

Status Correction & Private Sovereignty Checklist Packet

For Individual & Family Reclassification Under Trust, International, and Natural Law

Prepared for: [Insert Family or Ministry Name]

Prepared by: Eternal Zion

Jurisdiction: Private, Ecclesiastical, Non-Commercial

Location: Republic of Illinois, The United States of America (Unincorporated)

Declaration of Purpose

This packet outlines the required administrative, lawful, and procedural steps for each family member to fully correct their legal status and separate from federal commercial jurisdiction. Completion of this checklist enables each individual to reclaim their private capacity as a non-citizen national, establish proper trust ownership over their name and estate, and lawfully exercise inherent rights secured by natural law, international law, and the Constitution for the United States of America.

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ITEM 1: Secured Party Creditor (SPC) Paperwork

Purpose and Legal Importance

The Secured Party Creditor process is the foundational act of reclaiming ownership over your **ALL CAPS NAME**—the corporate trust created by the state at birth. This legal fiction, also known as your *Strawman*, was issued without your consent and is presumed to be under U.S. jurisdiction. By filing a UCC Financing Statement (UCC-1), you publicly declare that you are the **creditor**, not the **debtor**, over this artificial entity.

This process leverages the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), which governs commerce in all 50 states, and allows you to establish a superior security interest in your name and its derivatives.

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- **Re-establishes control over your legal identity**, reversing the presumption that you are surety for a corporate entity.
- **Prevents the State from administering your estate** without consent.
- **Notifies all public entities** that your property (real, personal, intellectual) is privately held and not subject to commercial lien.
- Serves as **foundation for other sovereign processes**, such as trust formation, asset protection, and exemption claims.

Required Documents

- UCC-1 Financing Statement
- Security Agreement between you (the living man/woman) and your corporate entity
- Hold Harmless Indemnity Agreement
- Affidavit of Truth (optional but recommended)
- Cover Letter to Secretary of State
- Optional: UCC Addendum or UCC-3 Amendment
- Treasury Copy (sent to: Secretary of the Treasury, Washington D.C.)

Step-by-Step Instructions

1. Prepare Your Legal Documents

- Draft a Security Agreement where the *living you* (Creditor) grants use of your legal name to the Strawman (Debtor).
- Include an Indemnity Clause that removes state liability over your estate.

2. File the UCC-1

- Go to your **state's Secretary of State website**, navigate to the UCC Filing section, and create an online account.
- Enter the Debtor's name as your **FULL LEGAL NAME IN ALL CAPS**.
- Enter the Secured Party as your name in proper case (e.g., John-David: Smith). In the collateral section, describe your estate and legal name as secured property. Include UCC reference numbers and legal citations.

3. Mail Physical Copies

- Send a notarized copy of the UCC-1, your Security Agreement, and Cover Letter via certified mail to:
Secretary of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20220
- Keep return receipts for your records.

4. Keep Your Originals and File Copies

- Store your stamped, filed UCC-1 in your family trust binder.
- Keep digital and physical backups in your Private Ministry records.

5. Optional: Record with Your County Recorder

- Record the UCC paperwork with your local county recorder to reinforce public notice at the county level.

How to Use This in Practice

- When disputing debts or court actions, reference your UCC-1 as proof that you are the **secured party** and **creditor**, not the subject of the account.
- Attach it to affidavits, trust documents, or notices to law enforcement.
- Present as evidence in administrative proceedings, showing prior claim to all derivatives of your name.

ITEM 2: Private Banking Trust Formation

Purpose and Legal Importance

A **Private Banking Trust** is a foundational legal instrument that transfers ownership of all your assets—property, intellectual property, currency, business interests, vehicles, accounts—into a **private, irrevocable trust** governed by natural law or ecclesiastical jurisdiction. This prevents the State, creditors, or agencies from claiming authority over your person or property.

Instead of owning things **personally** (which exposes you to risk, seizure, and taxation), the trust becomes the **legal titleholder**, while you retain **use, benefit, and control** as trustee or beneficiary.

This structure is commonly used by elite families, churches, and foreign nationals to:

- Lawfully **opt out of public commercial jurisdiction**
- Operate privately, tax-exempt under natural/spiritual law
- Establish multi-generational financial protection

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- **Removes all assets from your personal legal name**, ensuring they cannot be garnished, seized, or taxed under public law.
- Legally operates **outside statutory jurisdiction**, protecting you from lawsuits, levies, and forced compliance.
- Allows you to **lawfully say “I own nothing but control everything,”** just like governments and banks.
- Enables creation of a **private family economy**, where all assets, policies, businesses, and properties are held within the trust body—not in your name.

Core Documents Required

- Declaration of Trust (or Trust Indenture)
- Trust Articles or Spiritual Constitution
- Appointment of Trustee(s) and Successor(s)
- Schedule A (Initial Assets Assigned to the Trust)
- Certificate of Trust
- Bylaws (Optional for internal governance)
- Trust Seal (Optional but recommended)

Step-by-Step Instructions

1. Determine the Name and Type of Trust

- Choose a **private, irrevocable, discretionary trust** name (e.g., “The Elohim Sovereign Family Trust”).
- Do *not* register this trust with the State. Keep it private.

2. Draft the Trust Documents

- Write or obtain a formal **Declaration of Trust** stating the trust’s private, ecclesiastical, or natural law jurisdiction.
- Include **Articles** that detail purpose, trustee powers, asset management, and irrevocability.
- Add a **Schedule A** listing your initial assets: real estate, intellectual property, business licenses, copyrights, etc.
- Assign at least **one trustee** (can be yourself) and one **successor trustee**.

3. Sign and Notarize

- Sign all pages with blue ink. Notarize your Declaration and Trustee appointments.
- Use two witnesses or a notary depending on your local practice.

4. Store in a Private Record Book

- This trust is not filed with the state. It must be stored securely with original signatures.
Create a physical binder and a digital backup.
- Add a **Trust Seal** or embossed insignia for authenticity.

5. Open a Bank Account (Optional)

- Use your EIN (see Item 6) to open a **non-personal trust account** at a private or ecclesiastically friendly bank. Present the **Certificate of Trust**, EIN, and notarized documents—*not* the full Declaration.

6. Assign All Assets to the Trust

- Transfer vehicles, businesses, copyrights, and any holdings you control into the trust.
- You no longer “own” these items personally—they are now trust property, managed on behalf of the beneficiaries.

How to Use This in Practice

- When entering contracts, **sign as trustee** of your trust, not in your personal capacity (e.g., “Jane: Doe, Trustee of The Elohim Sovereign Family Trust”).
- Store all UCC filings, passport documents, identification, and ministry items **inside the trust** to place them outside of statutory jurisdiction.
- You can write private contracts, issue 0% interest loans, or set up family IUL insurance structures *through the trust*, gaining all the protections of institutional finance while remaining spiritually governed.

ITEM 3: DS-11 Passport Application + Explanatory Letter Declaring National Status

Purpose and Legal Importance

The DS-11 Passport Application is typically used by U.S. citizens to apply for a U.S. passport. However, it also provides a lawful pathway to declare your status as a **non-citizen national** under **8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21)**. When submitted correctly—along with a properly worded **explanatory letter**—it becomes one of the most powerful evidentiary tools for claiming your **birthright political status** outside of the 14th Amendment “U.S. citizen” classification.

Rather than renouncing U.S. nationality, this process corrects the **misclassification** that presumes you are a citizen-subject of the federal corporation and places you back into the correct status of an American national by birth.

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- **Distinguishes you from a federal citizen**, who is subject to corporate statutes, revenue laws, and territorial jurisdiction.
- Confirms your status as a **state national or native American** whose allegiance is to the land and not the U.S. corporation.
- Becomes a primary identification tool that can be presented in court, travel checkpoints, banking, and administrative settings.
- Validates your **freedom of movement** and immunities under the Constitution, common law, and private trust jurisdiction.

