871(a), both 26 U.S.C. §61 and 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(1) would be relevant.

26 U.S.C. §61: This section defines gross income for all taxpayers, unless a specific provision provides otherwise. It encompasses a wide range of income sources, including but not limited to wages, dividends, interest, rents, and other forms

1 of income. Therefore, Section 61 would generally apply to determine what constitutes gross income for a nonresident alien  
2 not engaged in a U.S. trade or business.

3 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(1): This section provides rules for the taxation of nonresident alien individuals not engaged in a trade or  
4 business in the United States. It generally states that the tax applies to gross income that consists of gains, profits, and income  
5 derived from sources within the United States and is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the  
6 United States.

7 So, in summary, both Section 61 and Section 872(a)(1) would be relevant in determining the gross income of a nonresident  
8 alien not engaged in a trade or business as defined in 26 U.S.C. §871(a). Section 61 defines gross income, and Section  
9 872(a)(1) provides specific rules for the taxation of such individuals on income effectively connected with the U.S.

10 [EDITORIAL: This answer is clearly WRONG. The Google Bard answer is more accurate.]

11

12 QUESTION 2: In the case of a nonresident alien engaged in a trade or business as defined in 26 U.S.C. §871(b), then would  
13 26 U.S.C. §61 apply to what income is “gross income”, 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(2) only, or both?

14 ANSWER 2: In the case of a nonresident alien engaged in a trade or business within the United States as defined in 26 U.S.C.  
15 §871(b), both 26 U.S.C. §61 and 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(2) would be relevant.

- 16 • 26 U.S.C. §61: This section defines gross income for all taxpayers, providing a general framework for what  
17 constitutes income. It includes various items such as wages, dividends, interest, and other forms of income. Section  
18 61 applies to all taxpayers, irrespective of their residency status or engagement in a trade or business.
- 19 • 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(2): This section specifically addresses the taxation of nonresident aliens engaged in a trade or  
20 business in the United States. It applies to fixed or determinable annual or periodic gains, profits, and income that  
21 are not effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

22 Therefore, in the case of a nonresident alien engaged in a trade or business as defined in 26 U.S.C. §871(b), both Section 61  
23 and Section 872(a)(2) would be applicable. Section 61 defines gross income, while Section 872(a)(2) provides specific rules  
24 for the taxation of certain types of income for nonresident aliens engaged in a U.S. trade or business.

## 25 **5.6 Google Bard Question about Gross income rules for nonresident aliens**

26 QUESTION 1: In the case of a nonresident alien not engaged in a trade or business as defined in 26 U.S.C. §871(a), then  
27 would 26 U.S.C. §61 apply to what income is “gross income”, 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(1) only, or both?

28 ANSWER 1: In the case of a nonresident alien not engaged in a trade or business as defined in 26 U.S.C. §871(a), 26 U.S.C.  
29 §872(a)(1) would apply to determine what income is "gross income." 26 U.S.C. §61 does not apply to nonresident aliens not  
30 engaged in a trade or business in the United States.

31 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(1) provides that the gross income of a nonresident alien individual who is not engaged in a trade or business  
32 within the United States and who is temporarily present in the United States as a nonimmigrant under subparagraph (F), (J),  
33 (M), or (Q) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(F), (J), (M), or  
34 (Q)), shall consist only of income from sources within the United States.

35 This means that nonresident aliens who are not engaged in a trade or business in the United States and who are temporarily  
36 present in the United States as nonimmigrants under subparagraphs (F), (J), (M), or (Q) of section 101(a)(15) of the  
37 Immigration and Nationality Act are only taxable on income from sources within the United States. Income from sources  
38 outside the United States is not taxable.

39 Here is a table summarizing the application of §61, §871(a), and §872(a)(1) to nonresident alien individuals:

40 **Table 3: Google Bard "Gross income" of nonresident aliens not engaged in a "trade or business"**

Income	26 U.S.C. §61	26 U.S.C. §871(a)	26 U.S.C. §872(a)(1)	Applicable to nonresident aliens not engaged in a trade or business?
From sources within the United States	Taxable	Taxable	Taxable	Yes
From sources outside the United States	Taxable	Not taxable	Not taxable	No

1 Hope this helps!

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 QUESTION 2: In the case of a nonresident alien engaged in a trade or business as defined in 26 U.S.C. §871(b), then would  
4 26 U.S.C. §61 apply to what income is “gross income”, 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(2) only, or both?

5 ANSWER 2: In the case of a nonresident alien engaged in a trade or business as defined in 26 U.S.C. §871(b), then both 26  
6 U.S.C. §61 and 26 U.S.C. §871(b) would apply to determine what income is “gross income”.

7 26 U.S.C. §61 defines gross income as "all income from whatever source derived." This means that all income, regardless of  
8 its source, is potentially taxable by the United States government.

9 26 U.S.C. §871(b) taxes income that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. This means that nonresident aliens  
10 who are engaged in a trade or business in the United States are taxable on all income that is effectively connected with that  
11 trade or business.

12 As a result of these two statutes, nonresident aliens who are engaged in a trade or business in the United States must apply  
13 both 26 U.S.C. §61 and 26 U.S.C. §871(b) in determining their gross income. They must first apply §61 to identify all of  
14 their income from whatever source derived. Then, they must apply §871(b) to determine which of that income is effectively  
15 connected with their U.S. trade or business and is therefore taxable by the United States government.

16 Here is a summary of how §61 and §871(b) apply to nonresident alien individuals engaged in a trade or business:

- 17 1. 26 U.S.C. §61:
  - 18 1.1. Defines gross income as "all income from whatever source derived"
  - 19 1.2. Applies to all nonresident aliens, regardless of whether they are engaged in a trade or business in the United  
20 States
- 21 2. 26 U.S.C. §871(b):
  - 22 2.1. Taxes income that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business
  - 23 2.2. Applies to nonresident aliens who are engaged in a trade or business in the United States

24 I hope this helps!

## 25 **6 SEDM Limited to Exclusions rather than Exemptions**

26 SEDM has always focused EXCLUSIVELY on eliminating liability through CONSTITUTIONALLY "excluded" income  
27 rather than STUATORY “exempt” or even “excluded” income. This is because:

- 28 • “Reducing liability” rather than "excluding" liability implies that one has some amount of liability to begin with,  
29 and if such is the case, then it necessarily means that the person is a statutory taxpayer. The SEDM website should  
30 not be used by taxpayers.

- “Reducing liability” also implies that some portion of one’s earnings or gross income after said reduction, are taxable. And this would require them to be effectively connected to a statutory trade or business or be from a source located within the federal United States, which, would mean that the person meets the definition of a “taxpayer”. SEDM does not cater to taxpayers.
- Exclusions, either constitutional or statutory, are geared towards protecting one’s assets and putting the IRS on notice that none of the assets are taxable because as a foreign estate, they are not subject to the IRS’ jurisdiction or control.

Below is what our Member Agreement says on this subject:

[SEDM Member Agreement](#)  
 1.1 My Status and Standing

[ . . . ]

**13. By seeking the information and services of SEDM, I do not seek to “exempt” my earnings from taxation or to reduce my existing tax liability as a “taxpayer” through deductions or exemptions, but rather to EXCLUDE earnings that never were subject to taxation to begin with under [26 U.S.C. §872\(b\)](#). In that sense, I am not seeking a “tax shelter”, which is a device used by a statutory “taxpayer” to REDUCE an existing liability. Pursuant to [26 C.F.R. §1.6662-4\(b\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), neither SEDM nor I can therefore be subject to accuracy related penalties for tax shelters.**

*“Initially, it is important to bear in mind the distinction between a tax exclusion and a tax exemption. Tax exemptions are items which the tax payer is entitled to excuse from the operation of a tax and, as such, are to be strictly construed against the tax payer. Tax exclusions, on the other hand, are items which were not intended to be taxed in the first place and, thus, to the extent there is any doubt about the meaning of the statutory language, exclusionary provisions are to be strictly construed against the taxing body. In fact, tax laws in general (with the exception of exemption clauses) are construed in favor of the tax payer and against imposition of the tax unless the legislative intent is clear and unambiguous.”*

*[In re Twisteroo Soft Pretzel Bakeries, Inc., 21 B.R. 665, 667 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1982)]*

*[SEDM Member Agreement, Form #01.001, Section 1.1, Item 13; <https://sedm.org/participate/member-agreement/>]*

## 7 Example Exclusions

### 7.1 Statutes

#### 1. [26 U.S.C. §864\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#)

*(b)Trade or business within the United States*

*For purposes of this part, part II, and chapter 3, the term “[trade or business within the United States](#)” includes the performance of personal services within the United States at any time within the taxable year, but does not include—*

*(1)Performance of personal services for foreign employer*

*The performance of personal services—*

*(A) for a nonresident alien individual, foreign partnership, or foreign corporation, not engaged in [trade or business within the United States](#), or*

#### 2. [26 U.S.C. §872\(b\)](#)

#### 3. [26 U.S.C. §861\(a\)\(3\)\(C\)\(i\)](#)

*(a)Gross income from sources within United States*

*(3)Personal services*

*(C)the compensation is for labor or services performed as an employee of or under a contract with—*

(i) a nonresident alien, foreign partnership, or foreign corporation, not engaged in [trade or business within the United States](#), or

4. [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(31\)](#)

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

(31) **Foreign estate or trust**

(A) **Foreign estate**

The term “[foreign estate](#)” means an estate the income of which, from sources without the [United States](#) which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a [trade or business](#) within the [United States](#), is not includible in gross income under subtitle A.

