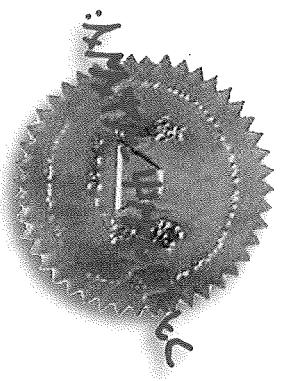


The federal government has successfully charged sovereign citizen criminals and extremists under the following statutes:

Statute	Description	Maximum Penalty
18 U.S.C. § 485	Counterfeit coins or bars	15 years + fine
18 U.S.C. § 486	Uttering gold or silver coins	5 years + fine
18 U.S.C. § 513	Counterfeit securities	10 years + fine
18 U.S.C. § 514	Fictitious financial obligations	25 years
18 U.S.C. § 713	Use of likeness of the great seal of the US	6 months + fine
18 U.S.C. § 876	Mailing threatening communications	20 years + fine
18 U.S.C. § 1017	Use of a government seal	5 years + fine
18 U.S.C. § 1341	Mail fraud	20-30 years + \$1,000,000
18 U.S.C. § 1343	Wire fraud	20-30 years + \$1,000,000
18 U.S.C. § 1344	Bank fraud	30 years + \$1,000,000
18 U.S.C. § 1521	Retaliation against a Federal Judge or Federal law enforcement officer	10 years + fine
26 U.S.C. § 5861	National Firearms Act violations	10 years + \$10,000
26 U.S.C. § 7201	Attempt to evade or defeat tax	5 years + \$100,000
26 U.S.C. § 7202	Willful failure to collect or pay tax	5 years + \$10,000
26 U.S.C. § 7206	Filing false tax returns	3 years + \$100,000



Sovereigns use certain stamps to falsely create contractual relationships or attempt to compel the US government to pay debts.



Personal seal emblazoned to mimic ancient symbolism.

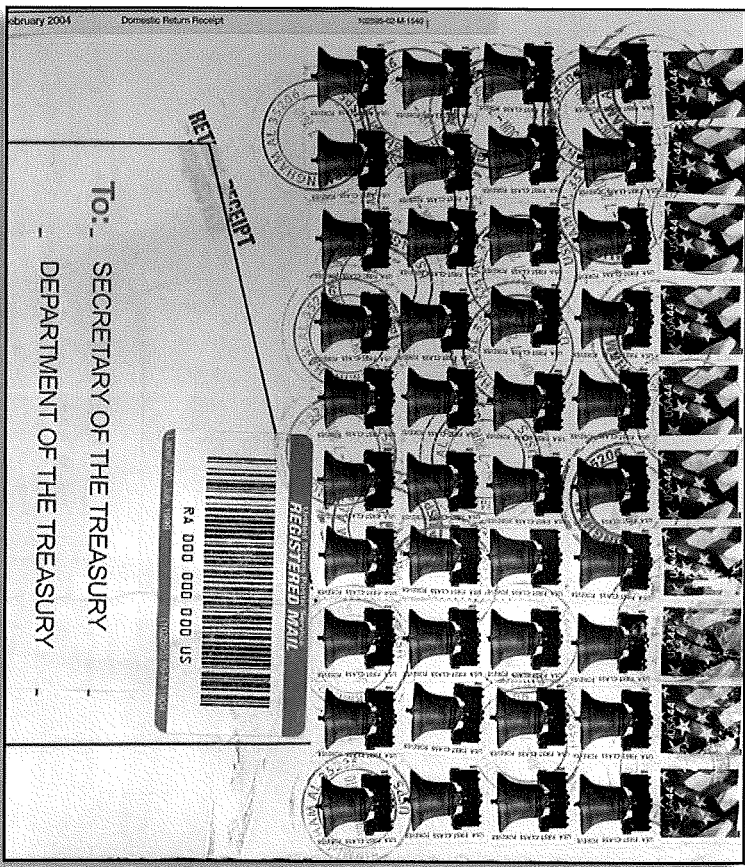


Report information regarding sovereign citizen criminal activity to local police or the FBI at www.fbi.gov/contact-us.