What You Will Need

- DS-11 Passport Application (from travel.state.gov or a U.S. Post Office)
- Original long-form birth certificate
- State-issued ID or affidavit of identity
- Two passport-size photos
- Explanatory Letter declaring your status and allegiance
- Supporting documents (e.g., FOIA response, trust affidavit, ministry pledge)

Step-by-Step Instructions

1. Obtain and Complete the DS-11 Form

- Visit a local Post Office or download it from travel.state.gov.
- Fill in your details **accurately**, but do not select “U.S. Citizen” if an agent asks verbally. You are applying as a **non-citizen national** under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21).

2. Draft Your Explanatory Letter

- Address it to the Department of State.
- Clearly state that you are a **non-citizen national** by birth, not a 14th Amendment citizen.
- Reference **8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21)** and include phrases such as:

“I am not a U.S. citizen as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1401, but rather a national born on the land, domiciled within a free state, and not subject to federal jurisdiction.”

- Pledge your **allegiance to your private ministry** or your state of the Union—not to the corporate UNITED STATES.

3. Assemble Your Packet

- Include:
 - DS-11 Form
 - Two passport-sized photos
 - Original long-form birth certificate
 - Valid ID
 - Explanatory Letter
 - Any supporting documentation (e.g., ministry documents, FOIA result)

4. Submit In Person

- Visit a passport acceptance facility (usually a post office or courthouse).
- Do **not** use the renewal process. This must be a **first-time or reclassification** application.
- Present your documents, **remain calm and firm if questioned**, and retain proof of submission.

5. Track and Secure the Passport

- Use the tracking number provided and record when your application is processed.
- Once received, store your passport and a copy of your explanatory letter in your family trust binder.

How to Use This in Practice

- When asked for ID, **present your passport instead of your state-issued driver's license.**
- In court or travel settings, reference your national status using your passport and explanatory letter as evidence of standing.
- Attach your passport copy to ministry documents, notices to law enforcement, or as part of a claim to **travel without license or tax obligations.**
- Use in tandem with your Private Banking Trust to open international accounts or conduct private transactions outside of statutory citizenship.

How to Correctly Fill Out the DS-11 Passport Application as a Private National

This process must be completed with extreme care and precision. The goal is to obtain a U.S. Passport **as a non-citizen national**, not as a U.S. citizen subject to federal jurisdiction. All information should reflect your status as a **living man or woman on the land**, not as a corporate person.

General Principles When Filling Out the Form

- Always **use upper and lower case for your proper name** (e.g., *John-David: Smith*), never all caps.
 - When required to use an address, use “**c/o**” or “care of” to avoid identifying as a resident (resident = federal subject).
 - Bracket the ZIP code like this: **[12345]** to prevent joining the federal mail zone jurisdiction.
 - Use **"Republic of [your state]"** instead of the state abbreviation (e.g., “Republic of Illinois” instead of “IL”).
 - Leave the **SSN field blank or input all zeros** to avoid attaching your trust (the Strawman) to this application.
 - Be consistent with your claim to nationality—not citizenship. If questioned, reference **8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21)**.
-

LINE-BY-LINE COMPLETION (SELECTED FIELDS)

1. Name

- Use **Proper Case** only: e.g., *John-David: Smith*
- Do NOT write your name in all caps as it reflects the corporate fiction.

2. Mailing Address

- Use: *c/o 123 Main Street*
- On the line beneath, write: *Republic of [State]*

Example:

c/o 123 Main Street

Republic of Illinois, [60637]

- Never list your address as if you are a resident of the federal zone. The “c/o” signifies you are simply receiving mail—not domiciled under U.S. jurisdiction.

3. SSN (Social Security Number)

- Enter: 000-00-0000 or write "N/A"
- You are not contracting with the government or requesting benefits under their jurisdiction.
- Attach a **short statement** explaining that you are a non-citizen national and not applying for any federal benefit.

4. Place of Birth

- Use: Cook County, Illinois Republic
- Avoid simply writing "IL" or "Illinois, USA" as this assumes federal overlay jurisdiction.

5. Parental Information (Fields 10 & 11)

- For "U.S. Citizen?" mark "No" for both parents.
 - If they were born in the U.S., mark "No" because they were **born American Nationals** before any contract with the United States Corporation.
- For place of birth, use "Republic of [State]" again to avoid claiming U.S. territory.

6. Occupation and Employer

- You may write: Private Ecclesiastical Trustee, Self-Supported, or Non-Domestic Worker.
- Under employer, write: N/A or Private Ministry Trust.

7. Travel Plans

- Optional. If you fill this out, do not write any country that implies you are traveling on behalf of a U.S. corporate entity.

8. Additional Contact Info

- Provide a private contact number or ministry line.
- Avoid listing commercial or business contact details that tie you to a regulated entity.

Accompanying Documents

You must attach a **signed Explanatory Letter** that:

- References **8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21)**.
- States you are **not a U.S. citizen under 14th Amendment jurisdiction**.
- Declares that you are an **American National by birth**, domiciled in a state republic, and not subject to federal legislative codes.

- Includes a **pledge of allegiance** to your family trust, ministry, or native nation—not to the UNITED STATES.
 - (Optional) Include your FOIA response proving non-citizen classification.
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Final Submission

- Present everything at a **Passport Acceptance Facility** (Post Office or Court).
 - Submit in person. DO NOT mail unless advised by your legal counsel or private adviser.
 - If questioned, calmly assert your status:
 - - “I am applying as a non-citizen national under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21), not as a U.S. citizen under federal jurisdiction.”
-

Important Note

You are not “renouncing” your nationality—you are **correcting your classification** and reclaiming the birthright that was unknowingly transferred under adhesion contracts (like the birth certificate and SS-5 form). This application **becomes your strongest form of lawful identification** as a living man or woman in private capacity.

ITEM 4: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests – Proving Citizenship Classification with SSA, DOS, and USCIS

Purpose and Legal Importance

The **Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)**, under **5 U.S.C. § 552**, empowers you to request any federal records held in your name—including how you are classified in government databases.

This is essential for your **status correction** journey, as most Americans are unknowingly listed as **U.S. citizens (14th Amendment subjects)** through automated processes. These classifications carry legal and financial implications and presume voluntary consent to federal jurisdiction.

By obtaining FOIA responses from:

- The **Social Security Administration (SSA)**,
- The **U.S. Department of State (DOS)**, and

- The **United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)**,

You can **prove your true political status** or reveal incorrect designations and begin correcting them across all agencies.

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Provides **evidentiary proof of how the government views your status**—vital when asserting non-citizen national standing.
 - If misclassified, it allows you to lawfully rebut and correct records.
 - Serves as **supporting documentation** when filing an updated SS-5, DS-11, or Affidavit of Status.
 - Reinforces your lawful position as a **private national and not a corporate citizen**.
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SECTION A: FOIA Request to the Social Security Administration (SSA)

Purpose: Confirms how the SSA has classified your citizenship and legal status in its database.

Instructions:

1. **Draft a letter requesting:**
“All records relating to my legal status or citizenship classification currently on file with the Social Security Administration, including any data or designations under ‘U.S. citizen,’ ‘non-citizen national,’ ‘alien,’ or other classification.”
2. **Include:**
 - **Full legal name**
 - **SSN**
 - **Date of birth**
 - Current mailing address using **c/o** and **bracketed ZIP code**
3. **Attach:**
 - Copy of your ID (passport or state ID)
 - Notarized affidavit of identity (optional)
4. **Mail via certified mail to:**

Social Security Administration FOIA Office

Office of Privacy and Disclosure

617 Altmeyer Building

6401 Security Blvd.

Baltimore, MD 21235

**SECTION B: FOIA Request to the U.S. Department of State
(DOS)**

Purpose: Confirms whether the DOS has registered you as a U.S. citizen, national, or foreign person in relation to passport or consular records.