(B) **Foreign trust**

The term “[foreign trust](#)” means any trust other than a trust described in subparagraph (E) of paragraph (30).

## 7.2 **Regulations**

1. 26 C.F.R. §1.872-1(3), which says:

(3) *Exclusions.*

For exclusions from gross income, see §1.872-2.

2. 26 C.F.R. §1.872-2 Exclusions from gross income of nonresident alien individuals.”

(f) *Other exclusions.*

Income which is from sources without the United States, as determined under the provisions of sections 861 through 863, and the regulations thereunder, is not included in the gross income of a nonresident alien individual unless such income is effectively connected for the taxable year with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by that individual. . . .”

3. [26 C.F.R. §1.871-7\(a\)\(4\)](#)

4. Do not earn statutory “wages” per:

4.1. [26 C.F.R. §31.3401\(a\)\(6\)-1\(b\)](#) in the case of income tax.

4.2. [26 C.F.R. §31.3121\(b\)-3\(c\)\(1\)](#) in the case of Social Security.

5. [26 C.F.R. §1.871-8\(c\)\(1\)](#) Taxation of nonresident alien individuals engaged in U.S. business or treated as having effectively connected income

(1) *In general.*

The determination as to whether a nonresident alien individual is engaged in trade or business within the United States during the taxable year is to be made for each taxable year. . . . Income, gain, or loss of a nonresident alien individual is not treated as being effectively connected for the taxable year with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States if he is not engaged in trade or business within the United States during such year, even though such income, gain, or loss may have been effectively connected for a previous taxable year with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States. . . .”

## 8 **STEALTH Exclusions in Statutes**

As we point out in the articles below, YOUR LABOR is not an article of commerce, is not taxable to YOU, and becomes an unconstitutional direct tax if it is treated as such:

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### **Excluded Earnings and People**

Copyright Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry, <http://sedm.org>  
Form 14.019, Rev. 6-11-2023

26 of 41

EXHIBIT: \_\_\_\_\_

1. How the Government Defrauds you Out of Legitimate Exclusions for the Market Value of Your Labor, Form #05.026  
<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/DefraudLabor.pdf>
2. Proof that Involuntary Income taxes on Your Labor are Slavery, Form #05.055 (Member Subscriptions)  
<https://sedm.org/product/proof-that-involuntary-income-taxes-on-your-labor-are-slavery-form-05-055/>

We won't repeat the above treatments here, but suffice it to say that the Internal Revenue Code very STEALTHILY and OBTUSELY recognizes the fact that your labor is "EXCLUDED" from the constitutional definition of "income", but doesn't DIRECTLY use that word to describe it so that it won't raise alarm bells and cause everyone to pull out of payroll withholding by filing our W-8SUB, Form #04.231! Below is the proof:

1. Labor itself is PROPERTY as legally defined.

*Property. That which is peculiar or proper to any person; that which **belongs exclusively to one**. In the strict legal sense, **an aggregate of rights which are guaranteed and protected by the government**. *Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co. v. State*, 65 Misc.Rep. 263, 121 N.Y.S. 536. The term is said to extend to every species of valuable right and interest. More specifically, ownership; the unrestricted and exclusive right to a thing; the right to dispose of a thing in every legal way, to possess it, to use it, and to exclude everyone else from interfering with it. That dominion or indefinite right of use or disposition which one may lawfully exercise over particular things or subjects. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing. The highest right a man can have to anything; being used to refer to that right which one has to lands or tenements, goods or chattels, which no way depends on another man's courtesy.*

*The word is also commonly used to denote everything which is the subject of ownership, corporeal or incorporeal, tangible or intangible, visible or invisible, real or personal, everything that has an exchangeable value or which goes to make up wealth or estate. **It extends to every species of valuable right and interest, and includes real and personal property, easements, franchises, and incorporeal hereditaments, and includes every invasion of one's property rights by actionable wrong.** *Labberton v. General Cas. Co. of America*, 53 Wash.2d. 180, 332 P.2d. 250, 252, 254.*

*Property embraces everything which is or may be the subject of ownership, whether a legal ownership, or whether beneficial, or a private ownership. *Davis v. Davis. TexCiv-App.*, 495 S.W.2d. 607. 611. Term includes not only ownership and possession but also the right of use and enjoyment for lawful purposes. *Hoffmann v. Kinealy, Mo.*, 389 S.W.2d. 745, 752.*

*Property, within constitutional protection, denotes **group of rights inhering in citizen's relation to physical thing, as right to possess, use and dispose of it.** *Cereghino v. State By and Through State Highway Commission*, 230 Or. 439, 370 P.2d. 694, 697.  
[Black's Law Dictionary, Fifth Edition, p. 1095]*

The above is DECEPTIVE, because it says "rights inhering in a citizen's relation" but you don't need to be a "citizen" to have CONSTITUTIONAL or PRIVATE rights. They are stealthily trying to turn CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVATE rights into STATUTORY PUBLIC privileges by making you believe that you can only have "rights" by joining the collective and becoming a member called a "citizen" or "resident". Thus, they want you to DONATE ALL your PRIVATE rights to the government!

2. Within the above the word "property" includes any kind of consideration INCLUDING lawful money.
3. When they say "any person other than the person for whom such services are performed" above, the person actually PERFORMING the labor or service AND anyone who hired them if it wasn't them personally would be included.
4. When they use the phrase "the excess of", they are referring to subtracting the VALUE of the property from its FAIR MARKET value to compute PROFIT, even though they don't call it that. Thus, only PROFIT from the labor or service is taxed as "gross income".
5. If they didn't make only PROFIT in connection with labor or services taxable, they would be instituting a DIRECT tax upon PROPERTY, which is unconstitutional because it is SLAVERY in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment:

*"Before the Sixteenth Amendment Congress could not levy a direct tax without apportionment among the states. *Pollock v. Farmers' Loan Trust Co.*, 157 U.S. 429, 15 S.Ct. 673, 39 L.Ed. 759, Id., 158 U.S. 601, 15 S.Ct. 912, 39 L.Ed. 1108. **The Amendment allows a tax on "income" without apportionment, but an unapportioned direct tax on anything that is not income would still, under the rule of the Pollock case, be unconstitutional.**"*

[...]

1 **The first question is: which definition of income is controlling, that of Congress or that of the Supreme Court?**  
2 **Since the judiciary is traditionally charged with the responsibility of interpreting the Constitution, we shall**  
3 **assume, for the purposes of this decision only, that, because the Sixteenth Amendment is limited to income,**  
4 **Congress may not tax directly without apportionment that which the Supreme Court does not so define.**

5 The conflict centers around two different interpretations of the definition of income in [Eisner v. Macomber, supra](#).  
6 In [Central R. Co. of New Jersey v. Commissioner, 3 Cir., supra](#), the case upon which the nontaxability of punitive  
7 damages is based, the court treated the definition as if the Supreme Court had intended it to be all inclusive. Since  
8 the gain involved in that case did not fall within the definition it could not be income and was, therefore, not  
9 taxable. In [General American Investors Co. v. Commissioner, 2 Cir., supra](#), the court thought that the Supreme  
10 Court did not intend that the definition be all inclusive. The court there admitted that the gain involved did not  
11 fall within the Eisner definition but it nevertheless held that it was taxable income.  
12 [[Commissioner of Int. Rev. v. Obear-Nester Glass, 217 F.2d. 56 \(7th Cir. 1954\)](#)]

13 The above is entirely consistent with the definition of CONSTITUTIONAL “income” as defined by the U.S. Supreme Court:

14 “We must reject in this case, as we have rejected in cases arising under the Corporation Excise Tax Act of 1909  
15 ([Doyle, Collector, v. Mitchell Brothers Co., 247 U.S. 179, 38 Sup.Ct. 467, 62 L.Ed.--](#)), the broad contention  
16 submitted on behalf of the government that all receipts—everything that comes in—are income within the proper  
17 definition of the term ‘gross income,’ and that the entire proceeds of a conversion of capital assets, in whatever  
18 form and under whatever circumstances accomplished, should be treated as gross income. Certainly the term  
19 “income’ has no broader meaning in the 1913 act than in that of 1909 (see [Stratton’s Independence v. Howbert,](#)  
20 [231 U.S. 399, 416, 417 S., 34 Sup.Ct. 136](#)), and for the present purpose we assume there is not difference in its  
21 meaning as used in the two acts.”  
22 [[Southern Pacific Co. v. Lowe, 247 U.S. 330, 335, 38 S.Ct. 540 \(1918\)](#)]

