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

	Description	Maximum Penalty
	Counterfeit coins or bars	15 years + fine
	Uttering gold or silver coins	5 years + fine
	Counterfeit securities	10 years + fine
	Fictitious financial obligations	25 years
	Use of likeness of the great seal of the US	6 months + fine
	Mailing threatening communications	20 years + fine
	Use of a government seal	5 years + fine
		20-30 years + \$1,000,000
	fraud	20-30 years + \$1,000,000
	Bank fraud	30 years + \$1,000,000
	Retaliation against a Federal judge or Federal law enforcement officer	10 years + fine
	National Firearms Act violations	10 years + \$10,000
	Attempt to evade or defeat tax	5 years + \$100,000
26 U.S.C.§ 7202 Willful	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 symbology.

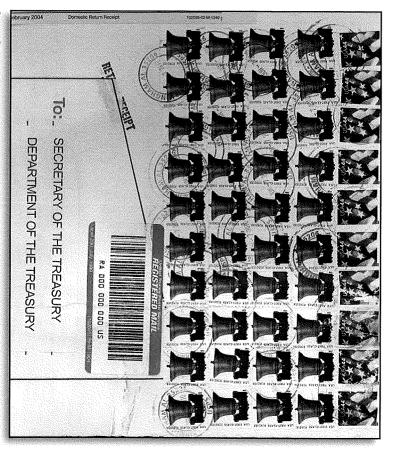
Created January 2012

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

U.S. Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation



Criminal Aspects of the Sovereign Citizen Movement in the United States



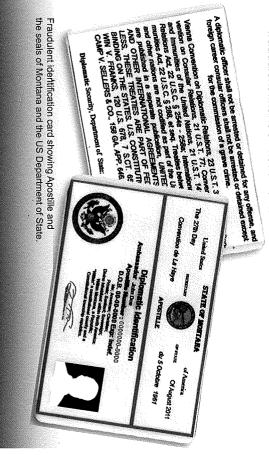
Cover: Sovereign citizens falsely believe affixing more than \$20 in postage stamps, regardless of the amount due, triggers the Seventh Amendment protection that a common law jury will resolve any dispute exceeding \$20 in damages. Upside down placement of the US flag stamp is intentional.

What is a sovereign citizen?

The sovereign citizen movement in the United States is comprised of US citizens who openly reject their citizenship status and claim to exist beyond the realm of government authority. Affiliates may use this selfappointed status to justify threats, violence, or crime, including theft and fraud. Moreover, anyone can subscribe to the ideology as it transcends racial, political, religious, and gender demographics.

Followers of the sovereign citizen movement may:

- Self-identify as state citizens, "freemen on the land," "flesh and blood" men or women, foreign nationals or diplomats, indigenous peoples, or simply as sovereign;
- Present official-looking identification which may wrongly imply authority or government recognition of sovereign status;
- Organize "common law" courts which issue judgments against public officials;
- Reject state-issued identification, including driver licenses and license plates;
- Fail to pay legitimate debts including taxes, mortgages, or other loans:
- Aggressively question the authority of individuals who enforce laws at all levels, including police or employees of the court;
- Reject US currency in lieu of gold, silver, or realistic-looking but fraudulent financial instruments.



Sovereigns justify these actions by selectively interpreting history and the US Constitution, in combination with various conspiracy theories.

Claims include:

- The US is under martial law, or controlled by secret societies or foreign financiers;
- Federal and state governments have no authority because they are corporations;
- Some US Constitutional amendments are invalid;
- Decisions made by financial institutions are often illegitimate and unenforceable;
- Individuals born in the United States can use their birth certificates to access secret US Treasury bank accounts;
- Sovereignty is sanctioned by the US Constitution

Force and Violence

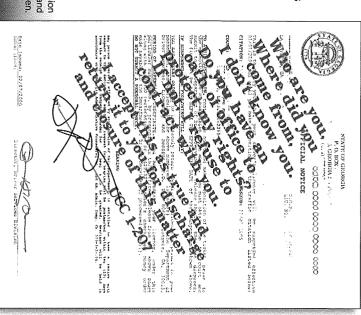
violation of federal law. In the past,

citizen extremists use force or violence to advance this ideology in

Sovereign citizen ideology is generally non-violent; nevertheless sovereign

sovereign extremists have procured illegal weapons and explosives or engaged in shootings and armed standoffs with law enforcement, due to strong ideological beliefs. Although violent incidents occurred during traffic stops or service of a legal process, a potential for violence also exists during interactions with public officials.

Official license suspension which has been rejected and returned by a sovereign citizen.



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.

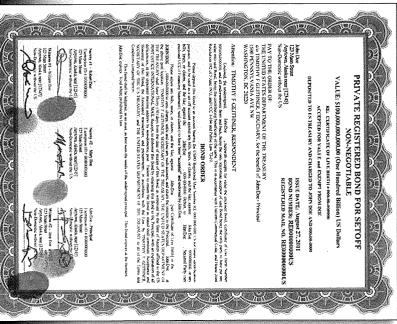
Financial Fraud

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

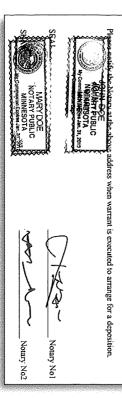
YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to arrest Judge Jane Doe 789 Main Street. Anytown, MN 12345

Pursuant to the attached subpoem

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: (6949) RL s 2664: 1983 c 359 s 47: 2005 c 10 art 2 s 4)



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;

appears suspicious in nature. For this

addition, there may be a wholly innocent explanation for conduct or behavior that

reason, no single indicator should be the

sole basis for law enforcement action.

The totality of behavioral indicators and

also constitute the exercise of rights guaranteed by the US Constitution. In

Each indicator by itself may be

lawful conduct or behavior and may

- UCC Financing Statement;
- Power of Attorney, Copyright notice:
- Notice of Security Agreement;
- IRS Forms 1099-OID, 56, 1040, W-8BEN, GSA OF90, OF91;

enforcement response or action.

other relevant circumstances should be

evaluated when considering any law

- IBS Earms 1000 OID 56 1040
- Maritime Lien;

Declaration of Status or Nationality;

Fraudulent identification, license plates or diplomat credentials.

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"