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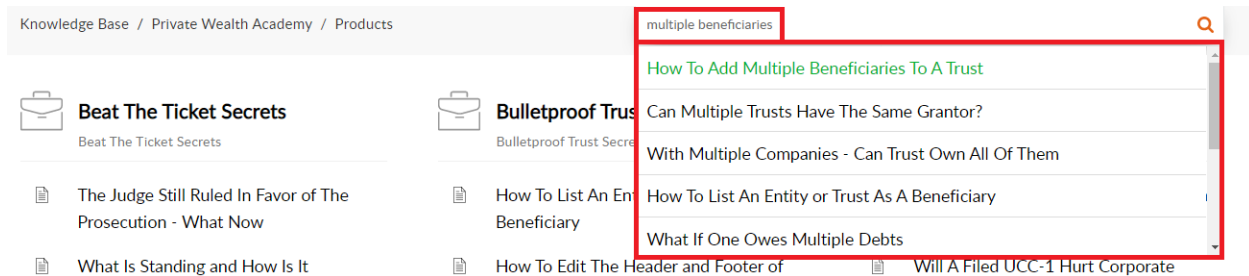
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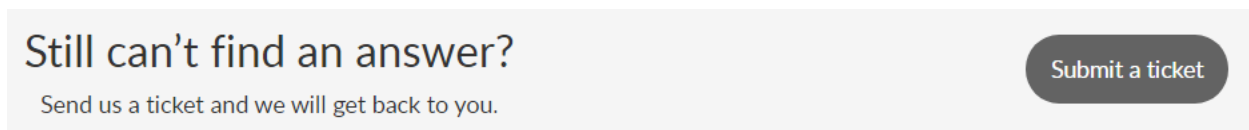
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HOW TO USE THE SUPPORT CENTER TO GET QUESTIONS ANSWERED INSTANTLY

Private Wealth Academy has 250+ articles written on virtually every question we've been asked over the years. That's why the best place to get an answer INSTANTLY is to visit our [Knowledge Base](#) and search for 1 or 2 words about the question you have, as seen below:



By entering a “keyword” that has to do with your question you will instantly be suggested 10 of the most relevant articles that can help give an answer instantly. Whether you are requesting “edit access”, looking for phone support or need to know how to use a product – the Knowledge Base has all the answers! **If your question(s) cannot be found then scroll to the bottom of the page to submit a ticket,** as seen below:



After submitting a ticket, **a support agent will typically reply back in 24-36 hours.** If the question requires legal counsel it may take 3-5 business days. Just remember, we would rather give the RIGHT ANSWER slowly than the wrong answer quickly. So please be patient as not every question is equal.

Finally, when a support ticket is created an answer will either be given in the form of a Knowledge Base URL (if the question already has been answered before) or a brand new article will be written to answer the question submitted.

Private Wealth Academy wishes to expand the content for every user, so questions are welcome and will be added instantly for others to see and utilize. But don't worry all personal information will be removed before posting.

The Word document version of this document is available [here](#).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

USER AGREEMENT BEFORE ACCESS IS GRANTED	1
HOW TO USE THE SUPPORT CENTER TO GET QUESTIONS ANSWERED INSTANTLY	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
SECTION 5: SOCIAL SECURITY SECRETS	3
STEP #0: CASES DEFINING THE TWO CLASSES OF CITIZENS	4
STEP #1: SSN REFUSAL LETTER	7
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER NOTICE	8
STEP #2: PRIVACY ACT LIMITATIONS ON SSN USE	11
AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICES DENIAL FORM	13
STEP #3: SAMPLE TAX FORMS OF A STATE CITIZEN	14
STEP #4: SETUP A LAWFUL MONEY NO-SSN BANK ACCOUNT (PERSONAL)	27
SOCIAL SECURITY NOTICE OF INTENT WHEN BANKING	29
CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE AND DEMAND	30
COPYRIGHT CLAIM	31

SECTION 5: SOCIAL SECURITY SECRETS

The Social Security Number (SSN) was created in 1936 for the sole purpose of tracking the earnings histories of U.S. workers, for use in determining Social Security benefit entitlement and computing benefit levels. Since then, use of the Social Security system has expanded substantially. In fact, it has grown so much that many confuse the use of a Social Security Number with the income tax (which is legal and lawful due to the use of private credit, known as Federal Reserve notes). There is an infinitude of taxes that are levied on those within the federal jurisdiction, but the primary three that occur when a Social Security Number is used are: **Withholding** tax, **Social Security** tax and a **Medicare** tax.

To understand taxes, **one must understand the two distinct classes of citizens in our legal system, that of the state citizen and a citizen of the United States.** The court cases found below outline the stark contrast between the U.S. Citizen (federal) and a state citizen (union of the states). *The Supreme Court is quite clear there are two forms of government.* With those two classes, come two forms of government, two forms of rights (and another with privileges) which are predicated on the information one presents to the government. And if one fails to understand and give notice of the difference between these two classes, *they will naturally presume on your behalf that one is a citizen of the United States (not good) rather than a state citizen.*

This may seem an odd concept, so let's first understand what the Supreme Court has to say, including many Court of Appeals quoting decisions already made from the Supreme Court in a highly concise manner (for our benefit).

NOTE: If an employer already has one's Social Security Number, then it is best to redeem lawful money throughout the year and file a 1040 tax return to obtain the refund of all withholdings. Be sure to send a few scanned copies of the signed checks as proof, a check from the beginning-middle and end of the year.

STEP #0: CASES DEFINING THE TWO CLASSES OF CITIZENS

*“The term **resident** and **citizen of the United States** is distinguished from a citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress.”* U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873)

*“We have in our political system a government of the United States and a government of each of the several States. **Each one of these governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its own...**”* United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)

“...he was not a citizen of the United States, he was a citizen and voter of the State...” **“One may be a citizen of a State and yet not a citizen of the United States.”** McDonel v. The State, 90 Ind. 320 (1883)

*“That there is a **citizenship of the United States** and **citizenship of a state...**”*
Tashiro v. Jordan, 201 Cal. 236 (1927)

“A citizen of the United States is a citizen of the federal government ...”
Kitchens v. Steele, 112 F. Supp 383

“Taxpayers are not [de jure] state citizens.” Belmont v. Town of Gulfport, 122 So. 10.

“the term ‘citizen’ in the United States, is analogous to the term ‘subject’ in common law; the change of phrase has resulted from the change in government.” State v. Manuel, 20 NC 122

“The privileges and immunities clause of the 14th Amendment protects very few rights because it neither incorporates the Bill of Rights, nor protects all rights of individual citizens.
Instead this provision protects only those rights peculiar to being a citizen of the federal government; it does not protect those rights which relate to state citizenship.” Supreme Court: Jones v. Temmer, 89 F. Supp 1226

“The only absolute and unqualified right of a United States citizen is to residence within the territorial boundaries of the United States.” Supreme Court: US vs. Valentine 288 F. Supp. 957

The 14th Amendment recognized that *“an individual can be a citizen of one of the several states without being a citizen of the United States,”* (U.S. v. Anthony, 24 Fed. Cas. 829, 830), **or**, *“a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of a state.”* (Slaughter-House Cases, supra; cf. U.S. v. Cruikshank, 92 US 542, 549 (1875)).

“Both before and after the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution, it has not been necessary for a person to be a citizen of the United States in order to be a citizen of his state. [citing U.S. v. Cruikshank, supra.]” Crosse v. Bd. of Supervisors, 221 A.2d 431 (1966)

The courts presume one to be a federal citizen, without even telling the different classes of citizens. It is up to you to dispute this. Use a state citizen passport and a “Family Bible Birth Certificate.”

“Unless the defendant can prove he is not a citizen of the United States, the IRS has the right to inquire and determine a tax liability.” U.S. v. Slater, 545 Fed. Supp. 179,182 (1982).

“There are, then, under our republican form of government, two classes of citizens, one of the United States and one of the state.” Gardina v. Board of Registrars of Jefferson County, 160 Ala. 155; 48 So. 788 (1909)

“The governments of the United States and of each state of the several states are distinct from one another. The rights of a citizen under one may be quite different from those which he has under the other.” Colgate v. Harvey, 296 U.S. 404; 56 S. Ct. 252 (1935)

“...rights of national citizenship as distinct from the fundamental or natural rights inherent in state citizenship.” Madden v. Kentucky, 309 U.S. 83; 84 L. Ed. 590 (1940)

“There is a difference between privileges and immunities belonging to the citizens of the United States as such, and those belonging to the citizens of each state as such.” Ruhstrat v. People, 57 N.E. 41 (1900)

“Therefore, the U.S. citizens residing in one of the states of the union, are classified as property and franchises of the federal government as an ‘individual entity.’” Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Fox, 298 U.S. 193, 80 L. Ed. 1143, 56 S. Ct. 773

“...the first eight amendments have uniformly been held not to be protected from state action by the privilege and immunities clause [of the 14th Amendment].” Hague v. CIO, 307 US 496, 520

