
IN THE
US Supreme Court of the United States

ACHASHVEROSH ADNAH AMMIYHUWD,
Petitioner,

v.

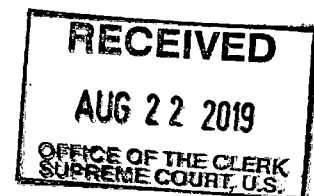
MICHAEL R. POMPEO, UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF
STATE, ET AL.,
Respondents.

On Writ of Certiorari to the United States
Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit

**APPENDIX TO THE
PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

ACHASHVEROSH ADNAH
AMMIYHUWD
IN PROPRIA PERSONA
"TRANSIENT FOREIGNER"
In c/o 2700 Valparaiso St. P.O.
Box 1542, Non-Domestic
Without U.S. 28 U.S.C.1746(1)
Valparaiso, Indiana Zip Code
Exempt [DMM 602 1.3e(2)]
Phone – (443) 350-4567
ACHASHVEROSH@HOTMAIL.COM

BIBLICAL AMBASSADOR DUAL
Israelite-American National
Republic



**APPENDIX TO THE PETITION FOR A WRIT
OF CERTIORARI**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
APPENDIX A: Order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Dated July 23, 2019.....	1a
APPENDIX B: Order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Dated June 24, 2019.....	2a
APPENDIX C: Order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Dated June 24, 2019.....	5a
APPENDIX D: Order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana, Dated January 17, 2019	6a
APPENDIX E: Order of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana, Dated January 10, 2019	8a
APPENDIX F: Third Amended Verified, Sovereign Immunity; Writ of Habeas Corpus Complaint for Declaratory And, Injunctive Relief; Facial Attack On Federal Statute 28 U.S.C. § 1746, From Custody, Slavery; Substantive, Procedural Due Process And Equal Protection Alternative Relief Demand Filed January 16, 2019	11a

**APPENDIX TO THE PETITION FOR A WRIT
OF CERTIORARI**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
APPENDIX G: United States of America Passport Application Attachment Form, November 5, 2018	48a
APPENDIX H: Legal-Name Correction Declaration & Publication (Fort Mill, South Carolina-Republic) Affidavit, May 29, 2012.....	88a
APPENDIX I: Chief Lawful Ambassador Sovereign & Self Determination Hebrew Israelite American National Republic Universal National Identification	92a
APPENDIX J: United States Department Of State December 19, 2018 Presentment Of Significant Restraint and Slavery Inside The District Of Columbia, Federal Territories, And Enclaves Within The States, "THE FEDERAL ZONE" Pursuant To 28 U.S.C. § 1746(2).....	93a

App. 1a

Appendix A

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

No. 19-1159

Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd.,
Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

MICHAEL R. POMPEO, Secretary
of State, et al., *Respondents-Appellees.*

Decided and filed on July 23, 2019

Before: Michael S. Kanne, Amy C. Barrett,
Michael B. Brennan

ORDER

ORDER

On consideration of the petition for rehearing filed by Petitioner-Appellant on July 8, 2019, all of the Judges on the original panel have voted to deny rehearing.

Accordingly, the petition for rehearing is
DENIED.

UNPUBLISHED

App. 2a

Appendix B

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

No. 19-1159

Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd.,
Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

MICHAEL R. POMPEO, Secretary
of State, et al., *Respondents-Appellees.*

Decided and filed on June 24, 2019

Before: Michael S. Kanne, Amy C. Barrett,
Michael B. Brennan

ORDER

ORDER

Federal officials denied Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd's application for a passport designating him as an ambassador or diplomat and identifying him as a dual citizen of the

United States and the "Israelite-American national republic." Alleging that this decision effectively placed him in "Federal custody and slavery," he petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. He also asserted under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), and 42 U.S.C. §1985, that employees at a federal court house violated his constitutional rights in

* We have agreed to decide this case without oral argument because the appeal is frivolous. FED. R. APP. P. 34(a)(2)(A).

Obstructing his first attempt to file his petition. The district court denied the petition because Ammiyhuwd was not in the custody of the respondents and because he could not use a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to bring his civil rights claims. The court advised Ammiyhuwd that he would need to file new law suits (one for each of the unrelated sets of allegations and defendants) and, for each, pay the filing fee for civil actions rather than the \$5.00 fee for habeas petitions.