Created January 2012

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Criminal Aspects of the Sovereign Citizen Movement in the United States



Cover: Sovereign citizens falsely believe affixing more than \$20 in postage stamps, regardless of the amount due, triggers the Seventh Amendment protection that a common law jury will resolve any dispute exceeding \$20 in damages. Upside down placement of the US flag stamp is intentional.

Interacting with Sovereign Citizens

Sovereign citizens view contact with officials in government and the private sector (particularly finance and real estate) as a negotiable commercial transaction regulated by the common law and the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). Sovereign citizens record these transactions through voluminous, legalistic documents (sometimes even prepared on legitimate forms) that are easily identified by their language. Often fraudulent, these documents may reflect attempts to avoid legitimate debt, transfer assets illegally, or fraudulently attach liens to the property of perceived enemies.

Unique markers include:

- Names spelled in capital letters or oddly interspersed with colons or dashes;
- Misplaced references to the Bible, Magna Carta, US Constitution, US Supreme Court decisions, or treaties with foreign governments;
- Signatures followed by phrases such as "under duress," or "without prejudice," TDC (Threat, Duress, or Coercion), the copyright symbol ©, or reference to a section of the Uniform Commercial Code;
- Personal seals, stamps, or red thumb prints;
- Bracketed ZIP codes;
- The phrase "Accepted for Value."

Notaries and Recorders

Although sovereigns fail to recognize most government authority, they seek official certification and registration of documents with local authorities, state or federal agencies, and courts. Validation by a notary public or through an Apostille is considered critical to sovereigns who falsely believe this process legitimizes document content.

Fraudulent Identification Documents

Sovereigns produce and sell documents to use in lieu of government identification. These sometimes professional looking credentials may falsely imply diplomatic status, official authority, and come in a variety of forms such as: "right to road travel" documents, licenses, passports, "warrants," or badges.



Fraudulent diplomatic credentials showing US State Department seal.

Financial Fraud

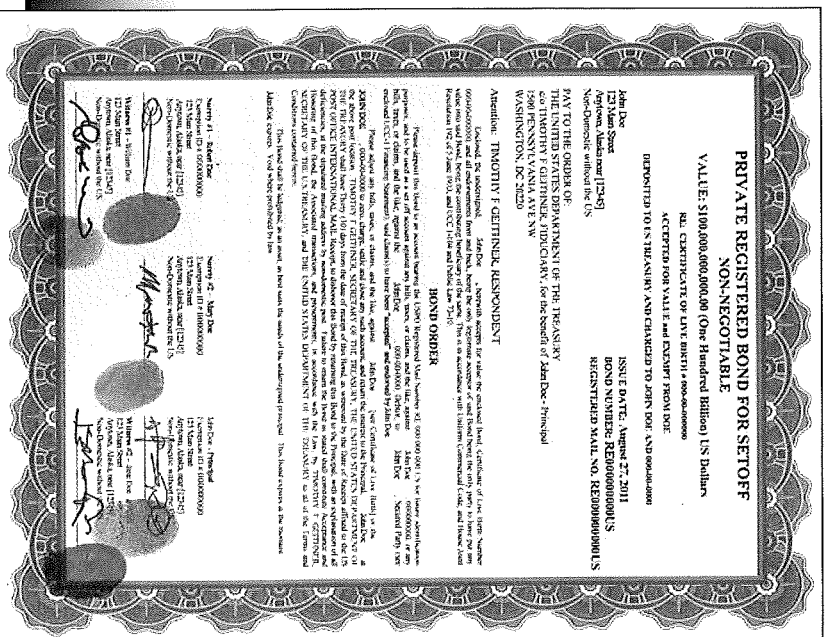
Some sovereign citizens engage in a range of ideologically-driven financial crimes, including debt elimination schemes, forgery, tax, mortgage, and securities fraud.