23 “As repeatedly pointed out by this court, the Corporation Tax Law of 1909, **imposed an excise or privilege tax,**  
24 **and not in any sense, a tax upon property or upon income merely as income. It was enacted in view of the**  
25 **decision of [Pollock v. Farmer’s Loan & T. Co., 157 U.S. 429, 29 L.Ed. 759, 15 Sup.St.Rep. 673, 158 U.S. 601,](#)**  
26 **39 L.Ed. 1108, 15 Sup.Ct.Rep. 912, which held the income tax provisions of a previous law to be**  
27 **unconstitutional because amounting in effect to a direct tax upon property within the meaning of the**  
28 **Constitution, and because not apportioned in the manner required by that instrument.**”  
29 [[U.S. v. Whiteridge, 231 U.S. 144, 34 S.Sup. Ct. 24 \(1913\)](#)]

30 “The Sixteenth Amendment declares that Congress shall have power to levy and collect taxes on income, “from  
31 [271 U.S. 174] whatever source derived,” without apportionment among the several states and without regard to  
32 any census or enumeration. It was not the purpose or effect of that amendment to bring any new subject within  
33 the taxing power. Congress already had power to tax all incomes. But taxes on incomes from some sources had  
34 been held to be “direct taxes” within the meaning of the constitutional requirement as to apportionment. Art. 1, §  
35 2, cl. 3, § 9, cl. 4; [Pollock v. Farmers’ Loan & Trust Co., 158 U.S. 601](#). The Amendment relieved from that  
36 requirement, and obliterated the distinction in that respect between taxes on income that are direct taxes and  
37 those that are not, and so put on the same basis all incomes “from whatever source derived.” [Brushaber v. Union](#)  
38 [P. R. Co., 240 U.S. 1, 17.](#) “**Income” has been taken to mean the same thing as used in the Corporation Excise**  
39 **Tax Act of 1909, in the Sixteenth Amendment, and in the various revenue acts subsequently passed. Southern**  
40 **Pacific Co. v. Lowe, 247 U.S. 330, 335; Merchants’ L. & T. Co. v. Smietanka, 255 U.S. 509, 219. After full**  
41 **consideration, this Court declared that income may be defined as gain derived from capital, from labor, or**  
42 **from both combined, including profit gained through sale or conversion of capital. Stratton’s Independence v.**  
43 **Howbert, 231 U.S. 399, 415; Doyle v. Mitchell Brothers Co., 247 U.S. 179, 185; Eisner v. Macomber, 252 U.S.**  
44 **189, 207.** And that definition has been adhered to and applied repeatedly. See, e.g., [Merchants’ L. & T. Co. v.](#)  
45 [Smietanka, supra; 518; Goodrich v. Edwards, 255 U.S. 527, 535; United States v. Phellis, 257 U.S. 156, 169;](#)  
46 [Miles v. Safe Deposit Co., 259 U.S. 247, 252-253; United States v. Supplee-Biddle Co., 265 U.S. 189, 194; Irwin](#)  
47 [v. Gavitt, 268 U.S. 161, 167; Edwards v. Cuba Railroad, 268 U.S. 628, 633.](#) In determining what constitutes  
48 income, substance rather than form is to be given controlling weight. [Eisner v. Macomber, supra, 206.](#) [271 U.S.  
49 175]”  
50 [[Bowers v. Kerbaugh-Empire Co., 271 U.S. 170, 174, \(1926\)](#)]

51 None of the above cases have been overruled. They all define CONSTITUTIONAL “income” as PROFIT, not the full market  
52 value of labor that appears on the W-4 form as “wages”.

53 If you make any “election” or act of consent, YOU’RE A DAMN IDIOT and a volunteer slave for Pharoah who is actually  
54 PAYING for the privilege of BEING a slave. Here is how we describe that process of becoming a voluntary SLAVE and  
55 even paying for the PRIVILEGE on the opening page of our website:

56 “People of all races, genders, political beliefs, sexual orientations, and nearly all religions are welcome here.  
57 All are treated equally under REAL “law”. The only way to remain truly free and equal under the civil law is to  
58 avoid seeking government civil services, benefits, property, [special or civil status](#), exemptions, privileges, or  
59 special treatment. All such pursuits of government services or property require [individual and lawful consent to](#)  
60 [a franchise](#) and the surrender of [inalienable constitutional rights](#) AND [EQUALITY](#) in the process, and should

1 therefore be AVOIDED. The rights and equality given up are the "cost" of procuring the "benefit" or property  
2 from the government, in fact. Nothing in life is truly "free". Anyone who claims that such "benefits" or property  
3 should be free and cost them nothing is a thief who wants to use the government as a means to STEAL on his or  
4 her behalf. All just rights spring from responsibilities/obligations under the laws of a higher power. If that higher  
5 power is God, you can be truly and objectively free. If it is government, you are guaranteed to be a slave because  
6 they can lawfully set the cost of their property as high as they want as a Merchant under the U.C.C. If you want  
7 it really bad from people with a monopoly, then you will pay dearly for the privilege. There are NO constitutional  
8 limits on the price government can charge for their monopoly services or property. Those who want no  
9 responsibilities can have no real/PRIVATE rights, but only privileges dispensed to wards of the state which are  
10 disguised to LOOK like unalienable rights. Obligations and rights are two sides of the same coin, just like self-  
11 ownership and personal responsibility. For the biblical version of this paragraph, read 1 Sam. 8:10-22. For the  
12 reason God answered Samuel by telling him to allow the people to have a king, read Deut. 28:43-51, which is  
13 God's curse upon those who allow a king above them. Click Here  
14 (<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Evidence/HowScCorruptOurRepubGovt.htm>) for a detailed description  
15 of the legal, moral, and spiritual consequences of violating this paragraph."  
16 [SEDM Opening Page; <http://sedm.org/>]

## 17 **9 An example of someone who earns nothing BUT excluded earnings**

18 Our [SEDM Disclaimer, Section 4.25](#) defines someone who earns nothing BUT excluded earnings as follows:

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### 19 **SEDM Disclaimer**

#### 20 **4. Meaning of Words**

##### 21 **4.25 "Non-Person" or "Non-Resident Non-Person"**

22 The term "non-person" or "non-resident non-person" ([Form #05.020](#)) as used on this site we define to be a human who is all  
23 of the following:

- 24 1. Not domiciled on federal territory and not representing a corporate or governmental office that is so domiciled under  
25 [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17](#). See [Form #05.002](#) for details.
- 26 2. Not engaged in a public office within any government. This includes the civil office of "person", "individual",  
27 "citizen", or "resident". See [Form #05.037](#) and [Form #05.042](#) for court-admissible proof that statutory "persons",  
28 "individuals", "citizens", and "residents" are public offices.
- 29 3. Not "purposefully or consensually availing themself" of commerce with any government. Therefore, they do not waive  
30 sovereign immunity under the [Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act \(FSIA\), 28 U.S.C. Chapter 97](#).
- 31 4. Obligations and Rights in relation to Governments:
  - 32 4.1. Waives any and all privileges and immunities of any civil status and all rights or "entitlements" to receive  
33 "benefits" or "civil services" from any government. It is a maxim of law that [REAL de jure governments \(Form](#)  
34 [#05.043\)](#) MUST give you the right to not receive or be eligible to receive "benefits" of any kind. See Form  
35 #05.040 for a description of the SCAM of abusing "benefits" to destroy sovereignty. The reason is because they  
36 MUST guarantee your right to be self-governing and self-supporting:  
37

38 *Invito beneficium non datur.*

39 *No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent. Dig. 50, 17, 69. But if he does not dissent he will be*  
40 *considered as assenting. Vide Assent.*

41 *Potest quis renunciare pro se, et suis, juri quod pro se introductum est.*

42 *A man may relinquish, for himself and his heirs, a right which was introduced for his own benefit. See 1 Bouv.*  
43 *Inst. n. 83.*

44 *Quilibet potest renunciare juri pro se inducto.*

45 *Any one may renounce a law introduced for his own benefit. To this rule there are some exceptions. See 1 Bouv.*  
46 *Inst. n. 83.*

47 *[Bouvier's Maxims of Law, 1856;*

48 *SOURCE: <http://famguardian.org/Publications/BouvierMaximsOfLaw/BouviersMaxims.htm/>*

- 49 4.2. Because they are not in receipt of or eligible to receive property or benefits from the government, they owe  
50 no CIVIL STATUTORY obligations to that government or any STATUTORY "citizen" or STATUTORY

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### **Excluded Earnings and People**

Copyright Sovereignty Education and Defense Ministry, <http://sedm.org>  
Form 14.019, Rev. 6-11-2023

29 of 41

EXHIBIT: \_\_\_\_\_

"resident", as "obligations" are described in [California Civil Code Section 1428](#). This means they are not party to any contracts or compacts and have injured NO ONE as injury is defined NOT by statute, but by the common law. See [Form #12.040](#) for further details on the definition of "obligations".

4.3. Because they owe no statutory civil obligations, the definition of "justice" REQUIRES that they MUST be left alone by the government. See [Form #05.050](#) for a description of "[justice](#)".