On appeal, Ammiyhuwd maintains that he is in custody within the meaning of § 2241 because the refusal to issue him a passport is a "restraint" on his liberty. But Ammiyhuwd is not in federal prison, nor is he on probation or subject to the

other formal restraints that have been recognized as “custody.” See *Jones v. Cunningham*, 371 U.S. 236, 243 (1963); see also *Maleng v. Cook*, 490 U.S. 488, 490–93 (1989); *Virsnieks v. Smith*, 521 F.3d 707, 717–18 (7th Cir. 2008) (discussing what constitutes “custody”).

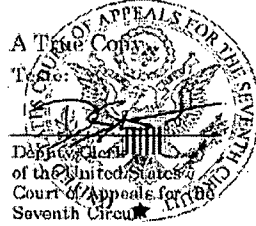
Ammyhuwd also asserts that he should have been permitted to proceed on the constitutional claims that he asserted in his petition. But the district court was correct to dismiss those claims without prejudice. “When there isn’t even an indirect effect on duration of punishment,” a petition under § 2241 cannot be used to raise civil rights claims. *Robinson v. Sherrod*, 631 F.3d 839,840–41 (7th Cir. 2011); *Glaus v. Anderson*, 408 F.3d 382,386–90 (7th Cir. 2005). Furthermore, Ammyhuwd paid the filing fee for a postconviction action, not a civil action, so he was not entitled to bring the constitutional claims without first paying the proper fee or applying for pauper status. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1914(a), 1915.

Finally, Ammyhuwd has submitted a number of filings to this court, but it is unclear whether he seeks any relief. To the extent he seeks relief based on those filings, his request is DENIED. We have considered Ammyhuwd’s other contentions, but none merits discussion. We MODIFY the judgment to show that Ammyhuwd’s petition is DISMISSED and AFFIRM it as modified.

CERTIFIED COPY

App. 5a

Appendix C



UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

No. 19-1159

Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd.,
Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

MICHAEL R. POMPEO, Secretary
of State, et al., *Respondents-Appellees.*

Decided and filed on June 24, 2019

Before: Michael S. Kanne, Amy C. Barrett,
Michael B. Brennan

ORDER

FINAL JUDGMENT

We **MODIFY** the judgment to show that Ammiyhuwd's petition is **DISMISSED** and **AFFIRM** it as modified, in accordance with the decision of this court entered on this date. The petitioner-appellant should bear all costs associated with this appeal.

App. 6a

Appendix D

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
HAMMOND DIVISION

No. 2:19-CV-3 JVB

Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd.,
Petitioner-Appellant,
v.

MICHAEL R. POMPEO, Secretary
of State, et al., *Respondents-Appellees.*

Filed on January 17, 2019

ORDER

ORDER

On January 10, 2019, this Court entered an order denying pro se Petitioner Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd's petition for a writ of habeas corpus and dismissing his other claims. He has now filed a motion (DE 11) for

App. 7a

reconsideration of that order but his motion doesn't present any convincing arguments that the Court's decision was wrong. Accordingly, the motion is **DENIED**.

SO ORDERED on January 17, 2019.

s/ Joseph S. Van Bokkelen
Joseph S. Van Bokkelen
United States District Judge

App. 8a

Appendix E

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
HAMMOND DIVISION

No. 2:19-CV-3 JVB

Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd.,
Petitioner-Appellant,

v.

MICHAEL R. POMPEO, Secretary
of State, et al., *Respondents-Appellees.*

Filed on January 10, 2019

ORDER

ORDER

Pro se litigant Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd has filed a second amended petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 together with claims for: damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1985 and *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*, 403 U.S. 388

App. 9a

(1971); a declaratory judgment; a permanent injunction; and review of agency action (DE 5). He named as respondents/defendants the United States Secretaries of State and Homeland Security, the director of the "New Hampshire Passport Agency," and the United States of America (the "Federal Defendants"), as well as the Clerk of the Court for the Northern District of Indiana, and two clerk's office employees (the "Clerk's Office Defendants"). He paid only the \$5 filing fee applicable to habeas actions rather than the fees applicable to all other civil actions: the \$350 filing fee and \$50 administrative fee provided for in 28 U.S.C. § 1914 and the Judicial Conference Schedule of Fees issued in accordance with that statute.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2242, an application for a writ of habeas corpus must allege, among other things, the facts concerning the applicant's commitment or detention and the name of the person who has custody over him. Mr. Ammiyhuwd's pleading does not allege any facts showing that he is currently committed or detained or that he is in the custody of any of the defendants he names. Because it appears from his application that he is not entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, no writ or order to show cause will issue. See 28 U.S.C. § 2243. Moreover, with regard to his other claims, Mr. Ammiyhuwd has brought unrelated claims