“The right to trial by jury in civil cases, guaranteed by the 7th Amendment...and the right to bear arms guaranteed by the 2nd Amendment...have been distinctly held not to be privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States guaranteed by the 14th Amendment...and in effect the same decision was made in respect of the guarantee against prosecution, except by indictment of a grand jury, contained in the 5th Amendment...and in respect of the right to be confronted with witnesses, contained in the 6th Amendment...it was held that the indictment, made indispensable by the 5th Amendment, and trial by jury guaranteed by the 6th Amendment, were not privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, as those words were used in the 14th Amendment. We conclude, therefore, that the exemption from compulsory self-incrimination is not a privilege or immunity of National citizenship guaranteed by this clause of the 14th Amendment.” Twining v. New Jersey, 211 US 78, 98-99

“The acceptance of a license, in whatever form, will not impose upon the licensee an obligation to respect or to comply with any provision of the statute or with the regulations prescribed that are repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.” W. W. CARGILL CO. v. STATE OF MINNESOTA, 180 U.S. 452 (1901) 180 U.S. 452

“A “US Citizen” upon leaving the District of Columbia becomes involved in “interstate commerce,” as a “resident” does not have the common-law right to travel, of a citizen of one of the several states.” Hendrick v. Maryland S.C. Reporter’s Rd. 610-625. (1914)

In President Lincoln's day, *when there were no 14th Amendment citizens*, he drafted state citizens the Constitutional way, sending letters to the governors, who then called out their militia to quell the insurrection. The draft registration process [the application] no longer requires a signature under a perjury oath (even though courts presume such an oath). All that is required now is a “mandatory” federal address. Once one confesses they are a resident of the government, one is now an expendable human resource. Fortunately, *“the Selective Service System cannot require that registrants to provide their Social Security numbers...”* Wolman v. U.S., 501 F.Supp. 310 and 542 F.Supp. 84.

Additionally, State citizens have no rights to accept or charge interest. Interest is a government granted privilege. **One percent interest is usury (Nehemiah 5:10-11)**. Up until 1694, accepting or paying interest was a punishable crime. Private banks can pay interest too, but they pay a 10% tax for this government granted privilege, thus why there are no private [common law] banks left in America. In the 1935 Supreme Court case of Perry v. U.S. (294 US 330) the Supreme Court found that *“In the United States, sovereignty resides in people...”*, but Mr. Perry could not redeem his Government Bond for the Gold it promised to pay. The Court didn't come right out and say it, but they ruled this way because sovereigns cannot accept interest.

STEP #1: SSN REFUSAL LETTER

Use the letter below to give notice to the employer of refusal (or inability) to disclose a Social Security Number. This form is primarily used when one has begun a new job with an employer. If the employer already has one's SSN on file, it is best to avoid confrontation (forcing compliance via a lawsuit) and just file a 1040 lawful money return. The form does not need a notary, simply sign and date. This letter also serves as the Affidavit employer requires to communicate with the IRS regarding the missing taxpayer identification. There are many difficulties removing/changing a W4 Form which has already been submitted. **Many employers will deny removal; the easiest way around this is to let the employer keep the SSN, redeem checks/direct deposits in lawful money and file a lawful money return come tax season.** The US Department of The Treasury will then issue a check in the amount of withholdings throughout the year.

A great case to cite (and even print out) is the EEOC v. SSN (1992) case. Here is an overview:

In 1992, the EEOC (Equal Employment Opportunity Commission) filed an action in U.S. District Court, Northern District of Texas, Dallas Division (CA3-92-0169-T) against Information Systems Consulting (I.S.C.) for firing Bruce Hanson (an employee) on 8-15-89 solely because he would not provide the company with a SSN that he did not have due to his religious beliefs. The EEOC argued that firing an employee for not having a SSN due to his religious beliefs was religious discrimination, especially in light of 26 U.S. Code § 6724. 6724 provides that where an employer asks an employee for a SSN, but is not provided a SSN, the employer can request the IRS for a waiver of penalties for failing to provide the employee's SSN on withholding and other forms submitted to the IRS. This case resulted in a consent decree in which the company agreed as follows:

"8. The defendant, Information Systems Consulting, A Division of Diversified Human Resource Group, shall be permanently enjoined from terminating an employee or refusing to hire an individual for failure to provide a social security number because of religious beliefs."

The part of the consent decree with which BTP-NG strongly disagrees (believe has no basis or merit in law) was where it was agreed that:

"6. The defendant [I.S.C.] shall make legal deductions for with-holding of Federal income taxes and the employee portion of social security from the back-pay checks. The defendant shall include with the check, an itemized statement indicating specific amounts paid and deductions made. All W-2 forms shall be provided as required by law."

After all, if an employee has NO SSN, then he owes NO Social Security taxes (withholding) as there is NO jurisdiction to impose Social Security taxes! That some workers do NOT have SSNs and thus are NOT subject to pay Social Security taxes. Two U.S. Supreme Court cases plus Congress' declared intent that citizens do NOT have to get a SSN reveals this lower Court's dicta on p.105, i.e. "The fact that federal law requires an employee to obtain a social security number has no bearing on," to be pure Soc. Sec. politics -- we can't let it totally out of the bag that citizens really don't have to have a SSN to work in America!

See the sample letter below:

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER NOTICE

To: [Company Name]
Human Resources Department
From: [Your Name]
Date: [Today's Date]
Re: Social Security Number Non-Consent

To whom it may concern,

I am eligible to work for [Company Name] by virtue of the fact that I am a free inhabitant of [State] state.

Providing a Social Security Number is voluntary for employment. I do not consent to the use of a Social Security Number with regards to me and/or my labor. In light of the facts herein, I request that you please honor my wishes as follows:

1. Please process the I-9 and W-4 without the Social Security Number.
2. Please remove the Social Security Number, if any, from your records.

The two most likely reasons you request a Social Security Number are: 1) You want a unique number to enter into a computer database so that you can identify and distinguish me from other staff members within your record keeping system; or, 2) You believe you and/or your payroll processor ADP are required to provide a Social Security Number to the Internal Revenue Service and/or Department of Homeland Security. Both of these "reasons" can be satisfied, upon agreement, without necessitating the use of a Social Security Number.

I object to the use of a Social Security Number on grounds that it offends my spiritual beliefs. I will not attach it to my individual. To use a Social Security Number would violate the Natural Law and Nature's God.

I object to the use of a Social Security Number on grounds that such number is not mine but belongs instead to the Social Security Administration, a division of the United States corporation, which has jurisdiction over 14th Amendment US citizens and certain other persons but not over free inhabitants whose inalienable rights, including the right to work, are recognized under Article IV of the Articles of Confederation.

I object to the use of a Social Security Number on grounds that such a number represents and identifies a juristic person, a legal fiction, and not me. I do not consent to convert my labor worthy of lawful money into the alleged income of a legal fiction.

This list of objections is non-exhaustive, but I think the point is sufficiently made. I don't consent to the use of a Social Security Number, and the use of, is voluntary.

Fortunately, Federal laws provide the solution for me and for you. I'm not required to submit a Social Security Number to be eligible for hire, and you're only required to request a Social Security Number

but are not required to collect it. Despite recent federally implemented coercion laws which give a colorable appearance of the need for employers to collect Social Security Numbers from prospective employees, no Federal or State law constitutes a requirement or the authority for an employer to demand a Social Security Number.

The Social Security Administration has consistently stated:

"The Social Security Act does not require a person to have a Social Security Number (SSN) to live and work in the United States, nor does it require an SSN simply for the purpose of having one."

Also, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 § 703(a)(1), Title VII, 42 U.S. Code § 2000e-2(a)(1) makes it unlawful to discriminate against any employee or prospective employee on the basis of his or her religion. This is in addition to the basic Constitutional First Amendment protection of the free exercise of religion. Nobody can force the use of a Social Security Number upon me, nor deny me work for failure to submit it.

This issue has already been resolved through the courts, and the consistent result is that Social Security numbers are not required of individuals who object to their use on religious grounds. As one example, see EEOC v. ISC Financial Corp., 16 F.E.P. Cases 174 (1977). Summary: A complaint was filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) by Hanson, wherein he claimed as a Christian Fundamentalist he could not and would not use a Social Security Number. The EEOC filed suit as plaintiff on Hanson's behalf against defendant Information Systems Consulting (ISC), the business that fired Hanson. The EEOC's complaint alleged that firing Hanson because he would not provide a Social Security Number constituted discrimination due to his religious belief. The defendant responded that it was required to either force Hanson to provide a Social Security Number or fire him because the business was required by IRS code to report all employees' Social Security Numbers on certain forms. The defendant also responded that it was required by Federal law to report all employees' Social Security Numbers to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

The EEOC, a Federal government agency, stated on and for the record that the only requirement imposed upon a business by the various tax laws is that employers must "request" an employee's or potential employee's taxpayer identification number, and there is no penalty for a business not succeeding in obtaining one. Further:

"the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations promulgated pursuant to the code do not contain an absolute requirement that an employer provide an employee social security number to the IRS."

The EEOC further argued that employers were permitted to use any one of several acceptable forms of identification and employment eligibility verification other than a Social Security Number and still comply with Federal regulations.

The Court's final decree setting out the terms of the settlement stated:

"The [employer] shall be permanently enjoined from terminating an employee for failure to provide a social security number because of religious beliefs."

The organic laws of the united States of America pertaining to freedom of religion are well settled in case law. My spiritual/religious beliefs are what I say they are, and they are not open to debate. I ask that you please honor them.