5. For the purposes of citizenship on government forms:

5.1. STATUTORY "[citizen](#)" and "[resident](#)" are PUBLIC OFFICES and fictions of law within the national government and not human beings. Whenever [CIVIL STATUTORY obligations \(Form #12.040\)](#) attach to a [civil status \(Form #13.008\)](#) such as "citizen", "resident", or "person", then the civil or legal status has to be voluntary or else unconstitutional involuntary servitude is the result in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment. President Obama even admitted that "citizen" is a public office in his Farewell Address. See [SEDM Exhibit #01.018](#) for proof. You have a RIGHT to not be an officer of the government WITHOUT even PAY! They even make you PAY for the privilege with income taxation, because the tax is imposed upon STATUTORY "[citizen](#)" and "[resident](#)" in [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(a\)](#). Who else can institute SLAVERY like that and why can't you do that to THEM if we are all REALLY [equal \(Form #05.033\) as the Constitution requires?](#)

5.2. Does NOT identify as a STATUTORY "citizen" ([8 U.S.C. §1401](#) and [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(c\)](#)), "resident" (alien under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#)), "U.S. citizen" (not defined in any statute), "U.S. resident" (not defined in any statute), or "U.S. person" ([26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(30\)](#)).

5.3. Identifies himself as a "national" per [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#) and per common law by virtue of birth or naturalization within the CONSTITUTIONAL "United States\*\*\*\*".

5.4. Is NOT an "alien individual" in [26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1\(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) because a "[national](#)" under [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#) or "U.S. national" under [22 C.F.R. §51.1](#) owing allegiance to a state of the Union and not the national or federal government. Thus, they are not subject to the presence test under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(b\)](#) and may not lawfully be kidnapped into exclusive national government jurisdiction as a privileged alien "resident" or have a privileged "residence" ([26 C.F.R. §1.871-2\(b\)](#)) within the EITHER the statutory geographical "United States" in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10) or "United States\*" the COUNTRY in [26 C.F.R. §301.7701\(b\)-1\(c\)\(2\)](#).

5.5. Is legislatively but not constitutionally "[foreign](#)" and "[alien](#)" to the national government by virtue of not having a [domicile](#) (for nationals under [8 U.S.C. §1101\(a\)\(21\)](#)) or "[residence](#)" (for "alien individuals" under [26 C.F.R. §1.871-2\(b\)](#)) within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the national government. The words "[foreign](#)" and "[alien](#)" by themselves are NOT defined within the Internal Revenue Code. This is MALICIOUSLY deliberate so as to DECEIVE the American public in states of the Union into FALSELY declaring a [domicile](#) or [residence](#) within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government. By using "and subject to ITS jurisdiction" after the word "citizen" in [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(c\)](#), the average American in states of the Union is deceived using equivocation into VOLUNTEERING for a civil STATUTORY office under the Secretary of the Treasury called "citizen" and "resident" subject to exclusive national government jurisdiction. The "citizen" in this regulation is NOT the POLITICAL citizen mentioned in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, but a STATUTORY citizen legislatively created and owned by Congress and thus a PRIVILEGE. Those in states of the Union who have neither a [domicile](#) nor [residence](#) within the exclusive jurisdiction of the national government and are not "subject to ITS jurisdiction" and who [FALSELY CLAIM on a government form \(Form #12.023\)](#) such as a W-9 that they are STATUTORY "[U.S. persons](#)" have in practical effect VOLUNTEERED to become privileged STATUTORY "[taxpayers](#)" and uncompensated officers of the national government EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD who are on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week per [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(a\)](#)! The corrupt, covetous government WANTS this process of volunteering to be invisible in order to VICTIMIZE the Americans into becoming surety to pay off an endless mountain of public debt that there is NO LIMIT on. That's criminal peonage in violation of [18 U.S.C. §1581](#) if you knew you could unvolunteer and aren't allowed to. It's also criminal human trafficking. You can't UNVOLUNTEER and leave the system until you know HOW you volunteered in the first place. See "[Hot Issues: Invisible Consent](#)" for details on how your consent was procured INVISIBLY. That process of volunteering to pay income tax that state nationals don't owe is exhaustively described in: [How State Nationals Volunteer to Pay Income Tax](#), Form #08.024; <https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/HowYouVolForIncomeTax.pdf>.

6. Earnings originate from outside:

6.1. The [STATUTORY "United States\\*\\*"](#) as defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\) and \(a\)\(10\)](#) (federal zone) and

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### **Excluded Earnings and People**

- 1 6.2. The U.S. government federal corporation as a privileged legal fiction.  
2 Thus, their earnings are expressly EXCLUDED rather than EXEMPTED from "gross income" under 26 U.S.C. §871  
3 and are a "foreign estate" under 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(31). See 26 U.S.C. §872 and 26 C.F.R. §1.872-2(f) and 26 C.F.R.  
4 §1.871-7(a)(4) and 26 U.S.C. §861(a)(3)(C)(i) for proof.
- 5 7. Earnings are expressly EXCLUDED rather than EXEMPTED from STATUTORY "wages" as defined in 26 U.S.C.  
6 §3401(a) because all services performed outside the STATUTORY "United States\*\*" as defined in 26 U.S.C.  
7 §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) (federal zone) and the CORPORATION "United States" as a legal fiction. Therefore, not  
8 subject to "wage" withholding of any kind for such services per:  
9 7.1. 26 C.F.R. §31.3401(a)(6)-1(b) in the case of income tax.  
10 7.2. 26 C.F.R. §31.3121(b)-3(c)(1) in the case of Social Security.
- 11 8. Expressly EXCLUDED rather than EXEMPTED from income tax reporting under:  
12 8.1. 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(b)(5)(i).  
13 8.2. 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(e)(1)(ii)(A)(1).  
14 8.3. 26 C.F.R. §1.6041-4(a)(1).
- 15 9. Expressly EXCLUDED rather than EXEMPTED from backup withholding because earnings are not reportable by 26  
16 U.S.C. §3406 and 26 C.F.R. §31.3406(g)-1(e). Only "reportable payments" are subject to such withholding.
- 17 10. Because they are EXCLUDED rather than EXEMPTED from income tax reporting and therefore withholding, they  
18 have no "taxable income".  
19 10.1. Only reportable income is taxable.  
20 10.2. There is NO WAY provided within the Internal Revenue Code to make earnings not connected to a statutory  
21 "trade or business"/public office (Form #05.001) under 26 U.S.C. §6041 reportable.  
22 10.3. The only way to make earnings of a nonresident alien not engaged in the "trade or business" franchise taxable  
23 under 26 U.S.C. §871(a) is therefore only when the PAYOR is lawfully engaged in a "trade or business" but the  
24 PAYEE is not. This situation would have to involve the U.S. government ONLY and not private parties in the  
25 states of the Union. The information returns would have to be a Form 1042s. It is a crime under 18 U.S.C. §91 for  
26 a private party to occupy a public office or to impersonate a public office, and Congress cannot establish public  
27 offices within the exclusive jurisdiction of the states of the Union to tax them, according to the License Tax  
28 Cases, 72 U.S. 462, 18 L.Ed. 497, 68 S.Ct. 331 (1866).
- 29 11. Continue to be a "national of the United States\*" (Form #05.006) and not lose their CONSTITUTIONAL citizenship  
30 while filing form 1040NR. See 26 U.S.C. §873(b)(3). They do NOT need to "expatriate" their nationality to file as a  
31 "nonresident alien" and will not satisfy the conditions in 26 U.S.C. §877 (expatriation to avoid tax). Expatriation is loss  
32 of NATIONALITY, and NOT loss of STATUTORY "citizen" status under 8 U.S.C. §1401.
- 33 12. If they submit the SEDM Form W-8SUB, Form #04.231 to control withholding and revoke their Form W-4, then they:  
34 12.1. Can submit SSA Form 7008 to correct your SSA earnings to zero them out. See SEDM Form #06.042.  
35 12.2. Can use IRS Form 843 to request a full refund or abatement of all FICA and Medicare taxes withheld if the  
36 employer or business associate continues to file W-2 forms or withhold against your wishes. See SEDM Form  
37 #06.044.
- 38 13. Are eligible to replace the SSN with a TEMPORARY International Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) that  
39 expires AUTOMATICALLY every year and is therefore NOT permanent and changes. If you previously applied for an  
40 SSN and were ineligible to participate, you can terminate the SSN and replace it with the ITIN. If you can't prove you  
41 were ineligible for Social Security, then they will not allow you to replace the SSN with an ITIN. See:  
42 13.1. Form W-7 for the application.  
43 https://www.irs.gov/forms-pubs/about-form-w-7  
44 13.2. Understanding Your IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, Publication 1915  
45 https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p1915.pdf  
46 13.3. Why You Aren't Eligible for Social Security, Form #06.001 for proof that no one within the exclusive  
47 jurisdiction of a constitutional state of the Union is eligible for Social Security.  
48 https://sedm.org/Forms/06-AvoidingFranch/SSNotEligible.pdf
- 49 14. Must file the paper version of IRS Form 1040NR, because there are no electronic online providers that automate the  
50 preparation of the form or allow you to attach the forms necessary to submit a complete and accurate return that  
51 correctly reflects your status. This is in part because the IRS doesn't want to make it easy or convenient to leave their  
52 slave plantation.
- 53 15. Is a SUBSET of "nonresident aliens" who are not required to have or to use Social Security Numbers (SSNs) or  
54 Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TINs) in connection with tax withholding or reporting. They are expressly exempted  
55 from this requirement by:  
56 15.1. 31 C.F.R. §1020.410(b)(3)(x) .  
57 https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/31/1020.410