against different defendants. His claims against the Federal Defendants relate to the failure to issue a passport to him showing his alleged status as an ambassador or diplomat and his nationality as "Israelite-American national," whereas his claims against the Clerk's Office Defendants relate to a clerk's refusal to file and issue summonses and allegations that he was illegally searched and seized at the clerk's office. Mr. Ammiyhuwd's claims against the Federal Defendants belong in a separate suit from his claims against the Clerk's Office Defendants. *See George v. Smith*, 507 F.3d 605, 607 (7th Cir. 2007). If Mr. Ammiyhuwd still wishes to proceed, he may not sue the Federal Defendants and the Clerk's Office Defendants in the same suit and must pay \$400 in filing fees for each new suit he files.¹

For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Ammiyhuwd's petition for a writ of habeas corpus is **DENIED** and the remainder of this action is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**.

SO ORDERED on January 10, 2019.

s/ Joseph S. Van Bokkelen
Joseph S. Van Bokkelen
United States District Judge

¹Any new complaint Mr. Ammiyhuwd files must comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 10 and Northern District of Indiana Local Rule 5-4, including Rule 5-4(a)(5).

App. 11a

Appendix F

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
HAMMOND DIVISION

No. 2:19-CV-3 JVB

MICHAEL RICHARD POMPEO, U.S.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
KIRSTJEN NIELSEN, SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT
OF HOMELAND SECURITY,
JOSEPH S. VAN BOKKELEN, JUDGE,
ROBERT N. TRGOVICH, CLERK OF COURT
TIFFANY ROGERS, DIVISION MANAGER,
KIM UNKNOWN LAST NAME CLERK,
and
MATTHEW WHITAKER, U.S. ATTORNEY
GENERAL,
Respondents / Plaintiffs,

Filed on January 16, 2019

THIRD AMENDED VERIFIED PETITION
FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND
COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF PREDICATE TO
DEMAND FOR DAMAGES OF INJURIES
WITH INCORPORATED PREVIOUS
FILED DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTED
PARTIES AND APPENDIX TO ADD
JUDGE JOSEPH S VAN BOKKELEN

App. 12a

Rerum natura, and sui generis Israelite-American national Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, ("Rerum natura, and sui generis Chief Ambassador/Diplomat Ammiyhuwd"), by limited appearance files the instant Third Amended Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, 18 U.S.C. §§ 241 and 18 U.S.C. 242 and 42 U.S.C. § 1985 Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief predicate to Demand for ancillary and/or consequential damages of Injuries, with incorporated previous filed Disclosure of Interested Parties and Appendix to add Judge Joseph Van Bokkelen seeking review of an adverse agency action, under 28 U.S.C. §1331 (federal question) and Article III, § 2 (complete diversity), with the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. §702 et seq; 28 U.S.C. §2201 (Declaratory Judgment Act), and 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(14) (21) (denial of rights of a "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic United States¹). Not subject to the jurisdiction of United States², United States³, or United States⁴. See Exhibit B, (Doc. 2 Appxs. 6-25). See Wolff v. McDonnell, 418 U.S. 539 (1974).

1. 2 Corinthians 5:20 (KJV) "Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God." "And for me, that utterance may be given unto me, that I may open

App. 13a

my mouth boldly, to make known the mystery of the gospel, 20 For which I am an ambassador in bonds: that therein I may speak boldly, as I ought to speak." Ephesians 6:19-20 (KJV). It's OK to practice (Ahayah) G_d's law without a license, Luke 11:52, Most High creator's Law was here first! "There is a higher loyalty than loyalty to this country, loyalty to God" *U.S. v. Seeger*, 380 U.S. 163, 172, 85 S. Ct. 850, 13 L. Ed. 2d 733 (1965).

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

Pursuant to 7 U.S.C. § 63, it is hereby declared that the law of agent and principal shall apply and that service upon one is service upon another.