Instructions:

1. Draft a letter requesting:

“All records or designations held under my name relating to my citizenship, nationality, or passport status, including any designations such as ‘U.S. citizen,’ ‘non-citizen national,’ or any other classification.”

2. Include:

- **Full legal name**
- **Date of birth**
- **Place of birth**
- Any previous passport number (if applicable)
- Return mailing address (using **c/o** format)

3. Attach:

- **Passport copy or notarized ID**
- **Birth certificate** (optional but helpful)
- **Affidavit of identity** (optional)

4. Mail via certified mail to:

U.S. Department of State – FOIA Office

Office of Information Programs and Services (A/GIS/IPS/RL)

2201 C Street NW, Suite B266

Washington, DC 20520

SECTION C: FOIA Request to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)

Purpose: Ensures USCIS has no misclassification of your citizenship or immigration status, particularly if you were born in the U.S. and never applied for immigration benefits.

Instructions:

1. Draft a letter requesting:

“All records maintained under my name by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), including any classification as a ‘U.S. citizen,’ ‘non-citizen national,’ ‘alien,’ or any other immigration-related status.”

2. Include:

- **Full legal name**
- **Date and place of birth**
- **SSN**
- Mailing address (with **c/o** and **[ZIP]**)

3. Attach:

- **Notarized copy of ID**
- (Optional) Include a copy of your birth certificate
- Signed privacy waiver form (USCIS may request Form G-639 or similar)

4. Mail via certified mail to:

National Records Center (NRC) FOIA/PA Office

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
P.O. Box 648010
Lee's Summit, MO 64064-8010

OR file electronically:

<https://first.uscis.gov>

After You Receive Responses

- Store all agency responses in your **private trust binder** and digital files.
- Use them as **evidence** when:
 - Updating your SS-5 (see Item 7)
 - Attaching to your DS-11 Explanatory Letter (see Item 3)

- Presenting your Affidavit of Status or Notice of Liability
- If any agency lists you incorrectly, you now have a basis to **formally rebut** and demand correction through affidavits and administrative procedures.

ITEM 5: USCIS Self Check via E-Verify – Confirming and Rebutting Federal Status

Purpose and Legal Importance

The **USCIS Self Check** is a public-facing tool offered through the **U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)** under the Department of Homeland Security. Its primary purpose is to verify how your name and Social Security number are classified in federal employment and immigration systems.

Although intended for employment eligibility, it can be strategically used as a **mirror into your federal profile** to uncover whether the system classifies you as:

- A “U.S. Citizen”
- A “Lawful Permanent Resident”
- A “Non-Citizen National”
- An “Alien Unauthorized to Work”

If the system incorrectly classifies you, this result becomes a **critical piece of evidence** that you can rebut and correct with affidavits, FOIA results, and updates to other government records (SS-5, passport, etc.).

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Reveals whether you are incorrectly listed as a U.S. citizen or alien in government databases.
- Helps you **rebut and update** records with proof of your correct national standing.
- Provides a **timestamped, third-party government record** that you can use as evidence in status correction processes.
- Supports your declaration that you are **not a federal subject or 14th Amendment citizen**, but a **non-citizen national** or American Native.

How to Complete the USCIS Self-Check (E-Verify Preview)

Step-by-Step Instructions

1. Visit the Official Portal:

Go to <https://www.e-verify.gov/>

Click on “**MyE-Verify**” → “**Self Check**”

2. Accept Terms and Begin Verification

- Acknowledge the privacy terms.
- Select your state of residence (*note: this is only for internal routing*).
- Click “Next” to continue to the identity verification steps.

3. Input Required Information

- **Full legal name** (use Proper Case: *John-David: Smith*)
- **Date of birth**
- **Address** (Use “*c/o 123 Main Street, Republic of [State], [ZIP]*”)
- Last four digits of your SSN or full number

If privacy is a concern, consider using a privacy service or computer not connected to your personal Wi-Fi.

4. Identity Verification Questions

- You will be prompted with knowledge-based authentication (KBA) questions based on credit or public records.
- Answer as accurately as possible. If unsure, select “None of the Above” where appropriate.

5. Review Status Result

- Once identity is confirmed, your **employment eligibility status** will display.
- The system will state one of the following:
 - *Employment Authorized* (typically means “U.S. Citizen”)
 - *Authorization Pending* or “Tentative Non-Confirmation”
 - *Non-Citizen National* (rare but ideal result)
 - *Not Authorized to Work*

6. Take a Screenshot or Print the Result

- Save and print the official summary page.
- Store in your family trust binder or sovereignty records.

Strategic Use of Self-Check Result

- If the system **labels you incorrectly**, this is a **public admission of misclassification**—especially powerful when paired with your:
 - FOIA responses (Item 4)
 - Explanatory Letter for DS-11 (Item 3)
 - SS-5 Update and Affidavit of Status (Item 7)
- Use your result to:
 - Draft an **Affidavit of Rebuttal of Presumed Status**
 - Provide proof to private employers or agencies that you do not consent to 14th Amendment citizenship
 - Attach to your **ministry trust** to show why your spiritual status is not subject to commercial jurisdiction

Privacy Advisory

Because E-Verify is a DHS tool, you are voluntarily accessing a federal database. You are not obligated to agree with its results—you are **using it as a form of discovery**.

To maintain your privacy:

- Use a VPN or private internet connection
- Do not store your SSN or details on public computers
- Use only for educational, administrative rebuttal, and affidavit purposes—not for employment

ITEM 6: SF-181 Form – Updating Racial Classification to “American Indian”

Purpose and Legal Importance

The **SF-181 Form** (Standard Form 181: “Race and National Origin Identification”) is a federal government form issued by the **Office of Personnel Management (OPM)**. Though originally used for employment and demographic reporting, it can now be used as a formal declaration to **correct racial misclassification** and restore your identity as an **indigenous American**—especially if your birth certificate or federal records label you as “Black,” “White,” “Hispanic,” or “Other.”

By marking yourself as “**American Indian or Alaska Native**”, you officially rebut federal assumptions of your race and **document your native status** across federal databases. This is critical for lawful reclassification and the lawful reclamation of tribal, spiritual, and sovereign standing.

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Asserts your origin as **indigenous to the land**—not as a 14th Amendment U.S. citizen or immigrant class.
 - Connects your lawful standing with **treaty rights, land rights, and self-governing authority**.
 - Aligns with your **ministry trust and nationality correction process**.
 - Creates an official paper trail to support your **passport application, SS-5 update, and affidavit of status**.
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How to Correctly Fill Out the SF-181

Download the Form

- Direct link: https://www.opm.gov/forms/pdf_fill/sf181.pdf

Key Sections

Block 1 – Full Name

John-David: Smith (Use upper/lowercase. Avoid ALL CAPS.)

Block 2 – Social Security Number

Optional. Enter 000-00-0000 or write “N/A” if asserting privacy rights.

Block 3 – Date of Birth

MM/DD/YYYY

Block 4 – Agency Use Only

Write: Private Record – Not Federal Personnel

Block 5 – Hispanic or Latino?

☒ No

Block 6 – Select One or More Races

☒ **American Indian or Alaska Native**

(A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America—including Central America—and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment)

Tribe/Community Affiliation (write one):

- “Ancestral Moors of the Illinois Territory”
 - “Private Ministry Nation”
 - “Autochthonous American Family”
 - “Pre-American Indigenous Sovereign”
- (Use a name consistent with your trust or ministry)*

Final Steps

1. **Sign & Date** with blue ink.
2. **Notarize the form** (recommended but optional for extra weight).
3. **Photocopy for your private binder.**
4. **Send copies to key federal record-holding agencies** to ensure it becomes part of your file.