- 1 15.2. [26 C.F.R. §301.6109-1\(b\)\(2\)](https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/26/301.6109-1) .  
 2 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/26/301.6109-1>  
 3 15.3. [W-8BEN Inst. p. 1,2,4,5 \(Cat 25576H\)](https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/iw8ben.pdf).  
 4 <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/iw8ben.pdf>  
 5 15.4. [Instructions for the Requesters of Forms W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E, W-8ECI, W-8EXP, and W-8IMY, p. 1,2,6 \(Cat](https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/iw8.pdf)  
 6 [26698G\)](https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/iw8.pdf).  
 7 <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/iw8.pdf>  
 8 15.5. [Pub 515 Inst. p. 7 \(Cat. No 16029L\)](https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p515.pdf).  
 9 <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p515.pdf>  
 10 More on SSNs and TINs at:  
 11 [About SSNs and TINs on Government Forms and Correspondence, Form #05.012](https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/AboutSSNsAndTINs.pdf)  
 12 <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/AboutSSNsAndTINs.pdf>  
 13 [About SSNs and TINs on Government Forms and Correspondence, Form #04.104](https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/1-Procedure/AboutSSNs/AboutSSNs.htm)  
 14 <https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/1-Procedure/AboutSSNs/AboutSSNs.htm>

15 They are "non-persons" BY VIRTUE of not benefitting from any civil statutory privilege and therefore being "PRIVATE".  
 16 By "privilege", we mean ANY of the things described in [5 U.S.C. 553\(a\)\(2\)](#):

17 [5 U.S. Code § 553 - Rule making](#)

18 *(a) This section applies, according to the provisions thereof, except to the extent that there is involved—*

19 *[ . . . ]*

20 *(2) a matter relating to agency management or personnel or to public property, loans, grants, benefits, or*  
 21 *contracts.*

22 The above items all have in common that they are PROPERTY coming under [Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2](#) of the Constitution  
 23 that is loaned or possessed or granted temporarily to a human being with legal strings attached. Thus, Congress has direct  
 24 legislative jurisdiction not only over the property itself, but over all those who USE, BENEFIT FROM, or HAVE such  
 25 property physically in their custody or within their temporary control. We remind the reader that Congress enjoys control  
 26 over their own property NO MATTER WHERE it physically is, including states of the Union, and that it is the MAIN source  
 27 of their legislative jurisdiction within the exclusive jurisdiction of Constitutional states of the Union!:

28 [United States Constitution](#)  
 29 [Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2](#)

30 *The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory*  
 31 *or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to*  
 32 *Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.*

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34 **“The Constitution permits Congress to dispose of and to make all needful rules and regulations respecting**  
 35 **the territory or other property belonging to the United States. This power applies as well to territory**  
 36 **belonging to the United States within the States, as beyond them. It comprehends all the public domain,**  
 37 **wherever it may be. The argument is, that the power to make ‘ALL needful rules and regulations’ ‘is a**  
 38 **power of legislation,’ ‘a full legislative power;’ ‘that it includes all subjects of legislation in the territory,’**  
 39 **and is without any limitations, except the positive prohibitions which affect all the powers of Congress.**  
 40 *Congress may then regulate or prohibit slavery upon the public domain within the new States, and such a*  
 41 *prohibition would permanently affect the capacity of a slave, whose master might carry him to it. And why not?*  
 42 *Because no power has been conferred on Congress. This is a conclusion universally admitted. But the power to*  
 43 *‘make rules and regulations respecting the territory’ is not restrained by State lines, nor are there any*  
 44 *constitutional prohibitions upon its exercise in the domain of the United States within the States; and*  
 45 *whatever rules and regulations respecting territory Congress may constitutionally make are supreme, and*  
 46 *are not dependent on the situs of ‘the territory.’”*  
 47 *[Dred Scott v. Sandford, 60 U.S. 393, 509-510 (1856)]*

48 By property, we mean all the things listed in [5 U.S.C. §553\(a\)\(2\)](#) such as SSNs (property of the government per [20 C.F.R.](#)  
 49 [§422.103\(d\)](#)), contracts (which are property), physical property, chattel property, "benefits", "offices", [civil statuses](#),  
 50 privileges, civil statutory remedies, etc. A "[public office](#)" is, after all, legally defined as someone in charge of the PROPERTY  
 51 of the "public",

1           **“Public office.** *The right, authority, and duty created and conferred by law, by which for a given period, either*  
2 *fixed by law or enduring at the pleasure of the creating power, an individual is invested with some portion of the*  
3 *sovereign functions of government for the benefit of the public.* *Walker v. Rich, 79 Cal.App. 139, 249 P. 56, 58.*  
4 *An agency for the state, the duties of which involve in their performance the exercise of some portion of the*  
5 *sovereign power, either great or small.* *Yaselli v. Goff, C.C.A., 12 F.2d. 396, 403, 56 A.L.R. 1239; Lacey v. State,*  
6 *13 Ala.App. 212, 68 So. 706, 710; Curtin v. State, 61 Cal.App. 377, 214 P. 1030, 1035; Shelmadine v. City of*  
7 *Elkhart, 75 Ind.App. 493, 129 N.E. 878. State ex rel. Colorado River Commission v. Frohmiller, 46 Ariz. 413, 52*  
8 *P.2d. 483, 486. Where, by virtue of law, a person is clothed, not as an incidental or transient authority, but*  
9 *for such time as de- notes duration and continuance, with Independent power to control the property of*  
10 *the public, or with public functions to be exercised in the supposed interest of the people, the service to be*  
11 *compensated by a stated yearly salary, and the occupant having a designation or title, the position so created is*  
12 *a public office.* *State v. Brennan, 49 Ohio.St. 33, 29 N.E. 593.*  
13 *[Black’s Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition, p. 1235]*

14 Even the public office ITSELF is property of the national government, so those claiming any civil statutory status are claiming  
15 a civil office within the government. It is otherwise unconstitutional to regulate private property or private rights. The only  
16 way you can surrender your private status is to voluntarily adopt an office or civil status or the "benefits", "rights", or  
17 privileges attaching to said office or status, as we prove in:

- 18 1. *Civil Status (Important!)-SEDM*  
19 <https://sedm.org/litigation-main/civil-status/>
- 20 2. *Your Exclusive Right to Declare or Establish Your Civil Status*, Form #13.008  
21 <https://sedm.org/Forms/13-SelfFamilyChurchGovnce/RightToDeclStatus.pdf>
- 22 3. *Why Statutory Civil Law is Law for Government and Not Private Persons*, Form #05.037  
23 <https://sedm.org/Forms/05-MemLaw/StatLawGovt.pdf>

24 It is custody or "benefit" or control of government/public property that grants government control over those handling or  
25 using such property:

26           ***“The State in such cases exercises no greater right than an individual may exercise over the use of his own***  
27 ***property when leased or loaned to others. The conditions upon which the privilege shall be enjoyed being stated***  
28 ***or implied in the legislation authorizing its grant, no right is, of course, impaired by their enforcement. The***  
29 ***recipient of the privilege, in effect, stipulates to comply with the conditions. It matters not how limited the***  
30 ***privilege conferred, its acceptance implies an assent to the regulation of its use and the compensation for it.”***  
31 ***[Munn v. Illinois, 94 U.S. 113 (1876)]***

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33           ***“The rich rules over the poor,***  
34 ***And the borrower is servant to the lender.”***  
35 ***[Prov. 22:7, Bible, NKJV]***

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36           ***Curses of Disobedience [to God’s Laws]***

37           ***“The alien [Washington, D.C. is legislatively “alien” in relation to states of the Union] who is among you shall***  
38 ***rise higher and higher above you, and you shall come down lower and lower [malicious destruction of EQUAL***  
39 ***PROTECTION and EQUAL TREATMENT by abusing FRANCHISES]. He shall lend to you [Federal Reserve***  
40 ***counterfeiting franchise], but you shall not lend to him; he shall be the head, and you shall be the tail.***  
41

42           ***“Moreover all these curses shall come upon you and pursue and overtake you, until you are destroyed, because***  
43 ***you did not obey the voice of the Lord your God, to keep His commandments and His statutes which He***  
44 ***commanded you. And they shall be upon you for a sign and a wonder, and on your descendants forever.***

45           ***“Because you did not serve [ONLY] the Lord your God with joy and gladness of heart, for the abundance of***  
46 ***everything, therefore you shall serve your [covetous thieving lawyer] enemies, whom the Lord will send against***  
47 ***you, in hunger, in thirst, in nakedness, and in need of everything; and He will put a yoke of iron [franchise codes]***  
48 ***on your neck until He has destroyed you. The Lord will bring a nation against you from afar [the District of***  
49 ***CRIMINALS], from the end of the earth, as swift as the eagle flies [the American Eagle], a nation whose language***  
50 ***[LEGALESE] you will not understand, a nation of fierce [coercive and fascist] countenance, which does not***  
51 ***respect the elderly [assassinates them by denying them healthcare through bureaucratic delays on an Obamacare***  
52 ***waiting list] nor show favor to the young [destroying their ability to learn in the public FOOL system]. And they***  
53 ***shall eat the increase of your livestock and the produce of your land [with “trade or business” franchise taxes],***