As indicated above, religious grounds are not my only objection to the use of a Social Security number. However, freedom of religion should provide a sufficient reason for you to lawfully gain the benefit of my labor without demanding a Social Security number. Hopefully this letter resolves the issue for us both.

Thank you for your consideration, your assistance in protecting my freedom of religion and your compliance with the organic laws of the united States of America. Please feel free to keep this letter on file in case any issue arises with the IRS or any Federal or State agency in the future, as I'm sure this letter absolves you of any controversy.

Sincerely,

by: [YOUR NAME], Without Recourse

STEP #2: PRIVACY ACT LIMITATIONS ON SSN USE

We find 99% of employers brush off the identification issue because “there is work to be done!” But there is sometimes that *one employer* who won’t drop the subject matter of a Social Security Number, **and since many people objected to extensive LOSS OF PRIVACY** which accompanies the use of computers, **Washington responded by passing the PRIVACY ACT.**

It simply states that:

“It shall be unlawful...to deny any individual the right, benefit or privilege provided by law because of such individual’s refusal to disclose his Social Security Number.” Title 5 of United States Code Annotated 552(a) is known as The Privacy Act.

Due to it, courts have ruled in part:

“Right to privacy is a personal right designed to protect persons from unwanted disclosure of personal information...” CNA Financial Corporation v. Local 743, D.C., Ill, 1981, 515 F. Supp. 942, Ill.

The District Court in Miami Dade held that The Privacy Act:

“was enacted for (the) purpose of curtailing the expanding use of Social Security numbers...and to eliminate the threat to the individual privacy and confidentiality of information posed by common numerical identifiers.” Doyle v. Wilson, D.C. Del., 1982, 529 G Dupp, 1343.

In the strongly worded **Guideline and Regulations for Maintenance of Privacy and Protection of Records on Individuals** it is stated:

“...provided by law because of such individual’s refusal to disclose his social security account number.”

Should a right, benefit or privilege be denied when one declines to provide a Social Security Number, one may file suit and are **GUARANTEED** to win a judgment of \$1,000.00 plus costs and attorney’s fees. This will be paid by the individual, business or government agency who wronged the injured party. The Privacy Act states: “(A) actual damages sustained by the individual as a result of the refusal or failure, but in no case shall a person entitled to recovery receive LESS than the sum of \$1,000.00, and (B) the costs of the action together with reasonable attorney fees as determined by the court.” **It is suggested that you take someone when asserting rights under the Privacy Act. They will witness the incident and testify (if necessary) to the facts.**

Courts have ruled that there are only four circumstances when Social Security Numbers MUST be used, they are:

- 1) To report tax activities;
- 2) To receive public assistance;
- 3) To obtain and use a driver’s license;
- 4) To register a motor vehicle.

In any situation not listed above, when one refuses to give a Social Security Number, simply present the sample letter (see below) to any person needing one. Invite them to make a copy. Point out the \$1,000.00 penalty is GUARANTEED upon showing that one's rights were violated under this act, and subsequent denial of rights. Be a true sovereign and show grace by allowing correction of the error once shown the mistake.

If there is further dishonor, point out that an individual may be personally required to pay the \$1,000.00 if he or she is aware of the Privacy Act and refuses to follow it.

In *Doyle v. Wilson*, the court states: “*assuming that plaintiff’s refusal to disclose his Social Security Number was a clearly established right, where defendants could not as reasonable persons have been aware of the right and could not have recognized that any effort to compel disclosure of number or to deny plaintiff his refund violated federal law, damages against defendants were barred...*” Doyle v. Wilson, D.C., Del., 1982, 529 F. Supp. 1343.

It is quite clear that the individuals must be able to show that they could not have been aware of the Privacy Act and could not have possibly realized that their actions were in violation of Federal Law in order **to escape the \$1,000.00 penalty.**

Therefore, if one suffers a denial of services, benefits, privileges and rights (like employment) one has a right to sue – and for large sums often! That’s why **using the sample form below will educate the employer to the risk they run in denial of employment** due to a refusal of Social Security Number disclosure.

The employer will, in most cases, apologize and move along with business as usual once this information has been presented and they’ve been properly educated. If an employer doesn’t, then a large settlement is in order (have a witness to sign and testify).

See the sample letter below:

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICES DENIAL FORM

I, [Witness Name], herein known as "Witness" testify that [Your Name] has duly informed _____, herein known as "Agent" of _____, herein known as "The Company" regarding the Privacy Act, and having this knowledge, still denied [Your Name]'s rights, benefits or privileges due to their refusal to disclose a **Social Security Number** due to religious beliefs.

The Agent has been informed that Title 5 of the United States Code Annotated 552 known as The Privacy Act does exist and has caused the courts to hand down these rules along with others: "*Right to privacy is a personal right designed to protect persons from unwanted disclosure of personal information...*" CAN Financial Corporation v. Local 743, D.C., Ill., 515 F. Supp. 942, Ill.

The District Court in Miami Dade held that The Privacy Act: "*was enacted for (the) purpose of curtailing the expanding use of Social Security numbers...and to eliminate the threat to the individual privacy and confidentiality of information posed by common numerical identifiers.*" Doyle v. Wilson, D.C. Del., 1982, 529 G Dupp, 1343.

In the Guideline and Regulations for Maintenance of Privacy and Protection of Records on Individuals it states, "*...provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number.*"

The Supreme Court has ruled that there are only four circumstances when Social Security Numbers MUST be used, they are as follows: 1) to report tax activities; 2) to receive public assistance; 3) to obtain and use a driver's license; 4) to register a motor vehicle.

TITLE 5 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE ANNOTATED 552 [THE PRIVACY ACT] STATES:

"552a(g):(4)(A) actual damages sustained by the individual as a result of the refusal or failure, but in no case shall a person entitled to recovery receive LESS than the sum of \$1,000.00, and (B) the costs of the action together with reasonable attorney fees as determined by the court."

&

"Section 7(a)(1) It shall be unlawful...to deny any individual the right, benefit or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his Social Security Number."

Should a right, benefit or privilege be denied once one has declined to provide a Social Security Number, one may file suit and is **GUARANTEED** a judgment of \$1,000.00 plus costs and attorney's fees. This will be paid by the individual, business or government agency who wronged such individuals. Please note that I do not wish to enter a lawsuit, but simply assert said rights guaranteed under The Privacy Act. I testify that The Company and Agent has been informed since "**Notice To Agent Is Notice To Principal. Notice To Principal Is Notice To Agent.**" and have denied [Your Name] a right, benefit or privilege after being duly informed of the Privacy Act, its rulings and consequences.

_____, 20_____
[Your Name], Without Recourse

_____, 20_____
[Witness Name], Without Recourse

STEP #3: SAMPLE TAX FORMS OF A STATE CITIZEN

Remember that **an employer cannot require an application digitally**. Assert the right to utilize a paper form; **an employer may not discriminate regarding this**. Ultimately, we are contracting as state citizens, who are not given Social Security Numbers, don't utilize federal ZIP codes because they are without federal jurisdiction and don't live in two-letter *federal* states either, their State is within the Union and therefore spelled out fully and legally. That means we are not liable for Withholdings, SSI or Medicare. Only federal employees have those legal and lawful mandates. For those who have already filed a form with the employer, simply find the correction form on irs.gov and send it to the appropriate party.

I-9: This form is filled out when applying to a new position, it validates "Employment Eligibility." This is the first test to determine citizenship status. Many employers insist on E-Verify via ADP or another payroll firm. Deny electronic filing and insist on paper. If a state citizen, the eligibility check always comes back fine. If a citizen of the United States, one may run into issues if there is a federal record or outstanding federal penalties.

HOW TO CORRECT OLD I-9: Go to <https://www.uscis.gov/> and print a new I-9 Form, fill it in correctly and give it to the employer to attach to the old form. If the employer no longer has the form, request an I-9 Form copy from USCIS and attach the new and updated form, mailing it back to their main office.

The screenshot shows the ADP electronic I-9 form introduction page. At the top, there is a header with the ADP logo and the text "electronic I-9". On the right side of the header, there is a "Logout" link. Below the header, the page is titled "Step 1 of 5: Introduction". The main content area contains the following text:

Welcome!

Please read all instructions carefully before completing this form.

Anti-Discrimination Notice. It is illegal to discriminate against work-authorized individuals. Employers CANNOT specify which document(s) they will accept from an employee. The refusal to hire an individual because the documents have a future expiration date may also constitute illegal discrimination.

I-9 Form. The employee must complete and sign Section 1 (Employee Information and Verification) of the I-9 Form at the time employment begins. For information about specific documents see the [List of Acceptable Documents](#). For instructions on completing I-9 Form, click [Instructions](#).

Need Assistance Completing the I-9 Form? If you cannot complete the I-9 Form by yourself (or if you need translation), someone may assist you. The next page will provide more information.

What Happens if I Do Not Have a Social Security Number? Providing the Social Security number is voluntary except for employees hired by employers participating in the USCIS Electronic Employment Eligibility Verification Program (E-Verify). However, this electronic system cannot be used to complete an electronic I-9 Form if the employee does not have a social security number. **If you do not have a social security number, please inform your employer that you will need to complete a paper I-9 Form.**

WARNING: ANY DATA KEYED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS SECTION 1 WILL BE LOST UNLESS YOU COMPLETE AND ELECTRONICALLY SIGN THIS SECTION 1 OF THE I-9 FORM.