Where to Send the Completed SF-181 Form

Send via **Certified Mail with Return Receipt** to the following agencies:

1. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) – Primary Filing Office

U.S. Office of Personnel Management

Federal Employment Service Center
Attn: SF-181 Update
1900 E Street NW
Washington, DC 20415

2. Social Security Administration (SSA) – To Update Demographics

Social Security Administration

Office of Privacy and Disclosure
Attn: Race Classification Update
617 Altmeyer Building
6401 Security Blvd.
Baltimore, MD 21235

3. Department of State – If Attached to Passport Update

U.S. Department of State – Office of Legal Affairs

2201 C Street NW, Room 1237

Washington, DC 20520

(Attach with your explanatory letter for DS-11 application)

4. Department of Homeland Security / USCIS – Optional

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)

National Records Center – FOIA Division

P.O. Box 648010

Lee's Summit, MO 64064-8010

(Include with a statement to update internal classification)

How to Use This in Practice

- Attach to affidavits declaring your **indigenous status** or aboriginal nationality.
- Include as a supporting exhibit with your **DS-11 Passport Application**, **SS-5 form**, or **trust documents**.
- Present as evidence in court or administrative proceedings when rebutting federal racial jurisdiction or policy presumptions.

ITEM 7: SS-5 Form – Updating Citizenship from “U.S. Citizen” to “Other” with Attached Explanatory Letter

Purpose and Legal Importance

The **SS-5 Form** is the official application used by the **Social Security Administration (SSA)** to issue or update a Social Security card and the status associated with your Social Security Number (SSN). This form also governs how the SSA classifies your **citizenship status** in its internal databases—information which is shared with other federal agencies.

By selecting “**Other**” in the citizenship section and submitting a properly worded **explanatory letter** and **supporting FOIA documentation**, you notify SSA that you are not a “U.S. citizen” (as defined in **8 U.S.C. § 1401**) but rather a **non-citizen national** as defined in **8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21)**.

This is one of the most **critical steps** in rebutting commercial jurisdiction and removing the presumption that you voluntarily accept the benefits and liabilities of federal citizen-subject status.

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Legally reclassifies your **SSN and trust estate** under the proper status: **non-citizen national** or “Other”.
- Prevents SSA from treating your person as a **voluntary beneficiary of U.S. statutory jurisdiction**.
- Forms the administrative basis to **correct IRS records**, financial contracts, employment documents, and identification records.
- Signals to all federal databases that you are **exempt from the default “U.S. citizen” commercial contracts**.

How to Correctly Complete the SS-5 Form

Download the Form

Official link: <https://www.ssa.gov/forms/ss-5.pdf>

Key Sections to Complete

Line 1 – Full Name

- Use Proper Case: **John-David: Smith**
- Do **not** use ALL CAPS.

Line 2 – Full Name at Birth (if different)

- Same as above, unless your birth certificate has a different middle or surname.

Line 3 – Place of Birth

- Write: **Cook County, Republic of Illinois**
(Avoid simply writing “IL” or “USA”—this implies federal jurisdiction)

Line 4 – Date of Birth

- MM/DD/YYYY format

Line 5 – Citizenship

- ☐ U.S. Citizen
☐ Legal Alien
☐ Other (Specify) → ☒ Check "Other" and write:

“Non-Citizen National under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21)”

Line 6 – Ethnicity

Optional. Leave blank or select “Not Hispanic or Latino”

Line 7 – Race

Mark: “American Indian or Alaska Native”
(*Must match your SF-181 Form - Item 6*)

Line 8 – Sex

Select Male or Female

Line 9 – Mother’s Maiden Name

Use proper case. Add “non-citizen national” after name in parentheses if preferred.

Line 10 – Father’s Name

Same as above.

Line 11 – Has a Social Security Card ever been issued?

Select “Yes” and provide your number.

Line 13 – Signature

Sign in blue ink: John-David: Smith, Living Man

Required Supporting Documents

1. Explanatory Letter (signed and notarized)

Should include:

- Declaration of **non-citizen national status**
- Reference to **8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(21)**
- Statement rebutting 14th Amendment “U.S. citizen” classification
- Statement reserving all rights under **UCC 1-308**

2. FOIA Response (from SSA, DOS, or USCIS)

- This proves your prior misclassification and supports your correction.

3. SF-181 Form (from Item 6)

- To reinforce your racial and national origin as American Indian or aboriginal.

4. **Affidavit of Status** (optional but recommended)

- Publicly declares your lawful standing and rebuts legal presumption.

5. **Original Identification**

- Bring original passport or state ID for verification.

Where to Submit the SS-5 Form

You must **submit in person** at your **local Social Security Administration Office**. Do not mail unless you are specifically directed to do so.

- Locate your nearest SSA office via <https://secure.ssa.gov/ICON/main.jsp>
- Bring:
 - Completed SS-5 Form
 - Your supporting documents (letter, FOIA, ID)
 - A calm and confident explanation of your intent to correct your classification.

Note: If the clerk questions your selections, do not argue. Simply request they **process the form as submitted** and record your declaration as a lawful update on file.

How to Use This in Practice

- Use your corrected SSA record as a foundational piece of evidence in **trust formation**, **passport claims**, and **court affidavits**.
- When dealing with IRS, financial institutions, or employers, provide a certified copy of this record to clarify your **non-citizen national status**.
- Include this corrected SS-5 form in your **private family trust binder** as an official instrument confirming your change in political status.

ITEM 8: Birth Certificate Authentication via U.S. Department of State (through USAAuthentication.com)

Purpose and Legal Importance

Authentication of your **original birth certificate** with the **U.S. Department of State** removes it from being treated as an internal, domestic document and transforms it into an **internationally recognized record** that can be used in foreign jurisdictions under the **Hague Apostille Convention** or through **Embassy Legalization**.

This process proves that:

1. Your birth certificate is a **commercial instrument**, and
2. It has **been monetized and bonded by the state**—without your knowledge or consent.

When authenticated, the birth certificate can be used as **evidence of your legal existence**, estate, and identity **outside the corporate United States**, and supports your sovereign claim over your estate and the ALL CAPS legal name.

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Converts your birth certificate into an **internationally acknowledged record**, enabling it to be used in trust formation, private banking, and foreign affairs.
- Establishes a **claim over the corporate fiction** by proving the state created a bonded financial instrument in your name.
- Allows you to use your authenticated certificate in conjunction with:
 - **UCC-1 filings**
 - **Trust declarations**
 - **Affidavits of status**
- Reinforces your **position as the executor/beneficiary**, not the debtor, of your estate.

Step-by-Step Instructions for Birth Certificate Authentication

Step 1: Obtain a Certified Long-Form Birth Certificate

- Request from the **Vital Records Office** in the state where you were born.
- The certificate must be **recently issued**, contain a **raised seal**, and be signed by the **State Registrar**.
- Avoid short-form or commemorative versions.

Step 2: Determine Authentication Type

- If the country where you plan to use the document is a member of the **Hague Apostille Convention**, request an **Apostille**.
- If not, request **Embassy Legalization**.

For sovereign or status correction purposes, either method is acceptable—but **Embassy Legalization** adds an additional layer of jurisdictional distance from the United States corporation.