1 until you [and all your property] are destroyed [or STOLEN/CONFISCATED]; they shall not leave you grain or  
2 new wine or oil, or the increase of your cattle or the offspring of your flocks, until they have destroyed you.  
3 [Deut. 28:43-51, Bible, NKJV]

4 You cannot MIX or comingle PRIVATE property with PUBLIC property without converting the PRIVATE property  
5 ownership from absolute to qualified. You must keep them SEPARATE at all times and it is the MAIN and MOST  
6 IMPORTANT role of government to maintain that separation. Governments, after all, are created ONLY to protect private  
7 property and the FIRST step in that protection is to protect PRIVATE property from being converted to PUBLIC property.  
8 For proof, see:

Separation Between Public and Private Course, Form #12.025

<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

9 What Congress is doing is abusing its own property to in effect create "de facto public offices" within the government, in  
10 violation of 4 U.S.C. §72, as is proven in:

Challenge to Income Tax Enforcement Authority Within Constitutional States of the Union, Form #05.052

<https://sedm.org/Forms/05-Memlaw/ChallengeToIRSEnforcementAuth.pdf>

11 This is how we describe the reason why people should avoid privileges and thereby avoid possession, custody, use, or  
12 "benefit" of government/public property on the opening page of our site:

13 *"People of all races, genders, political beliefs, sexual orientations, and nearly all religions are welcome here.  
14 All are treated equally under REAL "law". The only way to remain truly free and equal under the civil law is to  
15 avoid seeking government civil services, benefits, property, special or civil status, exemptions, privileges, or  
16 special treatment. All such pursuits of government services or property require individual and lawful consent to  
17 a franchise and the surrender of inalienable constitutional rights AND EQUALITY in the process, and should  
18 therefore be AVOIDED. The rights and equality given up are the "cost" of procuring the "benefit" or property  
19 from the government, in fact. Nothing in life is truly "free". Anyone who claims that such "benefits" or property  
20 should be free and cost them nothing is a thief who wants to use the government as a means to STEAL on his or  
21 her behalf. All just rights spring from responsibilities/obligations under the laws of a higher power. If that higher  
22 power is God, you can be truly and objectively free. If it is government, you are guaranteed to be a slave because  
23 they can lawfully set the cost of their property as high as they want as a Merchant under the U.C.C. If you want  
24 it really bad from people with a monopoly, then you will pay dearly for the privilege. There are NO constitutional  
25 limits on the price government can charge for their monopoly services or property. Those who want no  
26 responsibilities can have no real/PRIVATE rights, but only privileges dispensed to wards of the state which are  
27 disguised to LOOK like unalienable rights. Obligations and rights are two sides of the same coin, just like self-  
28 ownership and personal responsibility. For the biblical version of this paragraph, read 1 Sam. 8:10-22. For the  
29 reason God answered Samuel by telling him to allow the people to have a king, read Deut. 28:43-51, which is  
30 God's curse upon those who allow a king above them. Click Here  
31 (<https://famguardian.org/Subjects/Taxes/Evidence/HowScCorruptOurRepubGovt.htm>) for a detailed description  
32 of the legal, moral, and spiritual consequences of violating this paragraph."  
33 [SEDM Opening Page; <http://sedm.org>]*

34 "Non-resident Non-Person" or "non-person" are synonymous with "transient foreigner", "in transitu", and "stateless" (in  
35 relation to the national government). We invented this term. The term does not appear in federal statutes because statutes  
36 cannot even define things or people who are not subject to them and therefore foreign and sovereign. The term "non-  
37 individual" used on this site is equivalent to and a synonym for "non-person" on this site, even though STATUTORY  
38 "individuals" are a SUBSET of "persons" within the Internal Revenue Code. Likewise, the term "private human" is also  
39 synonymous with "non-person". Hence, a "non-person":

- 40 1. Retains their sovereign immunity. They do not waive it under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 28 U.S.C.  
41 Chapter 97 or the longarm statutes of the state they occupy.
- 42 2. Is protected by the United States Constitution and not federal statutory civil law.
- 43 3. May not have federal statutory civil law cited against them. If they were, a violation of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
44 17 and a constitutional tort would result if they were physically present on land protected by the United States  
45 Constitution within the exterior limits of states of the Union.
- 46 4. Is on an equal footing with the United States government in court. "Persons" would be on an UNEQUAL, INFERIOR,  
47 and subservient level if they were subject to federal territorial law.

48 Don't expect vain public servants to willingly admit that there is such a thing as a human "non-person" who satisfies the above  
49 criteria because it would undermine their systematic and treasonous plunder and enslavement of people they are supposed to

1 be protecting. However, the U.S. Supreme Court has held that the "right to be left alone" is the purpose of the constitution.  
2 Olmstead v. United States, 277 U.S. 438. A so-called "government" that refuses to leave you alone or respect or protect your  
3 sovereignty and equality in relation to them is no government at all and has violated the purpose of its creation described in  
4 the Declaration of Independence. Furthermore, anyone from the national or state government who refuses to enforce this  
5 status, or who imputes or enforces any status OTHER than this status under any law system other than the common law is:

- 6 1. "purposefully availing themselves" of commerce within OUR jurisdiction.
- 7 2. STEALING, where the thing being STOLEN are the public rights associated with the statutory civil "status" they are  
8 presuming we have but never expressly consented to have.
- 9 3. Engaging in criminal identity theft, because the civil status is associated with a domicile in a place we are not  
10 physically in and do not consent to a civil domicile in.
- 11 4. Consenting to our Member Agreement.
- 12 5. Waiving official, judicial, and sovereign immunity.
- 13 6. Acting in a private and personal capacity beyond the statutory jurisdiction of their government employer.
- 14 7. Compelling us to contract with the state under the civil statutory "social compact".
- 15 8. Interfering with our First Amendment right to freely and civilly DISASSOCIATE with the state.
- 16 9. Engaged in a constitutional tort.

17 If freedom and self-ownership or "ownership" in general means anything at all, it means the right to deny any and all others,  
18 including governments, the ability to use or benefit in any way from our body, our exclusively owned private property, and  
19 our labor.

20 *"We have repeatedly held that, as to property reserved by its owner for private use, 'the right to exclude [others*  
21 *is] 'one of the most essential sticks in the bundle of rights that are commonly characterized as property.' "* [Loretto](#)  
22 [v. Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corp., 458 U.S. 419, 433 \(1982\)](#), quoting [Kaiser Aetna v. United States, 444](#)  
23 [U.S. 164, 176 \(1979\)](#). "  
24 [[Nollan v. California Coastal Comm'n, 483 U.S. 825 \(1987\)](#)]

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 *"In this case, we hold that the "right to exclude," so universally held to be a fundamental element of the property*  
27 *right,[11] falls within this category of interests that the Government cannot take without compensation."*  
28 [[Kaiser Aetna v. United States, 444 U.S. 164 \(1979\)](#)]

29 \_\_\_\_\_  
30 FOOTNOTES:

31 [11] See, e. g., [United States v. Pueblo of San Ildefonso, 206 Ct.Cl. 649, 669-670, 513 F.2d. 1383, 1394 \(1975\);](#)  
32 [United States v. Lutz, 295 F.2d. 736, 740 \(CA5 1961\)](#). As stated by Mr. Justice Brandeis, "[a]n essential element  
33 of individual property is the legal right to exclude others from enjoying it." [International News Service v.](#)  
34 [Associated Press, 248 U.S. 215, 250 \(1918\) \(dissenting opinion\)](#).

35 If you would like a W-8 form that ACCURATELY describes the withholding and reporting status of a "non-resident non-  
36 person", see:

[W-8SUB, Form #04.231](#)  
<https://sedm.org/Forms/04-Tax/2-Withholding/W-8SUB.pdf>

37 \_\_\_\_\_  
38 **10 How to Ensure that Your Earnings are EXCLUDED rather than EXEMPTED**  
39 **during the Income Taxation Process**

40 In order to make your earnings taxable, they must be converted from PRIVATE to PUBLIC as described below:

[Separation Between Public and Private Course, Form #12.025](#)  
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>

1 Another way of saying this is that the earnings must be REMOVED from the protections of the Constitution and the Bill of  
2 Rights so that they can be put under civil statutory control.

3 *“Under basic rules of construction, statutory laws enacted by legislative bodies cannot impair rights given under*  
4 *a constitution. 194 B.R. at 925. ”*  
5 *[In re Young, 235 B.R. 666 (Bankr.M.D.Fla., 1999) ]*

6 There are only two ways to CONVERT PRIVATE to PUBLIC:

- 7 1. **Convert the civil status of the OWNER (jurisdiction over the PERSON).** This is done, for instance, by  
8 changing your DEFAULT civil status of “nonresident alien” as a state national by “electing” to be treated as a  
9 PRIVILEGED STATUTORY “citizen” or “resident”, who file a 1040 instead of a 1040NR and can then take  
10 privileged “deductions” under [26 U.S.C. §162](#). The cost of PROCURING this “benefit” or privilege is that the  
11 character of your earnings changes from being taxable only from U.S. sources in [26 U.S.C. §872](#) to being taxable  
12 on your worldwide EARNINGS UNDER [26 U.S.C. §61](#) and [§861](#). NOT a good deal.
- 13 2. **Convert the civil status of the PROPERTY.** This is done, for instance, by:  
14 2.1. Calling the earnings “wages” when filing a W-4 as a private man or woman per [26 U.S.C. §3402\(p\)](#).  
15 2.2. “Effectively connecting” earnings to the “trade or business” franchise as a nonresident alien. In effect, the  
16 earnings are converted from PRIVATE to PUBLIC to procure the PRIVILEGE of some kind of deduction  
17 as a benefit or advantage. This is done by placing the earnings on the 1040NR form instead of the Schedule  
18 NEC, for instance.