At the bottom of the page, there are two buttons: "Cancel I-9" and "Next".

SHORT-HAND INSTRUCTIONS: Upper-lower case name | State fully spelled out | Zip code in [10023] brackets | Date of Birth | N/A for Social Security Number, Email, Telephone | Check first box and strike straight-line through "citizen of the United States" and write "free inhabitant of united States of America" and ," born in __ (State) __" if born in one of the fifty states, otherwise remove the State part | Sign "by: Your Name" | Date



Employment Eligibility Verification

Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

USCIS
Form I-9
OMB No. 1615-0047
Expires 03/31/2016

► **START HERE.** Read instructions carefully before completing this form. The instructions must be available during completion of this form.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION NOTICE: It is illegal to discriminate against work-authorized individuals. Employers **CANNOT** specify which document(s) they will accept from an employee. The refusal to hire an individual because the documentation presented has a future expiration date may also constitute illegal discrimination.

Section 1. Employee Information and Attestation (Employees must complete and sign Section 1 of Form I-9 no later than the **first day of employment**, but not before accepting a job offer.)

Last Name (Family Name) Doe		First Name (Given Name) John		Middle Initial R	Other Names Used (if any)	
Address (Street Number and Name) 123 Mill Street		Apt. Number 508	City or Town San Francisco		State California	Zip Code [91456]
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) 02/07/1972	U.S. Social Security Number N/A	E-mail Address N/A			Telephone Number N/A	

I am aware that federal law provides for imprisonment and/or fines for false statements or use of false documents in connection with the completion of this form.

I attest, under penalty of perjury, that I am (check one of the following):

- ☒ A citizen of the United States **Free inhabitant of the United States of America, born in Utah**
- ☐ A noncitizen national of the United States (See instructions)
- ☐ A lawful permanent resident (Alien Registration Number/USCIS Number): _____
- ☐ An alien authorized to work until (expiration date, if applicable, mm/dd/yyyy) _____. Some aliens may write "N/A" in this field. (See instructions)

For aliens authorized to work, provide your Alien Registration Number/USCIS Number **OR** Form I-94 Admission Number:

1. Alien Registration Number/USCIS Number: _____

OR

2. Form I-94 Admission Number: _____

If you obtained your admission number from CBP in connection with your arrival in the United States, include the following:

Foreign Passport Number: _____

Country of Issuance: _____

Some aliens may write "N/A" on the Foreign Passport Number and Country of Issuance fields. (See instructions)

Signature of Employee: BY: John Doe	Date (mm/dd/yyyy): 03/19/2014
--	--------------------------------------

Preparer and/or Translator Certification (To be completed and signed if Section 1 is prepared by a person other than the employee.)

I attest, under penalty of perjury, that I have assisted in the completion of this form and that to the best of my knowledge the information is true and correct.

Signature of Preparer or Translator:		Date (mm/dd/yyyy):	
Last Name (Family Name)		First Name (Given Name)	
Address (Street Number and Name)		City or Town	State
			Zip Code



Employer Completes Next Page



W-4: Given when starting a new job – and is required to be filled out by “end of work day” on the first day. It’s at this point one may need to print the **SSN Refusal Letter** which will clearly dictate the rights to privacy and rights afforded to a state citizen. Be cordial and simply annex it to the Form W-4 at the end of day. If the employer complains, show them the EEOC v. ISC (SSN Wrongful Termination Case) and that will change their beliefs quickly.

HOW TO CORRECT OLD W-4: Fill out a new W-4 with the corrected information and submit it to the employer.

SHORT-HAND INSTRUCTIONS: Upper-lower case name | N/A for Social Security Number | State fully spelled out + Zip code in [10023] brackets | Single (or) Married | Under the “penalty of perjury” statement write “All receipts earned and redeemed in lawful money. No withholding authorized.” | Sign “by: Your Name as Grantor/Beneficiary” | Date
(I-9 = N/A, W-2 = W-2c, W-4 = submit new W-4 to employer)

Form W-4 (2014)

Purpose. Complete Form W-4 so that your employer can withhold the correct federal income tax from your pay. Consider completing a new Form W-4 each year and when your personal or financial situation changes.

Exemption from withholding. If you are exempt, complete only lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 and sign the form to validate it. Your exemption for 2014 expires February 17, 2015. See Pub. 505, Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax.

Note. If another person can claim you as a dependent on his or her tax return, you cannot claim exemption from withholding if your income exceeds \$1,000 and includes more than \$350 of unearned income (for example, interest and dividends).

Exceptions. An employee may be able to claim exemption from withholding even if the employee is a dependent, if the employee:

- Is age 65 or older,
- Is blind, or
- Will claim adjustments to income; tax credits; or itemized deductions, on his or her tax return.

The exceptions do not apply to supplemental wages greater than \$1,000,000.

Basic instructions. If you are not exempt, complete the **Personal Allowances Worksheet** below. The worksheets on page 2 further adjust your withholding allowances based on itemized deductions, certain credits, adjustments to income, or two-earners/multiple jobs situations.

Complete all worksheets that apply. However, you may claim fewer (or zero) allowances. For regular wages, withholding must be based on allowances you claimed and may not be a flat amount or percentage of wages.

Head of household. Generally, you can claim head of household filing status on your tax return only if you are unmarried and pay more than 50% of the costs of keeping up a home for yourself and your dependent(s) or other qualifying individuals. See Pub. 501, Exemptions, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information, for information.

Tax credits. You can take projected tax credits into account in figuring your allowable number of withholding allowances. Credits for child or dependent care expenses and the child tax credit may be claimed using the **Personal Allowances Worksheet** below. See Pub. 505 for information on converting your other credits into withholding allowances.

Nonwage income. If you have a large amount of nonwage income, such as interest or dividends, consider making estimated tax payments using Form 1040-ES, Estimated Tax for Individuals. Otherwise, you may owe additional tax. If you have pension or annuity income, see Pub. 505 to find out if you should adjust your withholding on Form W-4 or W-4P.

Two earners or multiple jobs. If you have a working spouse or more than one job, figure the total number of allowances you are entitled to claim on all jobs using worksheets from only one Form W-4. Your withholding usually will be most accurate when all allowances are claimed on the Form W-4 for the highest paying job and zero allowances are claimed on the others. See Pub. 505 for details.

Nonresident alien. If you are a nonresident alien, see Notice 1392, Supplemental Form W-4 Instructions for Nonresident Aliens, before completing this form.

Check your withholding. After your Form W-4 takes effect, use Pub. 505 to see how the amount you are having withheld compares to your projected total tax for 2014. See Pub. 505, especially if your earnings exceed \$130,000 (Single) or \$180,000 (Married).

Future developments. Information about any future developments affecting Form W-4 (such as legislation enacted after we release it) will be posted at www.irs.gov/w4.

Personal Allowances Worksheet (Keep for your records.)

A	Enter "1" for yourself if no one else can claim you as a dependent	A	_____
B	Enter "1" if: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You are single and have only one job; or• You are married, have only one job, and your spouse does not work; or• Your wages from a second job or your spouse's wages (or the total of both) are \$1,500 or less.	B	_____
C	Enter "1" for your spouse . But, you may choose to enter "-0-" if you are married and have either a working spouse or more than one job. (Entering "-0-" may help you avoid having too little tax withheld.)	C	_____
D	Enter number of dependents (other than your spouse or yourself) you will claim on your tax return	D	_____
E	Enter "1" if you will file as head of household on your tax return (see conditions under Head of household above)	E	_____
F	Enter "1" if you have at least \$2,000 of child or dependent care expenses for which you plan to claim a credit	F	_____
G	Child Tax Credit (including additional child tax credit). See Pub. 972, Child Tax Credit, for more information. • If your total income will be less than \$65,000 (\$95,000 if married), enter "2" for each eligible child; then less "1" if you have three to six eligible children or less "2" if you have seven or more eligible children. • If your total income will be between \$65,000 and \$84,000 (\$95,000 and \$119,000 if married), enter "1" for each eligible child	G	_____
H	Add lines A through G and enter total here. (Note. This may be different from the number of exemptions you claim on your tax return.) ► H	H	_____
For accuracy, complete all worksheets that apply. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you plan to itemize or claim adjustments to income and want to reduce your withholding, see the Deductions and Adjustments Worksheet on page 2.• If you are single and have more than one job or are married and you and your spouse both work and the combined earnings from all jobs exceed \$50,000 (\$20,000 if married), see the Two-Earners/Multiple Jobs Worksheet on page 2 to avoid having too little tax withheld.• If neither of the above situations applies, stop here and enter the number from line H on line 5 of Form W-4 below.			

Separate here and give Form W-4 to your employer. Keep the top part for your records.