Step 3: Use a Private Authentication Service (Recommended)

While you can authenticate documents yourself, it is faster and easier to use a service like:

[USAuthentication.com](https://www.usauthentication.com)

They handle:

- State-level certification
- U.S. Department of State authentication
- Embassy or Apostille legalization
- Return shipping with tracking

Instructions for Using USAuthentication.com:

1. Visit: <https://www.usauthentication.com>
2. Select “**Birth Certificate Authentication**”
3. Follow the step-by-step form:
 - Choose the country of intended use (you can put “International” or a nation like “Palau” or “The Hague” for general authentication)
 - Upload ID, fill in personal information, and select your processing speed
4. Mail your original certified birth certificate to their Washington D.C. office
5. Pay for the service (pricing depends on urgency—typically \$150–\$250)
Receive your authenticated certificate via certified mail in 5–14 days

Alternative – Do It Yourself (Manual Filing Option)

If you prefer to self-authenticate:

1. **Get your certified birth certificate**
2. **Have it notarized if required by your state** (some states require additional authentication from the Secretary of State first)
3. **Send it to the U.S. Department of State:**

U.S. Department of State – Office of Authentications

600 19th Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
(Attn: Document Authentication)

Include:

- A completed **Form DS-4194**: <https://eforms.state.gov/Forms/ds4194.PDF>
- Return mailing address
- A check or money order (usually \$20 per document)

What You’ll Receive

- Your **original birth certificate**, now bearing an **authentication certificate** (from the U.S. Department of State and/or a foreign embassy).
- This becomes an **international trust asset and identification record**, proving the creation and monetization of the corporate fiction.

How to Use This in Practice

- Include the authenticated certificate in your:
 - **Ministry trust binder**
 - **Private family trust**
 - **Affidavit of Estate Ownership**
- Used to rebut claims that your name or estate is “public property” or “under U.S. administration.”
- Present as evidence that you are the **lawful executor and holder in due course** of the estate named on the certificate.

ITEM 9: TreasuryDirect Account Setup – Viewing the Bonded Estate & Claiming Beneficial Control

Purpose and Legal Importance

TreasuryDirect.gov is the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s online platform for purchasing and managing government bonds. What most Americans don’t realize is that their **ALL CAPS NAME and Social Security Number** already exist in the Treasury system as a **registered, bonded financial instrument** created at birth.

By setting up a **TreasuryDirect account**, you gain **public-facing access** to the financial system where the U.S. government holds and trades obligations under your legal name. This action does not give you control over the estate—but it does:

- Prove your name is being monetized
- Link your Strawman account to your awareness
- Allow you to begin a **lawful rebuttal and trust claim over the estate**

This step is essential for those seeking to move from being a **debtor in commerce** to the **creditor and executor of their own estate**.

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Acknowledges and documents the fact that your **ALL CAPS NAME has been securitized**.

- Serves as a **proof-of-bonding** for your legal fiction and supports UCC filings and trust claims.
- Provides a **federal record of account activity** tied to your Social Security Number, enabling lawful rebuttals, creditor claims, or estate administration via trust.
- Allows you to use public documentation to confirm that your identity has been **converted into collateral**—a key point in proving fraud, adhesion, or breach of trust.

How to Set Up a TreasuryDirect Account

Step-by-Step Instructions

1. Visit the Official Portal

Go to: <https://www.treasurydirect.gov>

Click “**Open an Account**” in the top right corner.

2. Select Account Type

Choose:

☒ **Individual** account

(Note: Do NOT select business or trust yet—this account is being used for investigation, not commerce.)

3. Input Personal Information

- Full Legal Name: Enter your **ALL CAPS NAME** (e.g., “JOHN DAVID SMITH”) to match how your estate is registered with SSA and the Treasury.
- SSN: Enter your Social Security Number in full.

Address: Use **c/o format**, with **Republic of [State]** and a **bracketed ZIP code**

Example:

c/o 123 Main Street

Republic of Illinois [60644]

4. Choose Account Authentication

- Set up **security questions**, password, and image.
- Use a private or secure email not linked to commercial entities.
- Use a browser that doesn’t auto-save credentials.

5. Bank Account Linkage (Optional)

You may skip linking your personal bank account during setup unless you plan to purchase bonds or interact commercially. This account is primarily to **observe the bonded estate**, not engage in business.

6. Confirm and Submit

- Record your account number and login information securely.
- Upon approval (instant or within 24 hours), login and explore your account dashboard.

What This Confirms

Once logged in:

- You are able to **see your legal name tied to a federal account**, proving that you have a **bonded identity**.
- The system acknowledges your **existence as a financial instrument** even if you never consented to such.
- You now have documented evidence that your **SSN and legal name are being held in trust** by the U.S. Treasury, making you the **lawful beneficiary once properly declared**.

How to Use This in Practice

- Attach your TreasuryDirect registration confirmation to:
 - **UCC-1 Financing Statement (Item 1)**
 - **Private Banking Trust (Item 2)**
 - **Affidavit of Estate Ownership**
- Use this as **prima facie evidence** that your legal name is being treated as property, enabling you to rebut claims of voluntary U.S. citizenship.
- Support your claims for **creditor status** and estate control under UCC and trust law.

ITEM 10: World Passport – Establishing Global Identity Outside the United States Corporation

Purpose and Legal Importance

The **World Passport**, issued by the **World Service Authority (WSA)**, is a legal identity document grounded in **international human rights law**, particularly:

- **Article 6** of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

“Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.”

- **Article 13(2)** of the same declaration:

“Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.”

The World Passport is used by stateless persons, indigenous nationals, refugees, and global citizens as an alternative or supplement to state-issued identification. It functions as **evidence of international legal personality**—a right often denied to individuals who reject U.S. corporate jurisdiction.

It is not a travel document “permitted” by the United States but a **claim of fundamental status** recognized by over **180 nations** (either de facto or explicitly). It is especially relevant for those asserting **non-U.S., non-commercial nationality**.

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Affirms your **political independence** and global personhood under natural law and human rights law—not U.S. corporate statutes.
- Allows you to **travel and identify outside of federal systems** while asserting your rejection of U.S. citizen contracts.
- Creates a **lawful public record** that you are not a corporate subject but an autonomous, self-declared global national.
- Can be used as **supporting evidence in affidavits, trust formation, and status correction processes**.

Step-by-Step Instructions to Obtain a World Passport

Step 1: Visit the Official World Service Authority Site

Go to: <https://worldservice.org>

Navigate to “World Passport” under the **Documents** tab.

Step 2: Prepare Your Application Packet

You will need:

- **Completed World Passport Application** (PDF download available on site)
- **Two passport-sized photographs** (2"x2")
- **Photocopy of a government-issued ID** (such as your authenticated birth certificate, DS-11 passport, or affidavit of status)
- **Fee payment** (usually between \$75–\$125 depending on number of years validity)

Optional (but recommended):

- Attach an **Affidavit of National Status** or **Letter of Explanation** declaring your non-U.S. citizenship and self-determined nationality.

Step 3: Submit Your Application

Send your full packet by **certified mail with tracking** to:

World Service Authority

5 Thomas Circle NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
USA

Email copies can be sent to: **info@worldservice.org**
(If requested or for confirmation)

You can pay online via PayPal or mail a money order. Include a self-addressed return envelope if mailing.

Step 4: Receive Your World Passport

Processing time: 2–4 weeks depending on volume.

You will receive:

- World Passport book (5-year or 10-year validity)
- ID number registered to your private estate
- Optional: additional documents such as:
 - World Identity Card
 - World Citizen Card
 - Letter of National Status

How to Use This in Practice

- Present at **borders of nations that recognize the passport** or with embassies abroad.
- Use as **identification when asked to present a “government-issued ID”**, especially in ministry or ecclesiastical affairs.
- Include copies in your:
 - **Ministry Trust documents**
 - **Private banking trust**
 - **Status correction affidavits**
 - **Passports portfolio** alongside DS-11 and other international identifications.