2. Jurisdiction lies under 28 U.S.C. §§2241 (habeas corpus); 1331(federal question), Article III, § 2 (complete diversity), 2201 et seq. (Declaratory Judgment Act), 18 U.S.C. §§ 241 and 18 U.S.C. 242 (Deprivation of rights under color of law), 42 U.S.C. § 1985 (Conspiracy in disguise as united States of America), 8 U.S.C. §1101(a) (14) (21) (denial of rights and privileges as a "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic United States¹). See Exhibit B, (Doc. 2 Appxs. 6-25). See *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539 (1974).

3. *Rerum natura*, and *sui generis* "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Ambassador/Diplomat

App. 14a

on the front cover of his United States¹ Passport and his nationality as "Israelite-American national" on second page (Nationality/Nationalite/Nacionalidad) of his United States¹ Passport, which is the subject of the instant action, was made at the National Passport Center in Sterling, Virginia, New Hampshire Region, within the jurisdiction of the Court.

4. The denial of *rerum natura*, and *sui generis* "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Ammiyhuwd's application for a United States¹ passport depicting his political status as "Ambassador or Diplomatic" and his nationality as "Israelite-American national" imposes significant restraints on his liberty, religious liberty and other fundamental rights which are not shared by the populace at large. This constitutes custody because of their invalid prison regulations, within the meaning of *Jones v. Cunningham*, 371 U.S. 236, 240 (1963), for purposes of 28 U.S.C. §2241, 18 U.S.C. § 242 and Commerce Claus.

II. THE PARTIES

5. Petitioner/Plaintiff "transient foreigner" "non-residence" *rerum natura*, and *sui generis* Hebrew Israelite-American national Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd is a Non-Statutory United States¹ Citizen. He was born in Ohio republic on January

January 17, 1962. Not subject to the jurisdiction of United States², United States³, or United States^G. See Exhibit B, (Doc. 2 Appxs. 6-25). *Id.*

6. Respondent/Defendant United States statutory citizen Matthew Whitaker ("hereinafter Respondent/Defendant or United States statutory citizen Whitaker") is a final policymaker, the U.S. Attorney General (Executive Branch) of the United State^G located inside the Federal territories and enclaves of the United States at 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20530-0001, with a governmental (Congressional Legislative Branch) widespread, facially, void ab initio for vagueness, overbreadth, suspect classification corporate rules, regulations, policy, custom and/or practice as applied to "transient foreigner" "non-residence" *rerum natura*, and *sui generis* Hebrew Israelite-American national Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, sued here in his official capacity for injunctive relief and in his individual capacity for ancillary monetary damages due to their invalid prison regulations. See (Doc 2 Appxs. 1).

7. Respondent/Defendant United States statutory citizen Michael Richard Pompeo ("hereinafter Respondent/Defendant or United States statutory citizen Pompeo") is a final policymaker, the duly appointed Secretary (Executive Branch) of the United State^G located inside the Federal territories and enclaves of

App. 16a

the United States at 2201 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20530, with a governmental (Congress Legislative Branch) widespread, facially, void ab initio for vagueness, overbreadth, suspect classification corporate rules, regulations, policy, custom and/or practice as applied to "transient foreigner" "non-residence" rerum natura, and sui generis Hebrew Israelite-American national Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, sued here in his official capacity for injunctive relief and in his individual capacity for ancillary monetary damages due to their invalid prison regulations. See (Doc 2 Appxs. 1).

8. Respondent/Defendant United States statutory citizen Tyrone Shelton, ("hereinafter Respondent/Defendant or United States statutory citizen Shelton") the Regional Director (Executive Branch) of the United State^G located inside the Federal territories and enclaves of the United States at 31 Rochester Ave. Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801, with a governmental (Congress Legislative Branch) widespread, facially, void ab initio for vagueness, overbreadth, suspect classification adopted corporate rules, regulations, policy, custom and/or practice as applied to "transient foreigner" "non-residence" rerum natura, and sui generis Hebrew Israelite-American national Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh

App. 17a

sued here in his official capacity for injunctive relief and in his individual capacity for ancillary monetary damages due to their invalid prison regulations. See (Doc 2 Appxs. 1).