Form W-4 Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service		Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate ► Whether you are entitled to claim a certain number of allowances or exemption from withholding is subject to review by the IRS. Your employer may be required to send a copy of this form to the IRS.		OMB No. 1545-0074 2014	
1 Your first name and middle initial <u>John R.</u>		Last name <u>Doe</u>		2 Your social security number _____	
Home address (number and street or rural route) <u>123 Mill Street #508</u>		3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Married, but withhold at higher Single rate. Note. If married, but legally separated, or spouse is a nonresident alien, check the "Single" box.			
City or town, state, and ZIP code <u>San Francisco, California 94156</u>		4 If your last name differs from that shown on your social security card, check here. You must call 1-800-772-1213 for a replacement card. ► <input type="checkbox"/>			
5 Total number of allowances you are claiming (from line H above or from the applicable worksheet on page 2)		5		_____	
6 Additional amount, if any, you want withheld from each paycheck		6		\$ _____	
7 I claim exemption from withholding for 2014, and I certify that I meet both of the following conditions for exemption. • Last year I had a right to a refund of all federal income tax withheld because I had no tax liability, and • This year I expect a refund of all federal income tax withheld because I expect to have no tax liability. If you meet both conditions, write "Exempt" here		7 <u>non-obligated/exempt</u>			
Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this certificate and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Employee's signature (This form is not valid unless you sign it.) ► <u>By: John Doe as Grantor/Beneficiary</u> Date <u>03/19/2014</u>					
8 Employer's name and address (Employer: Complete lines 8 and 10 only if sending to the IRS.)		9 Office code (optional)		10 Employer identification number (EIN)	

STATE TAX FORMS (EDD): Not all states have taxes on income; however, for those that do, an employer will have an employee fill out the I-9, W-4 and a State Tax Withholding Agreement form (or some similar name). This form requires very little information and will simply combine both answers from the I-9 and W-4 forms.

SHORT-HAND INSTRUCTIONS: No SSN, zip codes in brackets, notice of non-obligated / exempt, free inhabitant of ____ state, etc. If one fills out the form with a Social Security Number then withholdings will occur and one will need to file a lawful money tax return to obtain a refund for state income tax withholdings.

W-9: Everything on this form comes with the assumption that the user is a citizen of the United States (federal), therefore it cannot be filled out.

SHORT-HAND INSTRUCTIONS: CANNOT FILL OUT

1099-MISC/1099-NEC: A 1099-MISC is filled out after a completed W-2. This form requires nothing else, save the employer to file a *Form 843 Request for Abatement* with the IRS thus avoiding any non-reporting penalties. As an employer, it does not matter if the independent contractor filled in a SSN/EIN/TIN or not, one will always file this report with the IRS.

SHORT-HAND INSTRUCTIONS: CANNOT FILL OUT

9595

☐ VOID☐ CORRECTED

PAYER'S name, street address, city or town, state or province, country, ZIP or foreign postal code, and telephone no. Executive Biz LLC 123 Main Street New York, NY 10220		1 Rents \$	OMB No. 1545-0115 2020 Form 1099-MISC	Miscellaneous Income
		2 Royalties \$		
		3 Other income \$	4 Federal income tax withheld \$	
		5 Fishing boat proceeds \$	6 Medical and health care payments \$	
PAYER'S TIN 123-45-6789	RECIPIENT'S TIN [NOT GIVEN]			Copy A For Internal Revenue Service Center File with Form 1096. For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see the 2020 General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.
RECIPIENT'S name John Alfred Doe		7 Payer made direct sales of \$5,000 or more of consumer products to a buyer (recipient) for resale <input type="checkbox"/>	8 Substitute payments in lieu of dividends or interest \$	
Street address (including apt. no.) 1717 Main Street Way		9 Crop insurance proceeds \$	10 Gross proceeds paid to an attorney \$	
City or town, state or province, country, and ZIP or foreign postal code New York, New York		11	12 Section 409A deferrals \$	
Account number (see instructions)	FATCA filing requirement <input type="checkbox"/>	2nd TIN not <input type="checkbox"/>	13 Excess golden parachute payments \$	
			14 Nonqualified deferred compensation \$	
		15 State tax withheld \$	16 State/Payer's state no.	17 State income \$
		\$		\$

Form 1099-MISC

Cat. No. 14425J

www.irs.gov/Form1099MISC

Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Do Not Cut or Separate Forms on This Page — Do Not Cut or Separate Forms on This Page

W-8BEN: Only for use with state citizens who will rescind their Social Security Number. This CANNOT be used without correcting specific terms within the form (must use the amended version); otherwise there will be an assumption that one is a citizen of the United States or federal employee. Once corrected, this form is the ONLY way to file correctly as a state citizen ONLY (one may not retain U.S. Citizenship). The W-4 Form is easier and allows one to keep a Social Security Number while simply noting "all receipts are redeemed in Lawful Money" to avoid the taxable event occurring with the use of Federal Reserve notes (private credit). [CREDIT TO SEDM.ORG FOR THE W-8BEN METHOD]

HOW TO CORRECT OLD W-8BEN: Fill out a new W-8BEN (see W-8BEN Amended PDF) with the corrected information and submit it to the employer.

SHORT-HAND INSTRUCTIONS: Upper-lower case name | State fully spelled out + (Republic) for country | NO civil "domicile" or "residence" in the "United States" per 26 U.S. Code § 7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) and 4 U.S. Code § 110(d). Only statutory "aliens" can have a statutory "residence" per 26 CFR 1-871-2 and I am NOT an "alien" per 8 U.S. Code § 1101(a)(3) or "alien individual" per 26 CFR 1.1441-1(c)(3)(i). | Full Address + No ZIP + (not a domicile or resident) | State fully spelled out + (Republic) for country | NONE (Not required. See 31 CFR 1020.410(b)(3)(x); W-8BEN Inst. p. 1,2,4,5 (Cat. 25576H); W-8 Supp. Inst. p. 1,2,6 (Cat. 26698G); Pub. 515 Inst. p. 7; Form 1042-s Inst. p. 1,14) | Not legally required | None | Birthday + None (outside geographical U.S. pers 26 U.S. Code § 7701(a)(9) and (a)(10)) | Sign "by: Your Name"

Form **W-8BEN**Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Certificate of Foreign Status of Non-resident for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Human)

► For use by humans. Entities must use Form W-8BEN-E.
► Information about Form W-8BEN and its separate instructions is at www.irs.gov/formw8ben.
► Give this form to the withholding agent or payer. Do not send to the IRS.

OMB No. 1545-1621

Do NOT use this form if:

- You are NOT an individual ("individual" means a "non-resident non-person non-taxpayer" under the I.R.C.) W-8BEN-E
- You are a statutory U.S. citizen or other U.S. person, including a resident alien individual W-9
- You are a beneficial owner claiming that income is effectively connected with the conduct of trade or business within the U.S. (other than personal services) W-8ECI
- You are a beneficial owner who is receiving compensation for personal services performed in the United States 8233 or W-4
- A person acting as an intermediary W-8IMY

Instead, use Form:

Part I Identification of Non-Resident Non-Taxpayer (see instructions)

1 Name of human applicant John Albert Doe	2 Country of nationality New York (Republic)	
3 Permanent residence address (street, apt. or suite no., or rural route). NO civil "domicile" or "residence" in the "United States" per 26 USC 7701(a)(9) and (a)(10) and 4 U.S.C. 110(d). Only statutory "aliens" can have a statutory "residence" per 26 CFR 1-871-2 and I am NOT an "alien" per 8 USC 1101(a)(3) or "alien individual" per 26 CFR 1.1441-1(c)(3)(i). City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate. New York, New York (not a domicile or resident)		Country New York (Republic)
4 Mailing address (if different from above) 123 Main Street City or town, state or province. Include postal code where appropriate. New York, New York		Country New York (Republic)
5 U.S. taxpayer identification number (SSN or ITIN), if required (not required) NONE (Not required. See 31 CFR 1020.410(b)(3)(x); W-8BEN Inst. p. 1,2,4,5 (Cat. 25576H); W-8 Supp. Inst. p. 1,2,6 (Cat. 26698G); Pub. 515 Inst. p. 7; Form 1042-s Inst. p. 1,14)	6 Foreign tax identifying number (see instructions) Not legally required	
7 Reference number(s) (see instructions) None	8 Date of birth (MM-DD-YYYY) (see instructions) 01-01-1980 (outside geographical U.S. pers 26 U.S.C. 7701(a)(9) and (a)(10))	

Part II Claim of Tax Treaty Benefits (for chapter 3 purposes only) (see instructions)

9 I certify that the non-resident is a resident of _____ within the meaning of the income tax treaty between the United States and that country.