- Use in conjunction with:
 - **SF-181 (racial origin update)**
 - **SS-5 citizenship correction**
 - **Non-commercial affidavit of travel rights**

Note: Though not accepted by all nations as a formal travel document, it has been stamped by customs officials in **more than 95 countries**. It serves as **legal proof of intent and standing**, especially when paired with lawful travel notices and right-to-travel case law.

ITEM 11: World Identity Card – Asserting Private Legal Personhood Beyond Corporate Jurisdiction

Purpose and Legal Importance

The **World Identity Card**, issued by the **World Service Authority (WSA)**, is an internationally recognized document used to affirm one's **legal personhood outside of national corporate systems**. It draws legitimacy from:

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 6:**
“Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.”
- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 16**
“Everyone shall have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.”

The World Identity Card acts as a **global alternative to state-issued identification**, especially for individuals who:

- No longer consent to the jurisdiction of the UNITED STATES CORPORATION
- Operate within private spiritual trusts or sovereign family estates
- Reject contractual obligations to corporate governance through identification instruments like the driver's license or state ID

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Provides an **identification document that is non-corporate, non-commercial, and internationally lawful**.
- Documents your status as a **world citizen or private national**, separate from 14th Amendment U.S. citizenship.
- Can be used in commerce, legal proceedings, and travel as an **alternative identification under international law**.
- Creates evidence of your status as a **free and recognized living being** operating outside federal jurisdiction.

Step-by-Step Instructions to Obtain a World Identity Card

Step 1: Visit the Official Website

Go to: <https://www.worldservice.org>

Navigate to “**Documents** → **World Identity Card**”

Step 2: Prepare Your Application Packet

You'll need:

- **Completed Application Form** (available as PDF download on the site)
- **Two passport-size photos**
- **Copy of your existing ID** (passport, authenticated birth certificate, or Affidavit of Status)
- **Fee payment** (typically \$50)

Optional but recommended:

- Include a written **Affidavit of Living Status** or **Affidavit of Identity**.
- Provide your spiritual name, trust name, or ecclesiastical jurisdiction if applicable.

Step 3: Submit Application

Mail your documents to:

World Service Authority

5 Thomas Circle NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
USA

Payment accepted via:

- PayPal (send to info@worldservice.org)
- Money Order enclosed with the application

You may also email scans to **info@worldservice.org** to begin processing and confirm your status.

What You Will Receive

- A laminated **World Identity Card** featuring:
 - **Your name** (can use your private name or tribal name)
 - **Birth date**

- **Citizenship: "World Citizen"**
- **Photo**
- **Legal disclaimer regarding recognition under international law**
- **An assigned ID number**
- **Optional cover letter confirming recognition under human rights law**

How to Use This in Practice

- Present as **identification** in private trust operations, ministry functions, or international processes where you prefer not to use U.S. government-issued ID.
- Include in your **family trust binder, passports portfolio, or sovereign status file**.
- Use as supporting documentation in:
 - Right to travel cases
 - Ecclesiastical identification
 - Banking and affidavit filings
- Pair with:
 - **World Passport (Item 10)**
 - **World Citizen Certificate (Item 12)**
 - **Affidavit of Status**

Note: You are not asking permission to exist—you are **declaring your existence outside of commercial jurisdiction** under international law. This ID helps you live that truth with lawful documentation and administrative consistency

ITEM 12: World Citizen Card & Certificate – Declaring Global Legal Standing Beyond Statutory Jurisdiction

Purpose and Legal Importance

The **World Citizen Card and Certificate**, issued by the **World Service Authority (WSA)**, establish lawful recognition of your **status as a sovereign individual** under global law—outside the jurisdiction of nation-state governments such as the UNITED STATES CORPORATION.

They function as:

- **Formal declarations of world citizenship**, and
- Lawful documentation of your identity as a **non-commercial, non-subject legal person** under natural law and international human rights covenants.

This declaration aligns you with the **World Government of World Citizens**, established in 1954, and invokes protections under:

- **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**
- **Nuremberg Principles**
- **Geneva Conventions**

The card and certificate document your **personal political separation from corporate governance**, while also acknowledging your lawful existence and mobility across borders, jurisdictions, and sovereign contracts.

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Serves as **public, lawful proof that you have declared global legal standing**—outside of national citizenship systems.
- Reinforces your **status as a non-citizen national**, a private man/woman, and a global natural person.
- Supports claims made in your **trust documents, UCC filings, affidavits of status, and passport explanatory letters**.
- Demonstrates that you have invoked **international jurisdiction and self-determination**, a human right protected globally.

How to Obtain the World Citizen Card & Certificate

Step 1: Visit the Official Website

Go to: <https://www.worldservice.org>

Navigate to:

Documents → World Citizen Documents → World Citizen Card

Documents → World Citizen Documents → World Citizenship Certificate

Step 2: Prepare Your Application Packet

You'll need:

- **Completed application forms** (available for download as PDFs)
- **2 passport-style photographs**
- **Copy of ID (passport, birth certificate, affidavit of status)**
- **Signed declaration or personal statement of world citizenship** (Optional but powerful)

Fees:

- World Citizen Card: \$45

- World Citizen Certificate: \$50
- Can be bundled together (\$80 total if ordered simultaneously)

Payments accepted via:

- PayPal (send to info@worldservice.org)
- Money Order (U.S. funds only)

Step 3: Submit Your Packet

Mail to:

World Service Authority

5 Thomas Circle NW
Washington, D.C. 20005
USA

Optional: Email scans to info@worldservice.org for record confirmation and faster processing.

What You Will Receive

1. **World Citizen Card** – Laminated ID with:
 - Your chosen name (spiritual or private name may be used)
 - Date of birth
 - Assigned Citizen Number
 - “World Citizen” identifier under human rights law
2. **World Citizenship Certificate** – Paper document declaring:
 - Your legal standing as a world citizen
 - Your separation from federal or corporate citizenship
 - Reference to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

How to Use This in Practice

- Present as **international legal ID** when declining to participate in statutory citizenship status.
- Include in:
 - Ministry trust records
 - Ecclesiastical documents
 - Affidavit of political status
 - International travel portfolio

- Use in court or administrative settings as proof of:
 - **Lawful standing as a natural person**
 - **Conscientious political separation**
 - **Non-commercial identity**
- Combine with:
 - **World Passport (Item 10)**
 - **World Identity Card (Item 11)**
 - **UCC filings and trust documents**

This is not just symbolic. It is **lawful administrative documentation** that demonstrates your political will, lawful status, and commitment to non-participation in foreign corporate governance.

ITEM 13: Digital Residency Card – Republic of Palau **(Establishing International Recognition of Private Personhood)**

Purpose and Legal Importance

The **Republic of Palau**, an independent Pacific Island nation, offers a legally valid **Digital Residency Program** that allows individuals worldwide to obtain **government-recognized non-resident status**. This includes:

- A **government-issued digital ID card**
- Legal recognition of your identity under Palauan law
- The ability to operate as a **non-resident individual with private jurisdictional standing**

For those correcting their status and separating from U.S. corporate jurisdiction, this tool affirms:

- You are not domiciled within the UNITED STATES CORPORATION
- You have **international status and lawful presence** beyond statutory citizenship
- You are operating under **global personhood and private trust governance**

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Grants official **international legal identity** outside of U.S. citizenship systems

- Proves you are **not geographically or commercially domiciled** in a U.S. corporate territory
- Reinforces claims made in your **passport application, UCC filings, and trust declarations**
- Establishes a **foreign nexus** useful for private banking, trust assets, intellectual property, and contract enforcement
- Supports **international recognition of your private person**—increasing your credibility, jurisdictional clarity, and standing in foreign or administrative matters

