

Pursuant to the powers of duties bestowed upon us by citizens, the undersigned do hereby resolve that any Federal officer, agent, or employee, regardless of supposed congressional authorization, is required to obey the law and observe limitations consisting of the enumerated powers as detailed within Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution and the Bill Of Rights.

The term “person” shall be construed to mean and include an individual, a trust, estate, partnership, association, company or corporation.

In 1993: They Removed Publication 515 References to Citizens Not being Liable for Tax and Confused a key of the puzzle that unraveled the IRS’ Great Deception was formerly found in 26 CFR § 1.1441 and in IRS Publication 515. Recall that we have been saying all along that foreign earned income is the only thing to be counted as “gross income” for the purposes of 26 U.S.C. § 861? Call 800-TAX-FORM and request a copy of IRS Publication 515, titled “Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Corporation”. Now, you might look this up and ask yourself, what on Earth does that have to do with me? Here’s what. Inside Publication 515, there appears a statement the IRS hopes you never see. Under the main heading “Withholding Exemptions and Reductions and within the paragraph title “Evidence of Residence” the IRS states in speaking to the payer of income:

“If an individual gives you a written statement that he or she is a citizen or resident of the United States, and you do not know otherwise, you do not have to withhold tax.”

The 1994 version of Public 515 varied somewhat. Instead of ending with” ...you do not have to withhold tax” it continues:

“...you do not have to withhold tax under the rules discussed in this publication. Instead get Publication 15, Circular E, and Employer’s Tax Guide.”

Of course our friends at the IRS fail to clarify that Circular E Employer’s Tax has to do with employment tax under subtitle C and has nothing whatsoever to do with the withholding of income tax under subtitle A, the subject of Publications 515. Isn’t that interesting?

Considering the deluge of recent requests from Patriotic Americans for a copy of Publication 515, do you suppose that this creative suggestion to get Circular E instead and read about employment taxes could have been added to misdirect or confuse anyone?

Remember, the “S” in IRS stands for “Service”!

And what is the statement of citizenship? It’s simply an affidavit, notarized and signed under penalties of perjury stating that “I, John Doe, am a Citizen of the United States.” It’s that simple. So, the bottom line is that, according to the IRS, if you agree a “Citizen or resident of the United States the payer of your income does not have to withhold tax. Imagine that!

Now ask yourself this question: If a United States citizen every really were liable for tax withholding why would the IRS ever print this statement anywhere? Why would it even exist in writing?

It exists because the Law behind the Statement of Citizenship is 26 CFR § 1.1441-5 “Claiming to be a person not subject to withholding” paragraph (a) of which states:

“For purposes of Chapter 3 of the Code, an individual’s written statement that he or she is a citizen or

resident of the United States may be relied upon by the payer of income as proof that such individual is a citizen or resident of the United States. “

And where is Chapter 3 of the Code? In Subtitle (A) income tax 1.1441-5, paragraph (C) states:

“The duplicate copy of each statement and form filed pursuant to this section shall be forwarded with a letter of transmittal to Internal Revenue Service Center Philadelphia PA 19255. The original statement shall be retained by the withholding agent.”

And why must this statement of Citizenship was sent to Philadelphia, and not the IRS office or regional service center? Because Philadelphia is the international service center, the foreign service-center, which makes perfect sense since the income tax is a tax on foreign activity only!

The IRS Philadelphia office has never been known to reject a Statement of Citizenship from a withholding agent. It also does not acknowledge receipt of the Statement of Citizenship, which confuses some people. The reason for this is simple. If the statement were inaccurate or off-point, there would be rebuttal from Philadelphia. Silence, in this case, is acceptance.

Because of a deluge of requests and attention focused on IRS Publication 515 and 26 CFR § 1.1441-5 by patriotic Americans who didn't want to have to pay or file income taxes legally in 1998, under 26 CFR § 1.1441-5 was rewritten in 1993!!! The cover-up expands! Instead, all we are left with is a confusing pointer back to Circular E, the Employer's Tax Guide, and no mention of how to handle nonresident aliens!! Apparently, the truth got just a little too close for comfort so the Great Deceiver bureaucrat lawyers in Congress and at the IRS had to bury it a little deeper in legalese to confuse the scent for us tax freedom hound dogs!! BARK, BARK!!! Sick-em!

FRAUD UPON THE PEOPLE under Title 18 U.S.C. § 1001, By Trickery, lies, dis

ISSUE(S)

(1) (i) In the situation described below, how is a Delaware statutory trust, described in Del. Code Ann. title 12, §§ 3801 – 3824, classified for federal tax purposes?