10 **Special rates and conditions** (if applicable—see instructions): The beneficial owner is claiming the provisions of Article _____ of the treaty identified on line 9 above to claim a _____ % rate of withholding on (specify type of income): _____

Explain the reasons the non-resident meets the terms of the treaty article: _____

Part III Certification

Under penalties of perjury from without the "United States" as defined in 28 U.S.C. §1746(1) and 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10), and 4 U.S.C. §110(d), I declare that I have examined the information on this form and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. I further certify from without the "United States" that:

- I am the human who is the non-resident (or am authorized to sign for the human that is the non-resident) of all the earnings to which this form relates or am using this form to document myself as a statutory "non-resident non-person" that is an owner or account holder of a financial institution outside the geographical "United States" per I.R.C. 7701(a)(9) and (a)(10).
- The human named on line 1 of this form is not a statutory "U.S. person", "person", or "individual" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(30) or 26 U.S.C. §7701(c), or 26 C.F.R. §1.1441-1(c)(3) respectively, would have to hold a public office to be any of these entities, and does not consensually hold such an office.
- The earnings to which this form relates are:
 - (a) not effectively connected with the conduct of a "trade or business" (public office per 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(26)) in the United States (government),
 - (b) not earned from sources within the geographical "United States" defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10), and 4 U.S.C. §110(d)
 - (c) not subject to reporting per 26 U.S.C. §6041 because not connected to a statutory "trade or business" (public office)
 - (d) not subject to withholding because not statutory "income" per 26 U.S.C. §643(b) and earned by a "non-resident non-person non-taxpayer".
- The non-resident named on line 1 of this form is a resident of the treaty country listed on line 9 of the form (if any) within the meaning of the income tax treaty between the United States and that country, and
- For broker transactions or barter exchanges, the non-resident is either not-subject or statutorily exempt foreign person as defined in the instructions. Furthermore, I authorize this form to be provided to any withholding agent that has control, receipt, or custody of the earnings of which I am the non-resident or any withholding agent that can disburse or make payments of the income of which I am the non-resident. I agree that I will submit a new form within 30 days if any certification made on this form becomes incorrect. I also agree to hold harmless the acceptance agent for any penalties that might result from acting on this form, provided it is unaltered and nothing on the form is redacted.
- If this form is used as legal evidence in any dispute, the following form must be MANDATORILY included: Affidavit of Citizenship, Domicile, and Tax Status, <https://sedm.org/Forms/02-Affidavits/AffCitDomTax.pdf>.

Sign Here

Signature of non-resident (or individual authorized to sign for non-resident)

John Albert Doe

Print name of signer

01-01-2020

Date (MM-DD-YYYY)

Capacity in which acting (if form is not signed by non-resident)

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see separate instructions.

Form **W-8BEN**

Instructions for Form W-8BEN

(Rev. February 2006)

Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding



Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

For definitions of terms used throughout these instructions, see *Definitions* on pages 3 and 4.

Purpose of form. Foreign persons are subject to U.S. tax at a 30% rate on income they receive from U.S. sources that consists of:

- Interest (including certain original issue discount (OID));
- Dividends;
- Rents;
- Royalties;
- Premiums;
- Annuities;
- Compensation for, or in expectation of, services performed;
- Substitute payments in a securities lending transaction; or
- Other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, or income.

This tax is imposed on the gross amount paid and is generally collected by withholding under section 1441 or 1442 on that amount. A payment is considered to have been made whether it is made directly to the beneficial owner or to another person, such as an intermediary, agent, or partnership, for the benefit of the beneficial owner.

In addition, section 1446 requires a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States to withhold tax on a foreign partner's distributive share of the partnership's effectively connected taxable income. Generally, a foreign person that is a partner in a partnership that submits a Form W-8 for purposes of section 1441 or 1442 will satisfy the documentation requirements under section 1446 as well. However, in some cases the documentation requirements of sections 1441 and 1442 do not match the documentation requirements of section 1446. See Regulations sections 1.1446-1 through 1.1446-6. Further, the owner of a disregarded entity, rather than the disregarded entity itself, shall submit the appropriate Form W-8 for purposes of section 1446.

If you receive certain types of income, you must provide Form W-8BEN to:

- Establish that you are not a U.S. person;
- Claim that you are the beneficial owner of the income for which Form W-8BEN is being provided or a partner in a partnership subject to section 1446; and

- If applicable, claim a reduced rate of, or exemption from, withholding as a resident of a foreign country with which the United States has an income tax treaty.

You may also be required to submit Form W-8BEN to claim an exception from domestic information reporting and backup withholding for certain types of income that are not subject to foreign-person withholding. Such income includes:

- Broker proceeds.
- Short-term (183 days or less) original issue discount (OID).
- Bank deposit interest.
- Foreign source interest, dividends, rents, or royalties.
- Proceeds from a wager placed by a nonresident alien individual in the games of blackjack, baccarat, craps, roulette, or big-6 wheel.

You may also use Form W-8BEN to certify that income from a notional principal contract is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

A withholding agent or payer of the income may rely on a properly completed Form W-8BEN to treat a payment associated with the Form W-8BEN as a payment to a foreign person who beneficially owns the amounts paid. If applicable, the withholding agent may rely on the Form W-8BEN to apply a reduced rate of withholding at source.

Provide Form W-8BEN to the withholding agent or payer before income is paid or credited to you. Failure to provide a Form W-8BEN when requested may lead to withholding at a 30% rate (foreign-person withholding) or the backup withholding rate.

Additional information. For additional information and instructions for the withholding agent, see the Instructions for the Requester of Forms W-8BEN, W-8ECI, W-8EXP, and W-8IMY.

Who must file. You must give Form W-8BEN to the withholding agent or payer if you are a foreign person and you are the beneficial owner of an amount subject to withholding. Submit Form W-8BEN when requested by the withholding agent or payer whether or not you are claiming a reduced rate of, or exemption from, withholding.

Do not use Form W-8BEN if:

- You are a U.S. citizen (even if you reside outside the United States) or other U.S. person (including a resident alien individual). Instead, use Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification.
- You are a disregarded entity with a single owner that is a U.S. person and you are not a hybrid entity claiming treaty benefits. Instead, provide Form W-9.

- You are a nonresident alien individual who claims exemption from withholding on compensation for independent or dependent personal services performed in the United States. Instead, provide Form 8233, Exemption from Withholding on Compensation for Independent (and Certain Dependent) Personal Services of a Nonresident Alien Individual, or Form W-4, Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate.
- You are receiving income that is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, unless it is allocable to you through a partnership. Instead, provide Form W-8ECI, Certificate of Foreign Person's Claim That Income Is Effectively Connected With the Conduct of a Trade or Business in the United States. If any of the income for which you have provided a Form W-8BEN becomes effectively connected, this is a change in circumstances and Form W-8BEN is no longer valid. You must file Form W-8ECI. See *Change in circumstances* on this page.
- You are filing for a foreign government, international organization, foreign central bank of issue, foreign tax-exempt organization, foreign private foundation, or government of a U.S. possession claiming the applicability of section 115(2), 501(c), 892, 895, or 1443(b). Instead, provide Form W-8EXP, Certificate of Foreign Government or Other Foreign Organization for United States Tax Withholding. However, you should use Form W-8BEN if you are claiming treaty benefits or are providing the form only to claim you are a foreign person exempt from backup withholding. You should use Form W-8ECI if you received effectively connected income (for example, income from commercial activities).
- You are a foreign flow-through entity, other than a hybrid entity, claiming treaty benefits. Instead, provide Form W-8IMY, Certificate of Foreign Intermediary, Foreign Flow-Through Entity, or Certain U.S. Branches for United States Tax Withholding. However, if you are a partner, beneficiary, or owner of a flow-through entity and you are not yourself a flow-through entity, you may be required to furnish a Form W-8BEN to the flow-through entity.
- You are a disregarded entity for purposes of section 1446. Instead, the owner of the entity must submit the form.
- You are a reverse hybrid entity transmitting beneficial owner documentation provided by your interest holders to claim treaty benefits on their behalf. Instead, provide Form W-8IMY.
- You are a withholding foreign partnership or a withholding foreign trust within the meaning of sections 1441 and 1442 and the accompanying regulations. A withholding foreign partnership or a withholding foreign trust is a foreign partnership or trust that has entered into a withholding agreement with the IRS under which it agrees to assume primary withholding responsibility for each partner's, beneficiary's, or owner's distributive share of income subject to withholding that is paid to the partnership or trust. Instead, provide Form W-8IMY.
- You are acting as an intermediary (that is, acting not for your own account, but for the account of others as an agent, nominee, or custodian). Instead, provide Form W-8IMY.
- You are a foreign partnership or foreign grantor trust for purposes of section 1446. Instead, provide Form

W-8IMY and accompanying documentation. See Regulations sections 1.1446-1 through 1.1446-6.

Giving Form W-8BEN to the withholding agent. Do not send Form W-8BEN to the IRS. Instead, give it to the person who is requesting it from you. Generally, this will be the person from whom you receive the payment, who credits your account, or a partnership that allocates income to you. Give Form W-8BEN to the person requesting it before the payment is made to you, credited to your account or allocated. If you do not provide this form, the withholding agent may have to withhold at the 30% rate, backup withholding rate, or the rate applicable under section 1446. If you receive more than one type of income from a single withholding agent for which you claim different benefits, the withholding agent may, at its option, require you to submit a Form W-8BEN for each different type of income. Generally, a separate Form W-8BEN must be given to each withholding agent.

Note. If you own the income or account jointly with one or more other persons, the income or account will be treated by the withholding agent as owned by a foreign person if Forms W-8BEN are provided by all of the owners. If the withholding agent receives a Form W-9 from any of the joint owners, the payment must be treated as made to a U.S. person.

Change in circumstances. If a change in circumstances makes any information on the Form W-8BEN you have submitted incorrect, you must notify the withholding agent or payer within 30 days of the change in circumstances and you must file a new Form W-8BEN or other appropriate form.

If you use Form W-8BEN to certify that you are a foreign person, a change of address to an address in the United States is a change in circumstances. Generally, a change of address within the same foreign country or to another foreign country is not a change in circumstances. However, if you use Form W-8BEN to claim treaty benefits, a move to the United States or outside the country where you have been claiming treaty benefits is a change in circumstances. In that case, you must notify the withholding agent or payer within 30 days of the move.