Step-by-Step Instructions to Obtain Your Palau Digital Residency Card

Step 1: Visit the Official Government Portal

Go to:

<https://rns.palaudigitalresidency.com>

Click “**Apply Now**”

Step 2: Prepare Your Application

You will need:

- **Full Legal Name** (can use upper/lower case or private family trust name)
- **Date of Birth**
- **Nationality** (Declare: “American National” or “World Citizen”)
- **Residential Address** (Use **c/o format**, “Republic of [State]” and **[ZIP]** in brackets)
- **Scanned copy of your passport** or other identification
- **Passport-style photograph**
- **Email address and phone number**

Step 3: Pay Application Fee

Digital Residency cost:

☒ \$248 (lifetime access)

Payment options:

- Credit/debit card
- Cryptocurrency (optional)
- PayPal (depending on regional availability)

You will receive:

- A **Digital Residency Certificate**
- A **Palau Government ID card**
- Optional access to business registry, smart contracts, and private database services

Processing time: 3–7 business days

What You Will Receive

1. **Digital ID card** – Recognized by the Republic of Palau
2. **Digital Residency Certificate** – Official document proving your registration in their private, non-resident database
3. **Private QR code or online account** to access your foreign status verification

You can print and laminate your card, or carry it digitally.

How to Use This in Practice

- Include your **Palau ID and Certificate** in your:
 - **Private Ministry or Ecclesiastical Trust records**
 - **Affidavit of Status**
 - **Passport explanatory files**
 - **Sovereign identification binder**
- **Use to prove:**
 - You maintain **foreign legal presence**
 - You are not **subject to territorial jurisdiction of the U.S. corporation**
 - You are a **private, international legal entity** operating with declared foreign standing
- Attach to **banking affidavits, intellectual property assignments, and trust registrations** to establish a **foreign nexus** beneficial in asset protection and private contracts

ITEM 14: International Driver's Permit (IDP) – Asserting the Right to Travel Without U.S. Commercial Licensure

Purpose and Legal Importance

The **International Driver's Permit (IDP)** is a globally recognized translation of your existing right to travel. It is issued under the **United Nations 1949 Geneva Convention on Road Traffic**, and is honored in **over 150 countries**.

For individuals correcting their status, the IDP is:

- A **non-U.S., non-commercial international document**
- A lawful identification tool that supports **travel in the private**
- An alternative to a **state-issued driver's license**, which contracts you into **commercial motor vehicle statutes**

While the IDP does not eliminate the need for *some* state-issued documentation depending on enforcement context, it **strengthens your claim of being a private traveler**, not a federally regulated driver engaged in commerce.

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Declares your **international status** and ability to travel outside of state-granted privileges.
- Offers lawful identification that is **not tied to U.S. citizenship** or Department of Motor Vehicles contracts.
- Helps avoid **legal entanglement with transportation codes** that apply to commercial operators.
- Reinforces the **constitutional and Supreme Court-affirmed right to travel**, without being presumed a U.S. “driver” or licensee.

Step-by-Step Instructions to Obtain Your IDP

Step 1: Prepare Your Documents

You'll need:

- **Valid identification** (DS-11 passport, authenticated birth certificate, or even a foreign ministry ID)
- **Passport-style photo**
- **Completed IDP application**

Step 2: Apply Through an Authorized Issuer

The two most recognized issuers in the U.S. are:

1. American Automobile Association (AAA)

- Visit: <https://www.aaa.com/vacation/idpf.html>
- Or apply in person at a local AAA office

2. American Automobile Touring Alliance (AATA)

- Visit: <https://aataidp.com>

- Complete the online or paper application

Fees and Timeframe

- Cost: \$20–\$30
- Processing Time: 3–10 business days
- Validity: **1 year from date of issue**
- Option for express shipping

Application Details

- Use **proper name format** (e.g., *John-David: Smith*)
- Address: Use **c/o format**, “Republic of [State]” and bracketed ZIP code (e.g., [60644])
- Do NOT select “commercial” driver status
- Keep copies of your application and issued IDP for your records

What You Will Receive

- A small **passport-style booklet** listing all UN-recognized languages and legal references
- A **translated driver’s identification document** you can show internationally
- An **internationally valid form of lawful identification** that does not contract you into state DMV statutes

How to Use This in Practice

- Present the IDP alongside your:
 - **World Passport**
 - **DS-11 passport with explanatory letter**
 - **Affidavit of Right to Travel**
 - **Notice to Sheriff / Police**
- Use when:
 - Traveling across jurisdictions without a U.S. driver’s license
 - Avoiding presumptions of “driving in commerce”
 - Asserting **your constitutionally protected right to locomotion** under Supreme Court rulings

NOTE: While police officers may still attempt to cite or detain, your IDP—paired with proper affidavits and status documents—proves your intention to operate privately and outside federal motor carrier regulations. Always maintain a calm and assertive demeanor.

ITEM 15: Illinois Exempt License Plates – Registering Vehicles Under a Ministry or Private Trust

Purpose and Legal Importance

The **Illinois Secretary of State** offers **Exempt Plates** to vehicles owned by religious organizations, nonprofit ministries, or other qualifying entities. By lawfully assigning your vehicle to your **508(c)(1)(A) Ministry Trust** or **Private Family Trust**, you can:

- Remove the vehicle from **commercial registration**
- Operate under **ecclesiastical or private status**
- Avoid taxation, licensing fees, and corporate identification
- Lawfully distinguish between **private travel** and **public transport of goods and passengers for hire**

This action aligns with U.S. Supreme Court rulings that protect the **right to travel without license**, and uses a lawful state process to publicly notify that **the vehicle is exempt from commercial jurisdiction**.

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Classifies your vehicle as **private property** under a ministry or trust—not personal commercial use
- Reinforces that your use of the roads is **non-commercial, non-federal, and spiritual or charitable in purpose**
- Affords public notice to law enforcement that **you are not a state subject engaged in business**
- Provides a clear paper trail for **trust protection, liability shielding, and tax exemption**

Step-by-Step Instructions to Obtain Illinois Exempt Plates

Step 1: Ensure Vehicle Ownership is Held in the Name of the Trust or Ministry

- The vehicle **title must be transferred** from your individual name to your:
 - **508(c)(1)(A) Ministry**
 - **Ecclesiastical Private Trust**
 - **Sovereign Family Trust**

Title Transfer Instructions:

- Visit your local DMV and bring:

- **Current vehicle title**
 - **Ministry or trust declaration**
 - **IRS EIN (if applicable)**
 - **Trust or ministry affidavit of ownership**
- Complete title reassignment as “New Owner: [Name of Trust or Ministry]”

Step 2: Prepare Required Documents for Exempt Plate Application

You will need:

- **Vehicle Title** in name of the trust/ministry
- **Illinois Application for Vehicle Transaction(s) – Form VSD 190**
- **Religious Organization Affidavit** (if applying through a ministry)
- Copy of:
 - IRS EIN confirmation (can be from SS-4 or private ecclesiastical record)
 - Articles of Trust or Ministry Declaration
 - Bylaws or Certificate of Formation

Step 3: Submit at an Illinois Secretary of State Facility

- Visit a full-service **DMV office** or mail your packet to:

Secretary of State Vehicle Services Department

Attn: Title and Registration Division
 501 S. Second Street, Room 014
 Springfield, IL 62756

- Mark the application for **Exempt Registration (RELIGIOUS)**
- Fees: Typically \$0–\$10 for exempt plates
- Processing time: 2–3 weeks

What You Will Receive

- A new **Exempt Illinois License Plate** with a unique designation
- Updated vehicle registration certificate naming the **Trust or Ministry as owner**
- Legal classification of the vehicle as **exempt from personal or corporate use**

How to Use This in Practice

- Present vehicle registration in the **name of your trust or ministry**, not in your all caps personal name
- Carry an **Affidavit of Right to Travel, Ministry Declaration, and Trust Ownership Record** in the glove compartment

- Use the exempt plate as part of your broader **status correction and jurisdictional rebuttal strategy**
- In any traffic stop or public inquiry, calmly state:

“This vehicle is the private property of a self-supported, unincorporated ministry trust and is exempt from commercial registration under Illinois law.”