9. Respondent/Defendant United States statutory citizen Kirstjen Nielsen (“hereinafter Respondent/Defendant or United States statutory citizen Nielsen”) is a final policymaker, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (Executive Branch) of the United State^G located inside the Federal territories and enclaves of the United States at 3801 Nebraska Ave NW, Washington D.C., USA 20016, with a governmental (Congress Legislative Branch) widespread, facially, void ab initio for vagueness, overbreadth, suspect classification adopted corporate rules, regulations, policy, custom and/or practice as applied to “transient foreigner” “non-residence” rerum natura, and sui generis Hebrew Israelite-American national Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, sued here in his official capacity for injunctive relief and in his individual capacity for ancillary monetary damages due to their invalid prison regulations. See (Doc 2 Appxs. 1).

10. Respondent/Defendant United States statutory citizen Robert N. Trgovich (“hereinafter Respondent/Defendant or United States statutory citizen Trgovich”) is a final

policymaker, the Clerk of Court for the (Judicial Branch) United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana Hammond Division of the United State^G located inside the Federal territories and enclaves of the United States at 204 South Main Street, South Bend, IN 46601, with a governmental (Congress Legislative Branch) widespread, facially, void ab initio for vagueness, overbreadth, suspect classification adopted corporate rules, regulations, policy, custom and/or practice as applied to “transient foreigner” “non-residence” rerum natura, and sui generis Hebrew Israelite-American national Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, sued here in his official capacity for injunctive relief and in his individual capacity for ancillary monetary damages due to their invalid prison regulations. See (Doc 2 Appxs. 9).

11. Respondent/Defendant Tiffany Rogers (“hereinafter Respondent/Defendant or United States statutory citizen Rogers”) Division Manager for the (Judicial Branch) United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana Hammond Division of the United States^G located inside the Federal territories and enclaves of the United States at 5400 Federal Plaza, Suite 2300, Hammond, IN 46320, with a governmental (Congress Legislative Branch) widespread, facially, void ab initio for vagueness, overbreadth, suspect

App. 19a

classification adopted corporate rules, regulations, policy, custom and/or practice as applied to "transient foreigner" "non-residence" rerum natura, and sui generis Hebrew Israelite-American national Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, sued here in his official capacity for injunctive relief and in his individual capacity for ancillary monetary damages due to their invalid prison regulations. See (Doc 2 Appxs. 9).

12. Respondent/Defendant Kim Unknown Last name, ("hereinafter Respondent/Defendant or United States statutory citizen Kim Unknown Last name") Clerk for the (Judicial Branch) United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana Hammond Division, located inside the Federal territories and enclaves of the United States at 5400 Federal Plaza, Suite 2300, Hammond, IN 46320, with a governmental (Congress Legislative Branch) widespread, facially, void ab initio for vagueness, overbreadth, suspect classification adopted corporate rules, regulations, policy, custom and/or practice as applied to "transient foreigner" "non-residence" rerum natura, and sui generis Hebrew Israelite-American national Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, sued here in his official capacity for injunctive relief and in his individual capacity for ancillary monetary damages due to their invalid prison regulations. See (Doc 2 Appxs. 9).

13. Respondent/Defendant Joseph S Van Bokkelen, ("hereinafter Respondent/Defendant or United States statutory citizen Bokkelen") Judge for the (Judicial Branch) United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana Hammond Division, located inside the Federal territories and enclaves of the United States at 5400 Federal Plaza, Suite 2300, Hammond, IN 46320, with a governmental (Congress Legislative Branch) widespread, facially, void ab initio for vagueness, overbreadth, suspect classification adopted corporate rules, regulations, policy, custom and/or practice as applied to "transient foreigner" "non-residence" *rerum natura*, and *sui generis* Hebrew Israelite-American national Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, sued here in his official capacity for injunctive relief and in his individual capacity for ancillary monetary damages for invalid prison regulations. See (Doc 2 Appxs. 9). See (Doc 2 Appxs. 8).

14. All Respondent(s)/Defendant(s) are subject to the jurisdiction of United States², United States³, and United States⁶. See Exhibit B, (Doc. 2 Appxs. 7-25).