If you become a U.S. citizen or resident alien after you submit Form W-8BEN, you are no longer subject to the 30% withholding rate or the withholding tax on a foreign partner's share of effectively connected income. You must notify the withholding agent or payer within 30 days of becoming a U.S. citizen or resident alien. You may be required to provide a Form W-9. For more information, see Form W-9 and instructions.

Expiration of Form W-8BEN. Generally, a Form W-8BEN provided without a U.S. taxpayer identification number (TIN) will remain in effect for a period starting on the date the form is signed and ending on the last day of the third succeeding calendar year, unless a change in circumstances makes any information on the form incorrect. For example, a Form W-8BEN signed on September 30, 2005, remains valid through December 31, 2008. A Form W-8BEN furnished with a U.S. TIN will remain in effect until a change in circumstances makes any information on the form incorrect, provided that the withholding agent reports on Form 1042-S at least one payment annually to the beneficial owner who provided the Form W-8BEN. See the instructions for line 6

A disregarded entity shall not submit this form to a partnership for purposes of section 1446. Instead, the owner of such entity shall provide appropriate documentation. See Regulations section 1.1446-1.

Amounts subject to withholding. Generally, an amount subject to withholding is an amount from sources within the United States that is fixed or determinable annual or periodical (FDAP) income. FDAP income is all income included in gross income, including interest (as well as OID), dividends, rents, royalties, and compensation. FDAP income does not include most gains from the sale of property (including market discount and option premiums).

For purposes of section 1446, the amount subject to withholding is the foreign partner's share of the partnership's effectively connected taxable income.

Withholding agent. Any person, U.S. or foreign, that has control, receipt, or custody of an amount subject to withholding or who can disburse or make payments of an amount subject to withholding is a withholding agent. The withholding agent may be an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other entity, including (but not limited to) any foreign intermediary, foreign partnership, and U.S. branches of certain foreign banks and insurance companies. Generally, the person who pays (or causes to be paid) the amount subject to withholding to the foreign person (or to its agent) must withhold.

For purposes of section 1446, the withholding agent is the partnership conducting the trade or business in the United States. For a publicly traded partnership, the withholding agent may be the partnership, a nominee holding an interest on behalf of a foreign person, or both. See Regulations sections 1.1446-1 through 1.1446-6.

Specific Instructions



A hybrid entity should give Form W-8BEN to a withholding agent only for income for which it is claiming a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. A reverse hybrid entity should give Form W-8BEN to a withholding agent only for income for which no treaty benefit is being claimed.

Part I

Line 1. Enter your name. If you are a disregarded entity with a single owner who is a foreign person and you are not claiming treaty benefits as a hybrid entity, this form should be completed and signed by your foreign single owner. If the account to which a payment is made or credited is in the name of the disregarded entity, the foreign single owner should inform the withholding agent of this fact. This may be done by including the name and account number of the disregarded entity on line 8 (reference number) of the form. However, if you are a disregarded entity that is claiming treaty benefits as a hybrid entity, this form should be completed and signed by you.

Line 2. If you are a corporation, enter the country of incorporation. If you are another type of entity, enter the country under whose laws you are created, organized, or

governed. If you are an individual, enter N/A (for "not applicable").

Line 3. Check the one box that applies. By checking a box, you are representing that you qualify for this classification. You must check the box that represents your classification (for example, corporation, partnership, trust, estate, etc.) under U.S. tax principles. Do not check the box that describes your status under the law of the treaty country. If you are a partnership or disregarded entity receiving a payment for which treaty benefits are being claimed, you must check the "Partnership" or "Disregarded entity" box. If you are a sole proprietor, check the "Individual" box, not the "Disregarded entity" box.



Only entities that are tax-exempt under section 501 should check the "Tax-exempt organization" box. Such organizations should use Form W-8BEN only if they are claiming a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty or some code exception other than section 501. Use Form W-8EXP if you are claiming an exemption from withholding under section 501.

Line 4. Your permanent residence address is the address in the country where you claim to be a resident for purposes of that country's income tax. If you are giving Form W-8BEN to claim a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty, you must determine your residency in the manner required by the treaty. Do not show the address of a financial institution, a post office box, or an address used solely for mailing purposes. If you are an individual who does not have a tax residence in any country, your permanent residence is where you normally reside. If you are not an individual and you do not have a tax residence in any country, the permanent residence address is where you maintain your principal office.

Line 5. Enter your mailing address only if it is different from the address you show on line 4.

Line 6. If you are an individual, you are generally required to enter your social security number (SSN). To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5 from a Social Security Administration (SSA) office or, if in the United States, you may call the SSA at 1-800-772-1213. Fill in Form SS-5 and return it to the SSA.

If you do not have an SSN and are not eligible to get one, you must get an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). To apply for an ITIN, file Form W-7 with the IRS. It usually takes 4-6 weeks to get an ITIN.



An ITIN is for tax use only. It does not entitle you to social security benefits or change your employment or immigration status under U.S. law.

If you are not an individual or you are an individual who is an employer or you are engaged in a U.S. trade or business as a sole proprietor, you must enter an employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have an EIN, you should apply for one on Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number. If you are a disregarded entity claiming treaty benefits as a hybrid entity, enter your EIN.

A partner in a partnership conducting a trade or business in the United States will likely be allocated effectively connected taxable income. The partner is

required to file a U.S. federal income tax return and must have a U.S. taxpayer identification number (TIN).

You must provide a U.S. TIN if you are:

- Claiming an exemption from withholding under section 871(f) for certain annuities received under qualified plans,
- A foreign grantor trust with 5 or fewer grantors,
- Claiming benefits under an income tax treaty, or
- Submitting the form to a partnership that conducts a trade or business in the United States.

However, a U.S. TIN is not required to be shown in order to claim treaty benefits on the following items of income:

- Dividends and interest from stocks and debt obligations that are actively traded;
- Dividends from any redeemable security issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (mutual fund);
- Dividends, interest, or royalties from units of beneficial interest in a unit investment trust that are (or were upon issuance) publicly offered and are registered with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933; and
- Income related to loans of any of the above securities.



You may want to obtain and provide a U.S. TIN on Form W-8BEN even though it is not required. A Form W-8BEN containing a U.S. TIN remains valid for as long as your status and the information relevant to the certifications you make on the form remain unchanged provided at least one payment is reported to you annually on Form 1042-S.

Line 7. If your country of residence for tax purposes has issued you a tax identifying number, enter it here. For example, if you are a resident of Canada, enter your Social Insurance Number.

Line 8. This line may be used by the filer of Form W-8BEN or by the withholding agent to whom it is provided to include any referencing information that is useful to the withholding agent in carrying out its obligations. For example, withholding agents who are required to associate the Form W-8BEN with a particular Form W-8IMY may want to use line 8 for a referencing number or code that will make the association clear. A beneficial owner may use line 8 to include the number of the account for which he or she is providing the form. A foreign single owner of a disregarded entity may use line 8 to inform the withholding agent that the account to which a payment is made or credited is in the name of the disregarded entity (see instructions for line 1 on page 4).

Part II

Line 9a. Enter the country where you claim to be a resident for income tax treaty purposes. For treaty purposes, a person is a resident of a treaty country if the person is a resident of that country under the terms of the treaty.

Line 9b. If you are claiming benefits under an income tax treaty, you must have a U.S. TIN unless one of the exceptions listed in the line 6 instructions above applies.

Line 9c. An entity (but not an individual) that is claiming a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty must represent that it:

- Derives the item of income for which the treaty benefit is claimed, and

- Meets the limitation on benefits provisions contained in the treaty, if any.

An item of income may be derived by either the entity receiving the item of income or by the interest holders in the entity or, in certain circumstances, both. An item of income paid to an entity is considered to be derived by the entity only if the entity is not fiscally transparent under the laws of the entity's jurisdiction with respect to the item of income. An item of income paid to an entity shall be considered to be derived by the interest holder in the entity only if:

- The interest holder is not fiscally transparent in its jurisdiction with respect to the item of income, and
- The entity is considered to be fiscally transparent under the laws of the interest holder's jurisdiction with respect to the item of income. An item of income paid directly to a type of entity specifically identified in a treaty as a resident of a treaty jurisdiction is treated as derived by a resident of that treaty jurisdiction.

If an entity is claiming treaty benefits on its own behalf, it should complete Form W-8BEN. If an interest holder in an entity that is considered fiscally transparent in the interest holder's jurisdiction is claiming a treaty benefit, the interest holder should complete Form W-8BEN on its own behalf and the fiscally transparent entity should associate the interest holder's Form W-8BEN with a Form W-8IMY completed by the entity.



An income tax treaty may not apply to reduce the amount of any tax on an item of income received by an entity that is treated as a domestic corporation for U.S. tax purposes. Therefore, neither the domestic corporation nor its shareholders are entitled to the benefits of a reduction of U.S. income tax on an item of income received from U.S. sources by the corporation.

To determine whether an entity meets the limitation on benefits provisions of a treaty, you must consult the specific provisions or articles under the treaties. Income tax treaties are available on the IRS website at www.irs.gov.



If you are an entity that derives the income as a resident of a treaty country, you may check this box if the applicable income tax treaty does not contain a "limitation on benefits" provision.