19 The following court case acknowledges the above two mechanisms to convert PRIVATE property to PUBLIC property:

20 *“In the case of the federal government where the individual is either a United States citizen or an alien residing*  
21 *in the taxing jurisdiction, the tax under section 1 of the Code is based upon jurisdiction over the person; where*  
22 *the individual is an alien [LEGISLATIVELY OR CONSTITUTIONALLY “foreign”, INCLUDING states*  
23 *of the Union] not residing in the taxing jurisdiction [the “geographical United States”, meaning the District*  
24 *of Columbia per [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and (a)(10), the tax under section 871 of the Code is based upon*  
25 *jurisdiction over the [PUBLIC] property or income of the nonresident individual [GEOGRAPHICALLY*  
26 *and PHYSICALLY] located or earned in the taxing jurisdiction ”*  
27 *[Great Cruz Bay, Inc., St. John v. Wheatley, 495 F.2d. 301, 307 (3d Cir. 1974)]*

28 An “EXCLUSION” happens when any of the following methods are employed to reduce taxable income without invoking  
29 an “EXEMPTION” or “DEDUCTION” under [26 U.S.C. §162](#):

- 30 1. Avoiding clouding the ownership or title to the payment as “property” by:  
31 1.1. Not getting involved in or accepting payments from sources within the geographical “[United States](#)” under  
32 [26 U.S.C. §872\(a\)](#).  
33 1.2. Not getting involved in or accepting payments from activities involving a “[trader or business](#)” under [26](#)  
34 [U.S.C. §872\(b\)](#).
- 35 2. Avoiding clouding the [civil status](#) of the OWNER of the income by connecting him, her, or it to a public office or  
36 “trade or business” by pursuing a [civil status](#) that is a privilege, such as [STATUTORY “citizen”](#) or  
37 [STATUTORY “resident”](#) in 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(a). These two civil statuses are voluntary and avoidable  
38 PRIVILEGES. Those who don’t consent to them simply declare themselves as “nonresident aliens”, which does  
39 not have any civil statutory duties, liabilities, or obligations directly attached to it. See:

[Lawfully Avoiding Government Obligations Course, Form #12.040](#)  
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/AvoidGovernmentObligations.pdf>

40 Once property is converted from PRIVATE to PUBLIC as described in item 1, those in possession of it “may be treated as”  
41 public officers. This is because a “public officer” is legally defined as someone in charge of the PROPERTY of the public:

42 *“Public Office.[. . .] Where, by virtue of law, a person is clothed, not as an incidental or transient authority, but*  
43 *for such time as de- notes duration and continuance, with Independent power to control the property of the*  
44 *public”*  
45 *[Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 1235]*

46 The authority to exercise DIRECT, CIVIL legislative control over those in charge of the “property of the public” originates  
47 from Constitution Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2, which says:

1 [Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2](#)

2 Congress shall have the power to make all needful rules respecting the Territory and Other Property of the United  
3 States.

4 Statutes at [5 U.S.C. §553\(a\)\(2\)](#) and [44 U.S.C. §1505\(a\)](#) implement the above method of DIRECT LEGISLATIVE  
5 CONTROL over those in possession of PUBLIC property WITHOUT the need for implementing regulations.

6 **10.1 Excluding YOURSELF**

7 Below is an example from our website to accomplish item 1 above:

8 *“2. Earnings in this section come ONLY from the statutory geographical “United States” as defined in [26 U.S.C.](#)  
9 [§7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and [\(a\)\(10\)](#) and [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#).*

10 *3. Earnings from any place OTHER than the statutory geographical “United States” are purposefully excluded  
11 under [26 U.S.C. §872](#). They don’t need to be exempt, because they are excluded from being listed in the schedule  
12 NEC. This means all earnings received from geographical sources outside the STATUTORY, but not  
13 CONSTITUTIONAL “United States” are purposefully not listed in this section. This includes all of my earnings,  
14 because I do not do business with or in the statutory geographical “United States”.”*  
15 *[1040NR Attachment, Form #09.077, Section 6: Schedule NEC Information; [https://sedm.org/Forms/09-  
17 Procs/1040NR-Attachment.pdf](https://sedm.org/Forms/09-<br/>16 Procs/1040NR-Attachment.pdf)]*

18 *5. Effectively connected” means otherwise private property CONSENSUALLY donated to a public use, a public  
19 purpose, or a public office within the national and not state government, and thus connected to the statutory  
20 “trade or business” defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(26\)](#) as “the functions of a public office”. None of God’s  
21 entirely private property under my stewardship falls into this category. All of Gods’ property is absolutely owned  
22 private property protected by the constitution and defined as a “foreign estate” under [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(31\)](#)  
23 and the First Amendment separation of church and state. Ownership of “trade or business” property, on the  
24 other hand, is QUALIFIED (shared) rather than ABSOLUTE (singular). “Trade or business” property  
25 ownership or control is shared by the officer occupying the office and its government parens patriae, Creator,  
26 and owner. A portion of the shared ownership becomes a kickback (called a return) to compensate its trustee for  
27 his or her services.  
28 *[1040NR Attachment, Form #09.077, Section 7: Definitions; [https://sedm.org/Forms/09-  
30 Procs/1040NR-Attachment.pdf](https://sedm.org/Forms/09-<br/>29 Procs/1040NR-Attachment.pdf)]**

30 **10.2 Excluding your PROPERTY**

31 Below is an example from our website to accomplish item 2 above:

32 *8. The term “U.S. citizen” is defined in [8 U.S.C. §1401](#), [26 C.F.R. §31.3121\(e\)-1\(b\)](#), and [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(c\)](#).  
33 Regulation at [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(c\)](#) identifies [8 U.S.C. §1401-1459](#) as the source of the definition for “citizen”,  
34 and none of the statutes referenced identifies a “citizen” as a CONSTITUTIONAL citizen mentioned in the  
35 Fourteenth Amendment. The “United States” in the Constitution includes states of the Union and excludes that  
36 mentioned in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and [\(a\)\(10\)](#). The “citizen” status in the I.R.C. is privileged and statutory  
37 and is always geographical in this context and therefore is tied to the statutory geographical “United States”  
38 defined in [26 U.S.C. §7701\(a\)\(9\)](#) and [\(a\)\(10\)](#) and [4 U.S.C. §110\(d\)](#). Because liability is attached to this status in  
39 [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(a\)](#), it must be voluntary or unconstitutional slavery and human trafficking is the result. Those  
40 who don’t volunteer would drop back to “nonresident alien” civil status, which doesn’t have a direct liability  
41 associated with it. This inference is consistent with [Great Cruz Bay, Inc., St. John v. Wheatley, 495 F.2d. 301,  
42 307 \(3d Cir. 1974\)](#). The D.C. circuit court even held that the range of statutes cited in [26 C.F.R. §1.1-1\(c\)](#) defining  
43 what a “citizen” was did NOT include constitutional citizens, when it held: **“Finally, this Court is mindful of  
44 the years of past practice in which territorial citizenship has been treated as a statutory [PRIVILEGE!],  
45 and not a constitutional, right. In the unincorporated territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin  
46 Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands, birthright citizenship was conferred upon their inhabitants by  
47 various statutes many years after the United States acquired them. See Amicus Br. at 10-11. If the  
48 Citizenship Clause guaranteed birthright citizenship in unincorporated territories, these statutes [8 U.S.C.  
49 §1401-1459 mentioned in 26 C.F.R. §1.1-1(c)] would have been unnecessary.”** [Tuaua v. U.S.A, 951 F.Supp.2d.  
50 88 \(2013\)](#). OF COURSE the government can tax privileges. I would never argue with that. However, privileges  
51 are voluntary and avoidable or we have unconstitutional slavery, and I therefore choose to avoid them. And if I  
52 can’t make that choice, I’m a slave. All just powers, according to the Declaration of Independence, derive from  
53 the CONSENT of the governed. I consent to NOTHING. Anything not consensual in a civil context is therefore  
54 inherently UNJUST. To equivocate between CONSTITUTIONAL and STATUTORY “citizens”, which are  
55 mutually exclusive and non-overlapping, is to essentially KIDNAP the identity of people in states of the Union to*

1 federal territory without their consent and enslave them, in violation of [Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution](#).  
2 Identity theft is a criminal offense in violation of [18 U.S.C. §911](#) in the case of a statutory "U.S. Citizen"  
3 franchise/privilege. More at: [Citizenship Status v. Tax Status](#), [http://sedm.org/Forms/10-  
4 Emancipation/CitizenshipStatusVTaxStatus/CitizenshipVTaxStatus.htm](http://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/CitizenshipStatusVTaxStatus/CitizenshipVTaxStatus.htm).  
5 [\[1040NR Attachment](#), Form #09.077, Section 7: Definitions; [https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/1040NR-  
6 Attachment.pdf\]](https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/1040NR-Attachment.pdf)

### 7 **10.3 Using Choice of Law provisions on a Tax Return filing to exclude everything**

8 The following clause can be used in a tax return attachment to lawfully exclude BOTH yourself AND your earnings from  
9 income taxation. It may be invoked anywhere in the United States\* the country.