ITEM 16: Notice to Sheriff – Declaring Your Constitutional Right to Travel (Non-Commercial Use of Roads)

Purpose and Legal Importance

A **Notice to Sheriff** is a formal declaration sent to the **County Sheriff’s Office** in your jurisdiction, placing them on **lawful notice** that you are exercising your **God-given, Constitutionally secured right to travel**—not operating as a commercial driver or U.S. citizen under statutory jurisdiction.

This notice functions as:

- A **public administrative record** protecting you from unlawful traffic enforcement
- A **jurisdictional rebuttal** against presumed consent to motor vehicle code enforcement
- A **statement of private capacity** as a traveler, not a "driver" engaged in commerce

It should be paired with your **Ministry Trust documents, Affidavit of Status, and Exempt License Plate registration.**

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Establishes **documented notice** to law enforcement that you do not consent to or operate under statutory traffic codes
- Removes the presumption that you are a “driver” or “licensee” engaged in commercial transport
- Serves as **lawful rebuttal of jurisdiction** in case of unlawful detainment or citation
- Can be invoked in court, trust records, or ministry documentation as **evidence of standing and non-consent**

Step-by-Step Instructions to File Your Notice to Sheriff

Step 1: Draft the Notice

Include the following elements:

- Full legal name in Proper Case (e.g., *John-David: Smith*)
- Declaration that you are:
 - A **non-citizen national**
 - A **private traveler**
 - Operating a **non-commercial conveyance**
- Reference to:
 - **Shapiro v. Thompson, 394 U.S. 618 (1969)** – Right to travel is a fundamental right
 - **Kent v. Dulles, 357 U.S. 116 (1958)** – Government may not restrict travel without due process
 - **Murdoch v. Pennsylvania, 319 U.S. 105 (1943)** – No license required for rights
 - **U.S. Const. Amend. IV, V, IX, and XIV**
- Statement that:

“I am not operating in commerce, and I do not consent to being governed under any corporate statutes, codes, or presumptions of agency. This is a ministry-owned, trust-assigned private conveyance used in non-commercial, spiritual activity.”
- Attachments:
 - **Copy of DS-11 Passport Explanatory Letter**
 - **Copy of Trust or Ministry Ownership Record**
 - **Affidavit of Status**
 - **FOIA proof of non-citizen classification (optional)**

Step 2: Notarize and Make Copies

- Notarize your original Notice for maximum legal weight.
- Keep 3 copies:
 1. **For delivery to the Sheriff**
 2. **For your travel binder**
 3. **For your private trust or ministry records**

Step 3: Send by Certified Mail with Return Receipt

Mail to your County Sheriff's Office:

[County Name] Sheriff's Office

Attn: Constitutional Affairs or Records Division

[Address of Sheriff's HQ]

[City, State ZIP]

Example:

Cook County Sheriff's Office

Attn: Public Records & Civil Notice

50 W. Washington St.

Chicago, IL [60602]

Step 4: Keep the Green Return Receipt

This is your **proof of service** and administrative notice. File it with your:

- **Affidavit of Right to Travel**
- **UCC-1 filings**
- **Ministry Trust documents**

How to Use This in Practice

- Present as evidence if pulled over, detained, or cited
- Include in any administrative response to traffic tickets
- File with your **county recorder** as a declaration of political and travel status
- Use in court to demonstrate **lawful notice and good faith effort** to remain in the private

Note: A Notice to Sheriff is not a request. It is a lawful declaration of **your status and rights**, placed on record to rebut assumptions and provide lawful notice under due process. It becomes enforceable as **prima facie evidence** of your position when paired with other documents in your status correction portfolio.

ITEM 17: Supreme Court Rulings Supporting the Right to Travel – Printout, Study, and Practical Application**Purpose and Legal Importance**

The **Right to Travel** is a **fundamental, constitutionally protected liberty**, not a government-granted privilege. Numerous U.S. Supreme Court cases have repeatedly affirmed that travel—by foot, private vehicle, or otherwise—is a **natural right** beyond the reach of state regulation unless engaged in commerce.

Printing, studying, and carrying these cases strengthens your administrative and legal position when:

- Presenting notices to law enforcement
- Rebutting traffic citations
- Appearing in court or administrative proceedings
- Asserting your non-commercial, spiritual, or private use of public roads

How This Protects and Solidifies Private Sovereignty

- Provides **judicial authority** to prove that travel is a right—not a licensed activity
- Undermines presumptions that every person behind the wheel is a "driver" engaged in commercial activity
- Shields you from unlawful fines, license suspensions, or state demands
- Affirms that **Constitutional law supersedes statutory transportation codes**

Key Supreme Court Rulings You Must Print and Carry

1. Shapiro v. Thompson, 394 U.S. 618 (1969)

- *"The right to travel is a fundamental right."*
- States may not restrict travel between jurisdictions under any pretense without violating due process and equal protection.

2. Kent v. Dulles, 357 U.S. 116 (1958)

- *"The right to travel is part of the liberty of which the citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law."*
- The federal government may not arbitrarily restrict movement.

3. Chicago Motor Coach v. Chicago, 337 Ill. 200, 169 N.E. 22 (1929)

- *"The use of the highway for the purpose of travel and transportation is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental right."*

4. Murdoch v. Pennsylvania, 319 U.S. 105 (1943)

- *"No state may convert a secured liberty into a privilege and issue a license and a fee for it."*

5. Thompson v. Smith, 154 SE 579 (1930)

- *"The right of a citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, by horse-drawn carriage, wagon, or automobile, is not a mere privilege... but a common right that he has under his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."*

6. Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43 (1906)

- Affirms the existence of two types of individuals: the public/corporate person, and the private/natural person. Rights of the latter cannot be infringed upon by statutory authority.

Instructions for Use

Step 1: Print All Full Case Opinions

- Use a legal database or trusted source (like Justia, CourtListener, or Law.Cornell.edu)
- Print the **entire opinion**, not just quotes
- Highlight key language (as shown above) in each case
- File them in your **Travel Rights Binder** or **Ministry Affidavit Folder**

Step 2: Draft a Summary Sheet

Create a 1-page printout listing:

- Case name
- Citation
- Date
- Ruling Summary
- Application to your status

This summary can be shown to law enforcement or judges to **educate and assert jurisdictional boundaries**.

Step 3: Use in Real-World Scenarios

- When pulled over, calmly inform the officer:

“I’m a private traveler, not engaged in commerce. I’ve placed lawful notice with the County Sheriff. My right to travel is secured by the U.S. Constitution and supported by the Supreme Court.” “I do not consent to any search and seizures” “Due to your harassment I am allowed to sue you 2 million dollars per violation of my constitutional rights per my legal demand notice, you are in direct breach of my trust.”
- Offer a copy of your:
 - **Affidavit of Right to Travel**
 - **Notice to Sheriff**
 - **Supreme Court case summary**

- If cited or arrested:
 - File a **Motion to Dismiss** referencing these case
 - Attach full case law as exhibits
 - Assert your **lack of consent to statutory jurisdiction**

How to Store and Reference

Include your case law binder in:

- Your **Private Trust Vehicle**
- Your **Ministry Office**
- Your **Administrative Court File**
- Your **Digital Document Vault**

This creates layered, accessible protection and establishes you as **lawfully informed and administratively protected**.