(2) (ii) obligations of the United States or of a State or political subdivision thereof, and stock or obligations of a corporation which is an instrumentality of the United States or of a State or political subdivision thereof, but not including obligations the interest on which is excludable from gross income under section 103,

(3) (iii) certificates of deposit in, or obligations of, a corporation organized under a State law which specifically authorizes such corporation to insure the deposits or share accounts of member associations,

(4) (iv) loans secured by a deposit or share of a member,

(5) (v) loans (including redeemable ground rents, as defined in section 1055) secured by an interest in real property which is (or, from the proceeds of the loan, will become) residential real property or real property used primarily for church purposes, loans made for the improvement of residential real property or real property used primarily for church purposes, provided that for purposes of this clause, residential real property shall include single or multifamily dwellings, facilities in residential

developments dedicated to public use or property used on a nonprofit basis for residents, and mobile homes not used on a transient basis,

(6) (vi) loans secured by an interest in real property located within an urban renewal area to be developed for predominantly residential use under an urban renewal plan approved by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under part A or part B of title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, or located within any area covered by a program eligible for assistance under section 103 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, as amended, and loans made for the improvement of any such real property,

(7) (vii) loans secured by an interest in educational, health, or welfare institutions or facilities, including structures designed or used primarily for residential purposes for students, residents, and persons under care, employees, or members of the staff of such institutions or facilities,

(8) (viii) property acquired through the liquidation of defaulted loans described in clause (v), (vi), or (vii),

(9) (ix) loans made for the payment of expenses of college or university education or vocational training, in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary, And,

(x) Property used by the association in the conduct of the business described in subparagraph (B), and

(xi) any regular or residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit, (REMIC) is "an entity that holds a fixed pool of mortgages and issues multiple classes of interests in itself to investors" under U.S. Federal income tax law and is "treated like a partnership for Federal income tax purposes with its income passed through to its interest holders". but only in the proportion which the assets of such REMIC consist of property described in any of the preceding clauses of this subparagraph; except that if 95 percent or more of the assets of such REMIC are assets described in clauses (i) through (x), the entire interest in the REMIC shall qualify. At the election of the taxpayer, the percentage specified in this subparagraph shall be applied on the basis of the average assets outstanding during the taxable year, in lieu of the close of the taxable year, computed under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. For purposes of clause (v), if a multifamily structure securing a loan is used in part for nonresidential purposes, the entire loan is deemed a residential real property loan if the planned residential use exceeds 80 percent of the property's planned use (determined as of the time the loan is made). For purposes of clause (v), loans made to finance the acquisition or development of land shall be deemed to be loans secured by an interest in residential real property if, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, there is reasonable assurance that the property will become residential real property within a period of 3 years from the date of acquisition of such land; but this sentence shall not apply for any taxable year unless, within such 3-year period, such land becomes residential real property. For purposes of determining whether any interest in a REMIC qualifies under clause (xi), any regular interest in another REMIC held by such REMIC shall be treated as a loan described in a preceding clause under principles similar to the principles of clause (xi); except that, if such REMIC's are part of a tiered structure, they shall be treated as 1 REMIC for purposes of clause (xi).

As I stated in court, plaintiff (Wells Fargo) is not here, and asked for a Dismissal. On December 17, 2015 a Writ of Possession was held with Hon. Judge Heidi Davis. (And, Advised I was a "Victim" to Fraud and had no Mortgage). I was Advised, (the Defendant) that she was giving me a rehearing to show proof as set forth on February 09, 2016, dealing with Sirote & Permutt, P.C. Counsel Jason A. Weber, for Wells Fargo Bank on 02/09/ 2016. (Plaintiff, Wells Fargo Bank has never showed up in

Court). Senior's vs. Crime Special Projects Office, that Michelle Christensen was a victim to a Paper Mill Note, and had no Mortgage. As Victim, Witness, and an Informant to the Lake County Manager Investigator David E. Linderman, Senior's vs. Crime Special Project Office at the Lake County Sheriff's District Office at 15855 Highway 50 Room 201, Clermont, Florida 34711. And also knew, Coldwell's Reality sold the home, and the person was claiming their name was on the deed going by the name Mr. and Mrs. Plumbers. The home was sold on 08/12/2016, as claimed for \$265,000. And the person now living at 4265 Fawn Meadows Circle is a renter. She also stated the owner goes by Aggress, or something close to that last name.

I'm giving you ten-days to forward this claim to the proper authorities to move forward with a Criminal Action [Complaint]. You already know I'm a victim to a crime under Identity Theft under 18 U.S.C. 1028 (a)(7). Thus, fraud and theft offenses involving identity theft may receive an increase punishment by operation of the Sentencing Guidelines, regarding of whether the defendant is charged with a substantive count under 18 U.S.C. 1028(a)(7). And I want to know why you did give me a copy of my Criminal Action [Complaint] when I addressed it with you at your office?