#### 10 **CHOICE OF LAW:**

11 *I accept the benefit or privilege of no "domestic" civil statutory status or definition created or organized by any  
12 government. Exclusions claimed herein are not privileges but a statutory recognition of the exercise of private  
13 unalienable rights under rules of equity and the common law. 26 C.F.R. §1.6012-1(b)(1)(i)(c) recognizes this  
14 fact. Therefore, any administrative or legal disputes relating to this claim or submission shall be settled ONLY  
15 under equity, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, and the common law and no civil statute. This claim would not  
16 necessary if you would penalize and prosecute third parties for falsely characterizing or stealing my private  
17 property without my consent as the the law requires. I will not tolerate efforts to convert my private property to  
18 public property without express written consent, consideration, definitions, and choice of law that only I can  
19 determine as the absolute owner of the private property documented herein. When justice becomes a civil  
20 privilege, it becomes injustice. All rights reserved.*

21 For further information on how to litigat in equity and common law instead of civil statutory law, see:

[Common Law and Equity Litigation\\*\\*](https://sedm.org/common-law-litigation/), SEDM (Member Subscriptions)  
<https://sedm.org/common-law-litigation/>

### 22 **10.4 A Nonresident Alien 1040-NR tax return attachment that excludes everything**

23 The following tax return attachment provides an example of how to exclude all earnings from taxation for those residing  
24 anywhere in the country United States\*. You can find a detail description of this filing at:

- 25 1. [Attachment to 1040NR Return for U.S. national filing as a "Nontaxpayer" and Private Party](#), FTSIG  
26 <https://ftsig.org/attachment-to-1040nr-return-for-us-national-filing-as-a-nontaxpayer/>
- 27 2. [1040-NR Attachment](#), Form #09.077  
28 <https://sedm.org/Forms/09-Procs/1040NR-Attachment.pdf>
- 29 3. [How to File Returns](#), Form #09.074\*\* (Member Subscriptions)  
30 <https://sedm.org/product/filing-returns-form-09-074/>
- 31 4. [Procedure to File Returns](#), Form #09.075\*\* (Member Subscriptions)  
32 <https://sedm.org/product/procedure-to-file-tax-returns-form-09-075/>  
33

1 **VERIFIED MANDATORY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR ATTACHED 1040-NR TAX**  
2 **RETURN PURSUANT TO 26 C.F.R. 1.6012-1(b)(1)(i)(c)**  
3

4 **1. INTRODUCTION:**

5 Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_ (NOT a domicile or residence)

6 Identifying Number: \_\_\_\_\_ (Privately issued and owned/licensed number but matching a public SSN)

7 **2. NATURE AND AMOUNT OF EXCLUSION**  
8

9 This statement of gross income exclusion(s) is provided pursuant to 26 C.F.R. §1.6012-1(b)(1)(i)(c). The following items  
10 of gross income are excluded from the Form 1040NR to which this statement applies:  
11

<b>Information Return</b>	<b>Payer's EIN</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Nature of Exclusion</b>
			Amount reported is not derived from activity embraced by 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(2).
			Amount reported is not derived from activity embraced by 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(2).
			Amount reported is not derived from activity embraced by 26 U.S.C. §872(a)(2).

12 **3. AUTHORITY FOR EXCLUSION:**

13 This statement is made pursuant to 26 C.F.R. §1.6012-1(b)(1)(i)(c), which states in relevant part:

14 *[I]f the nonresident alien individual has no gross income for the taxable year, he is not required to*  
15 *complete the return schedules but must attach a statement to the return indicating the nature of any*  
16 *exclusions claimed and the amount of such exclusions to the extent such amounts are readily determinable.*

17 *[26 C.F.R. §1.6012-1(b)(1)(i)(c) (emphasis added).]*

18 **4. STATUS CLASSES OF PAYMENT RECIPIENT:**

19 **4.1 Civil Status:** Recipient is a “nonresident alien” pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(B). The term “nonresident alien,”  
20 when applied to a natural person, embraces two political status subclasses:

21 4.1.1 Foreign nationals (aliens); and

22 4.1.2 U.S. nationals

23 **4.2 Political Status:** Recipient is a U.S. national pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22) and 22 C.F.R. §51.1. Recipient is  
24 physically present upon a situs protected by the United States Constitution (*i.e.*, neither a “citizen” abroad, nor upon a  
25 territory, nor a non-citizen national of a territory or possession).

26 **5. GROSS INCOME:**

27 **5.1 Gross Income and its Classes**

28 Gross Income

29 *In the case of a nonresident alien individual, except where the context clearly indicates otherwise, gross*  
30 *income includes only—*

31 *(1) gross income which is derived from sources within the United States and which is not effectively*  
32 *connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, and*

33 *(2) gross income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United*  
34 *States.*

35 *[26 U.S.C. §872(a)]*

36 **5.2 Taxation of Each Gross Income Class**

1 5.2.1 Gross income under paragraph 872(a)(1) is taxed *only to aliens* pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §871(a) *when in receipt*  
2 *of FDAP income. (emphasis added)*

3 5.2.2 Gross income under paragraph (2) above is taxed *to aliens and U.S. nationals alike* pursuant to 26 U.S.C.  
4 §871(b) *when effectively connected with the conduct of a "trade or business within the United States". (emphasis*  
5 *added)*

6 **6. CHOICE OF LAW:**

7 I do NOT accept the benefit or privilege of any "domestic" civil statutory status or definition created or organized by any  
8 government. Exclusions claimed herein are not privileges but a statutory recognition of the exercise of private unalienable  
9 rights under rules of equity and the common law. 26 C.F.R. §1.6012-1(b)(1)(i)(c) recognizes this fact. Therefore, any  
10 administrative or legal disputes relating to this claim or submission shall be settled ONLY under equity, the Bill of Rights,  
11 the Constitution, and the common law and no civil statute. This claim would not be necessary if you would penalize and  
12 prosecute third parties for falsely characterizing or stealing my private property without my consent as the law requires.  
13 I will not tolerate efforts to convert my private property to public property without express written consent, consideration,  
14 definitions, and choice of law that only I can determine as the absolute owner of the private property documented herein.  
15 When justice becomes a civil privilege, it becomes injustice. All rights reserved.

16 **7. JURAT:**

17  
18 Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements  
19 (including this one), and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete.  
20

21 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

22 Executed on: \_\_\_\_\_  
23

24 **NOTARY PUBLIC'S JURAT**

25  
26 Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_, by

27 \_\_\_\_\_, proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the  
28 person(s) who appeared before me

29 WITNESS my hand and official seal.  
30  
31  
32  
33

34 \_\_\_\_\_SEAL

35 Notary Public

36 My Commission Expires On:  
37

## 11 Resources for Further Study and Rebuttal

If you would like to study the subjects covered in this short memorandum in further detail, may we recommend the following authoritative sources, and also welcome you to rebut any part of this pamphlet after you have read it and studied the subject carefully yourself just as we have:

More on this subject at:

1. *Foreign Tax Status Information Group (FTSIG)*-detailed educational material which takes the foreign tax status position that makes EXCLUSIONS possible. Exclusions do NOT apply to “U.S. persons” filing the 1040 tax return.  
<https://ftsit.org>
2. *What is an income tax “exclusion”?*, SEDM-contains most of this document  
<https://sedm.org/what-is-an-income-tax-exclusion/>
3. *How to File Returns*, Form #09.074, Section 7.2 (Member Subscriptions) -contains most of this document  
<https://sedm.org/product/filing-returns-form-09-074/>
4. *Flawed Tax Arguments to Avoid*, Form #08.004, Section 8.13: Exempt on a government form is the only method for avoiding the liability for tax  
<https://sedm.org/Forms/08-PolicyDocs/FlawedArgsToAvoid.pdf>
5. *Sovereignty Forms and Instructions Online*, Form #10.004, Cites by Topic: “excluded income”  
<https://famguardian.org/TaxFreedom/CitesByTopic/ExcludedIncome.htm>
6. *Hot Issues: Laws of Property* -SEDM  
<https://sedm.org/laws-of-property/>
7. *Laws of Property*, Form #14.018  
<https://sedm.org/Forms/14-PropProtection/LawsOfProperty.pdf>
8. *Authorities on Rights as Property*, SEDM  
<https://sedm.org/authorities-on-rights-as-property/>
9. *How You Lose Constitutional or Natural Rights*, Form #10.015-SEDM  
<https://sedm.org/Forms/10-Emancipation/HowLoseConstOrNatRights.pdf>
10. *Separation Between Public and Private Course*, Form #12.025-SEDM  
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/SeparatingPublicPrivate.pdf>
11. *Private Right or Public Right? Course*, Form #12.044 -SEDM  
<https://sedm.org/LibertyU/PrivateRightOrPublicRight.pdf>