Line 9d. If you are a foreign corporation claiming treaty benefits under an income tax treaty that entered into force before January 1, 1987 (and has not been renegotiated) on (a) U.S. source dividends paid to you by another foreign corporation or (b) U.S. source interest paid to you by a U.S. trade or business of another foreign corporation, you must generally be a "qualified resident" of a treaty country. See section 884 for the definition of interest paid by a U.S. trade or business of a foreign corporation ("branch interest") and other applicable rules.

In general, a foreign corporation is a qualified resident of a country if any of the following apply.

- It meets a 50% ownership and base erosion test.
- It is primarily and regularly traded on an established securities market in its country of residence or the United States.
- It carries on an active trade or business in its country of residence.
- It gets a ruling from the IRS that it is a qualified resident.

JOB APPLICATION FORM: This form often doesn't ask for too much personal information. Fill it out the same as the previous forms. Upper-lower case name | N/A for Social Security Number | State fully spelled out + Zip code in [10023] brackets | Sign "by: Your Name"

STEP #4: SETUP A LAWFUL MONEY NO-SSN BANK ACCOUNT (PERSONAL)

Use a Passport Booklet and Passport Card for **EVERYTHING** that requires identification as it recognizes the individual (human) and corporation at the same time. For example, if one gives a Social Security Number, the passport will identify the corporation (citizen of the United States) **AND** individual (state citizen).

On the other hand, if one gives a *(Delayed) Birth Certificate (DS-10 Form w/ 2 sworn affidavits + Family Bible w/ 2 signatures + Letter of No Record from Office of Vital Statistics)* and 2 Early Public Records that were “*hopefully*” created within the first 5 years of life (*Family Bible w/ 2 signatures, Church Certificate, Census Record, School Record, Invalid Birth Certificates, Record of Postnatal Care*), then the passport will identify **ONLY** the individual (state citizen).

Both passports will be the same in every way, only the internal records for the federal government’s use are different. At this point in time, **it is probably best for most readers to keep their current Passport** which identifies the corporation (citizen of the United States) **AND** individual (state citizen) for banking purposes.

Use of a Social Security Number (SSN) on a financial account, leaves assets liable to statutory claims from lawyers, the government or a former spouse. **When not attached, it's nearly impossible for anyone (even the IRS) to find and seize assets.** The problem is getting a financial institution to open an account without *taxpayer identification*! There will be hesitation from *every* bank. It’s natural, given the rarity of an individual knowing and asserting their rights! Their own law and statute, 31 CFR 103.28 speaks of identification requirements as follows:

*A financial institution shall verify and record the name and address of the individual presenting a transaction, as well as record the identity, account number, and the **Social Security or Taxpayer Identification Number, if any...***

Meaning, a financial institution, like **a bank, has every right to ask for the taxpayer identification, but if not available, has no right to deny service.** In absence of obtaining the information, the applicant will be placed on a list making all information collected available to the Secretary of State. Some may wish to reveal this to the bank’s legal team *so they feel better.*

Set up an appointment with a bank where no one knows you. Print out both letters below. Bring the necessary identification: 1) U.S. Passport, 2) Certified Birth Certificate (or Family Bible), 3) Proof of Address (Utility Bill, Notarized Affidavit of Residency, Lease Agreement) to the appointment. **Inform the bank representative of the intention** to open a bank account without a SSN. If the agent refuses, hand a copy of both Notices and tell them to call legal and get the “OK.” **If they refuse, let them know you plan to sue if they won't abide by the law.** Demand opening the bank account by paper – it *cannot* be done digitally. **Be cordial. Be patient. It will take time to open the account.** If the agent feels threatened, say, “*Don’t worry! Once you call legal and show them the papers, they’ll give the go-ahead to open the account. It may take them a while, but once they go over the Privacy Act, they’ll get it.*”

If speaking to the legal department, keep the conversation around “*I don’t believe in a Social Security Number for religious reasons.*” to keep questions at bay. If necessary, have (1) witness to sign

an affidavit regarding the event. **Video recording the interaction with a smartphone serves as evidence.** If notice of the law is *not* given to the agent, they *can* hold the defense “I didn’t know.” Paul Mitchell offered the following statement on Public Law 93-579 (Privacy Act):

"Congress deliberately failed to codify this statute in Title 5 of the United States Code. You will find it embedded at the end of the historical notes within the Privacy Act. When a government employee was sued for violating this Act, he asserted ignorance of the law as his defense. The court upheld this defense, thus creating an important exception to the general rule that ignorance of the law is no excuse. My reading of this decision is that the court was giving silent judicial notice to the fact that Congress actually “hid” the law; thus, the court's holding did not really overturn the maxim ('ignorance is no excuse'); it merely recognized that fraud vitiates everything, even the most solemn promises. ”

See the sample letter(s) below:

SOCIAL SECURITY NOTICE OF INTENT WHEN BANKING

To Financial Institutions and Account Holders Regarding the Possession and Use of Social Security Numbers

There is no law requiring a person to obtain, have or use a Social Security Number to open, use or maintain a bank account or to perform bank transactions in the United States. The Social Security Act, codified at 42 U.S. Code § 301, 405 (c)(2) (i, iii), states that there are **ONLY FOUR** instances where Social Security Account Numbers may be demanded: “1) For tax matters; or 2) To receive public assistance; or 3) To obtain and use a driver's license; or 4) To register a motor vehicle.”

Public Law 93-579, Sect. 7, 88 Stat. 1909 (Dec. 31, 1974): “1(a) It shall be unlawful for any Federal, State or local government agency to deny to any individual any right, benefit, or privilege provided by law because of such individual's refusal to disclose his social security account number.” **and** “1(b) Any Federal, State, or local government agency which requests an individual to disclose his Social Security Account Number shall inform that individual whether that disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, by what statutory or other authority such number is solicited, and what uses will be made of it.”

31 CFR 103.28 requires identification as follows: “Before concluding any transaction with respect to which a report is required under Sec. 103.22, a financial institution shall verify and record the name and address of the individual presenting a transaction, as well as record the identity, account number, and the **Social Security or Taxpayer Identification Number, if any**, of any person or entity on whose behalf such transaction is to be effected.” [Emphasis added]

Financial institutions may be required to ask you for proper identification and a Social Security Number. The financial institution is required to make a record of the identity records that you provide to them. However, there is no law requiring an account holder or customer to provide a Social Security Number. Additionally, **there is no law prohibiting a financial institution from opening an account or completing a transaction because a customer lacks a Social Security Number.**

31 CFR 103.33 requires as follows: That a financial institution include a “notation in the record” that a customer lacks a Social Security Number or certain other identification.

31 CFR 103.34 provides: “In the event that a bank has been unable to secure ... the required identification, it shall nevertheless not be deemed to be in violation of this section if (i) it has made a reasonable effort to secure such identification, and (ii) it maintains a list containing the names, addresses, and account numbers of those persons from whom it has been unable to secure such identification, and makes the names, addresses, and account numbers of those persons available to the Secretary as directed by him.”

18 U.S. Code § 242 and 42 U.S. Code § 1983 provides that: “Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, ... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both;” 42 U.S. Code § 1983 further provides that a violator “shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.”

42 U.S. Code § 408 provides that: “Whoever ... (8) discloses, uses, or compels the disclosure of the Social Security Number of any person in violation of the laws of the United States; shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined under title 18 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.”

CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE AND DEMAND

To: (Agent/Person Served)	Date:
Of: (Name and Address of Bank)	

This instrument serves notice to the person, business, agency, corporation or other entity that the below named state citizen does not have and/or refuses to disclose a social security number. **This Right is protected under the First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth amendments to the United States Constitution and provisions of the Privacy Act.**

The Privacy Act makes it unlawful to require an individual to disclose or furnish a social security number for any purpose, unless the disclosure or furnishing of the number is specifically required by law. The federal courts have ruled that private sector solicitors may not obtain social security numbers until they comport their solicitations to comply with disclosure requirements of the Privacy Act, including informing customers of the voluntary nature of such disclosure, the source of authority for requesting such disclosure, and possible uses to which disclosed numbers might be put. *Yeager v. Hackensack Water Co.*, 615 F. Supp. 1087 (1985).

Any person who is found violating the rights of a Citizen may be subject to the damages sustained by the individual and the costs of the action together with attorney fees. See *Doyle v. Wilson*, 529 F. Supp. 1343 (1982). Violation of 18 U.S. Code § 241, § 242; 42 U.S. Code § 1983, § 1985, and § 1986 shall subject you personally and may also subject you to fines of up to \$10,000.00, and imprisonment for up to ten years, or both.

Federal regulations provide you an alternative, 26 CFR § 31.6011, 301.6109 and 31 CFR § 103.28, 103.34, 103.35, employers, banks and payers are required to ask for the social security number, but they shall not be in violation of this requirement if they have made a reasonable effort to secure such identification and are unable to secure the information.

Your policy must comply with the law and our natural rights. **Compliance with the Law and this entity's intent, as expressly evidenced and implied by this document, is demanded.** Noncompliance with this Constructive Notice and Demand shall result in the filing of a formal complaint with appropriate State and federal agencies against above named and representative(s).

Constructive Notice Issued by:		
Representing:		
Witness Name:	Witness Signature:	Date:

COPYRIGHT CLAIM

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