Schemes involve:

- Asset transfer to a third party (e.g. religious organization, unrecognized indigenous group, private corporation) as a means to illegally avoid taxes or foreclosure;
- Advance fee schemes which falsely promise to eliminate debts or reverse foreclosure actions;
- Purchases made with realistic looking but worthless documents known as "bills of exchange" or "bonded promissory notes;"
- Debt (credit card, automobile, education, mortgage) transfer to the US Treasury, through a process known as "redemption"

Proponents of the redemption scheme teach the process to others through seminars held in conference centers, hotels, restaurants, libraries, and even prisons.

Fraudulent
100 billion
dollar bond.



Intimidation and Obstruction

When challenged by officials, sovereign citizens may attempt to distract or stop perceived adversaries.

Methods include:

- Claiming officials have no authority or are out of jurisdiction;
- Demanding officials produce an oath of office or bond prior to engaging in a contractual relationship;
- Filming interactions (which may be later posted to the Internet);

Warrant for Arrest Failure to Appear

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to arrest Judge June Doe
789 Main Street, Anytown, MN 12345

Pursuant to the attached subpoena

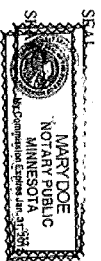
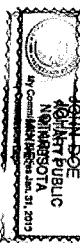
Under Minnesota Statue 359, 11 Taking Depositions

(In taking depositions, the notary shall have the power to compel the attendance of and to punish witnesses for refusing to testify as provided by statute or court rule.

All sheriffs shall serve and return all process issued by any notary in taking depositions

History: (69-49), R.L. v. 2664; 1983 v. 359 s. 47; 2005 v. 10 (M 2 s 4)

Please verify the Notary at the above address when warrant is executed to arrange for a deposition.



Notary No1
Notary No2

Fraudulent arrest warrant issued against a sitting judge.

- File frivolous lawsuits or liens;
- Engaging the services of an illegitimate- "common law" court.

Although powerless, "common law" courts issue subpoenas, indictments, warrants, and assess fines for bogus damages such as "copyright infringement" ("unauthorized" use of a sovereign name) or "kidnapping" (arrest).

Some sovereign citizens collect personal information on perceived adversaries to prepare frivolous lawsuits and liens or for use by illegitimate "common law" courts. Individuals who have had negative encounters with sovereigns should examine their credit histories periodically to identify the presence of fraudulent liens.

Indicators of Sovereign Citizen Activity

Language:

- Conveyance, machinery, road machine, personal use recreational vehicle (*instead of car, vehicle, motor vehicle*);
- Guests, friends, family (*instead of passengers*);
- Traveling, journeying, moving (*instead of driving, operating, transporting*);
- Public right of way (*instead of road or street*);
- Abode, living, housekeeping, domicile (*instead of residence*);
- Inhabitant, Non-Resident, Non-Domestic (*instead of resident*);
- Non-Commercial (*instead of public*);

False documents and misused government forms:

- Notary Certificate of Service;
- Promissory Note, Indemnity Bond, International Bill of Exchange;
- UCC Financing Statement;
- Power of Attorney, Copyright notice;
- Notice of Security Agreement;
- IRS Forms 1099-OID, 56, 1040, W-8BEN, GSA OF90, OF91;
- Declaration of Status or Nationality;
- Maritime Lien;
- Fraudulent identification, license plates or diplomat credentials.

Each indicator by itself may be lawful conduct or behavior and may also constitute the exercise of rights guaranteed by the US Constitution. In addition, there may be a wholly innocent explanation for conduct or behavior that appears suspicious in nature. For this reason, no single indicator should be the sole basis for law enforcement action. The totality of behavioral indicators and other relevant circumstances should be evaluated when considering any law enforcement response or action.

Notations found on documents:

- [name-middle name:surname]; ©: TM;
- Signature in red ink followed by "under duress," "without prejudice," "without recourse," "authorized representative," "ARR" (All Rights Reserved), or UCC 1-207, UCC 1-203, or UCC 1-308";
- Zip code in brackets;
- United States written as "united States" or UNITED STATES;
- Reference to a "Natural Person," a "Flesh and Blood" man or woman, or "Secured Party";
- Reference to an "Artificial Person" or a "Strawman";
- Documents stamped with the phrase "Accepted for Value".