RE TO: Identity Theft/Forgery under Theft & Conspiracy to Defraud under Theft, under Violations Title 18 U.S. Code § 1001 by Trickery, lies and deception, under Violations Rule 1 and Frivolous Acts under Rule 4-8.4 Attorney Misconduct under Intrinsic Fraud under violations of § 3-311, ACCORD AND SATISFACTION BY INSTRUMENT. And Acted upon Violations under Rule 60 under Violations 42 U.S. Code § 10607 - Services to Victims of a Crime. Under Due Course status defined under identity theft, ("means of identification") in connection with some underlying crime. Congress has passed two statues that criminalize identity theft. In 1998, Congress enacted the Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act, which set forth the substantive offense of identity theft at 18 U.S.C. § 1028(a)(7). That provision prohibits the use of another's identifying information in connection with any federal crime or any state or local felony.

(c) Intangible Property. If intangible property is to be attached or arrested the marshal or other person or organization having the warrant shall execute the process by leaving with the garnishee or other obligor a copy of the complaint and process requiring the garnishee or other obligor to answer as provided in Rules B(3)(a) and C(6); or the marshal may accept for payment into the registry of the court the amount owed to the extent of the amount claimed by the plaintiff with interest and costs, in which event the garnishee or other obligor shall not be required to answer unless alias process shall be served.

(d) Directions With Respect to Property in Custody. The marshal or other person or organization having the warrant may at any time apply to the court for directions with respect to property that has been attached or arrested, and shall give notice of such application to any or all of the parties as the court may direct.

IN RE TO: An Affidavit Criminal Charge [Complaint] Faxed on Wednesday, January 11, 2017.

Pertaining to, Identity Theft/Forgery under Theft, on a Non-Verified Complaint on a Paper Mill Note. That was addressed back on March 03, 2015 with Hon. Judge King under "A False Claims Act". And A Writ of Possession was held with Hon. Judge Heidi Davis on December 17, 2015 and on February 09, 2016, as showing her the evidence by Post Mail from Senior's vs. Crime Special Project Office, that Michelle M.: Christensen was a victim to a Paper Mill Note and had no Mortgage. A Victim, Witness, and an Informant to the Lake County Office Manager, David E. Linderman, Seniors vs. Crime Special Project Office at the Lake County Sheriff's District Office at 15855 Highway 50 Room 201, Clermont,

Florida 34711.

With Personage Comes Barratry - Bringing a "False Claims Act" into Court under a "RICO" Act, on a Non-Verified Complaint on a Paper Mill Note without any attached Affidavit attached. Part 1, Section 7707 – Definitions, of 26 CFR 301.7701: Classification of organizations for federal tax purposes.

In reference to Coldwell's Realty in Clermont, of Florida, was also claiming Mrs. Plumber's name was on the Deed before it was sold. The home was sold on 08/12/2016, claiming \$265,000.00. While David E. Linderman was also responding with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., and with Chase Bank, N.A. during his inquiry's involving his investigations with the Banks around March 10, 2016re. And as of 03/08/2017, the person now living at 4265 Fawn Meadows Circle is claiming to be a renter. Who also knew the owner want through Wells Fargo Bank when she bought the home? Who gave me the last name as Agassi, or as Agassiz, claiming that was the home owner.

Presumption of

Accusatory is the formal role of a party that brings one or more accusations against another that by law demands a competent forum for hearing, resolution and compensation. The Accusatory is responsible for the preparation, analysis and conducting the suit against an accused man or woman on behalf of the [private] society.

The word Accusatory comes from the Latin accusatory meaning "the one who accuses" and was the formal title given to the party who first brought the accusations of a controversy before a competent Forum.

Prosecutor is a 16th Century term created for Roman Courts and comes from two Latin terms being Pro Se meaning "for one's own behalf" and cutis "skin (flesh)". Hence Pro-Se-Cutis literally means "on behalf of one's own skin" or a Beneficiary De Son Tort or simply the "false beneficiary". [the "false beneficiary" seeking to create the security instrument and bond on the case/matter, with your ignorance and presumed guilt, irrespective of the truth, the facts or the law! [They win, you lose! No justice, it's just business!]"...we are of the opinion that there is a clear distinction in this particular between an individual and a corporation, and that the latter has no right to refuse to submit its books and papers for an examination at the suit of the State. The individual may stand upon his constitutional rights as a citizen. He is entitled to carry on his private business in his own way. His power to contract is unlimited. He owes no duty to the State or to his neighbors to divulge his business; or to open his doors to an investigation so far as it may tend to criminate him. He owes no such duty to the State, since he receives nothing there-from, beyond the protection of his life and property. His rights are such as existed by the law of the land long antecedent to the organization of the State and can only be taken from him by due process of law, and in accordance with the Constitution. He owes nothing to the public so long as he does not trespass upon their rights.....an individual may lawfully refuse to answer incriminating questions, unless protected by an immunity statute." — HALE v. HENKEL, 201 U.S. 43 @ pg.74 (1903).