III. THE FACTS

15. *Rerum natura*, and *sui generis* "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat

Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, a Constitutional United States¹ non-naturalized Citizen was born on January 17, 1962. His birth was made between his father, a Constitutional United States¹ and non-naturalized Citizen rerum natura, and sui generis Israelite-American national Oscar Otis Tucker, Tennessee Republic, and his mother a Constitutional United States¹ and non-naturalized Citizen rerum natura, and sui generis Israelite American-national Sadie Ma Duncan of Alabama Republic. His parents move freely throughout the several states of the union. See Exhibit B, (Doc. 2 Appxs. 6-25).

16. "And thou, even thyself, shalt discontinue from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies in the land which thou knowest not." Jeremiah 17:4 (KJV).

17. Rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd asserts that he is and his parents are "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republics (not so called "sovereign citizens") under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(14) (21) and that they are NOT "U.S.** citizens" under 8 U.S.C. §1401 (not so called Black or so called African American etc., or of African nationality or descent"). See (Doc. 2 Appxs. 26-29).

App. 22a

Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, a Constitutional United States¹ non-naturalized Citizen was born on January 17, 1962. His birth was made between his father, a Constitutional United States¹ and non-naturalized Citizen rerum natura, and sui generis Israelite-American national Oscar Otis Tucker, Tennessee Republic, and his mother a Constitutional United States¹ and non-naturalized Citizen rerum natura, and sui generis Israelite American-national Sadie Ma Duncan of Alabama Republic. His parents move freely throughout the several states of the union. See Exhibit B, (Doc. 2 Appxs. 6-25).

16. "And thou, even thyself, shalt discontinue from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies in the land which thou knowest not." Jeremiah 17:4 (KJV).

17. Rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd asserts that he is and his parents are "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republics (not so called "sovereign citizens") under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(14) (21) and that they are NOT "U.S.** citizens" under 8 U.S.C. §1401 (not so called Black or so called African American etc., or of African nationality or descent"). See (Doc. 2 Appxs. 26-29).

App. 23a

18. Rerum natura, and sui generis “transient foreigner” “non-residence” Israelite-American national republic Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Ammiyhuwd asserts that in the year of 2012, he came into the knowledge and truth by visions, and discernment from the Holy Spirit, and diligent research that he and his parents are the descendants of the biblical Hebrew Israelites of the Holy Bible by blood, and are American national republics by birth (not so called “sovereign citizens”), “transient foreigners” 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(14) (21) “non-residence” and that they are NOT “U.S.** citizens” under 8 U.S.C. §1401 (not so called Black or so called African American etc., or of African nationality or descent”). See (Doc. 2 Appxs. 26-29).

19. Psalm 83:3-5 (KJV) “They have taken crafty counsel against thy people, and consulted against thy hidden ones. ⁴They have said, Come, and let us cut them off from being a nation; that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance.” “But the Comforter, which is the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance.” John 14:26 (KJV).

20. On November 5, 2018, in care of the Valparaiso, Indiana Post Office at, 2700, Valparaiso Street P.O. Box. 1542, Non-Domestic-without US, 28 U.S.C. § 1746(1), Valparaiso, Indiana Zip Code Exempt [DMM 602 1.3e (2)], (Rural Free Delivery Section 4.5.4 of

the Domestic Mail Manual. "competitive P.O. Box services."), rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd domicile in the Kingdom of heaven on earth, private property of the Most High God Creator (See Psalms 89:11-13 (KJV), Isaiah 45:12 (KJV), Deuteronomy 10:14 (KJV), etc), applied for a United States¹ passport with Respondent(s)/Defendant(s) Pompeo and Shelton at the Passport Center in Sterling, Virginia, New Hampshire Region. See Exhibit B, (Doc. 2 Appxs. 6-25).

21. Rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd sent Respondent(s)/Defendant(s) Pompeo and Shelton a copy of his Legal and Common Law Name Correction Affidavit; See (Doc. 2 Appxs. 26-27), a copy of his Hebrew Israelite Lawful Common Law Triple Identification, See (Doc. 2 Appxs. 28-29), a copy of his United States of America Passport Application Attachment pages 1-7, See (Doc. 2 Appxs. 34-40), as stated in the "Purpose and Certificate of Service" pages 1-6, that Respondent(s)/Defendant(s) Pompeo and Shelton also received. See (Doc. 2 Appxs. 30-33). contrary to law

22. On December 19, 2018, Respondent(s)/Defendant(s), and Executive officers Pompeo, Shelton conspired with

Respondent(s)/Defendant(s) Nielsen and Whitaker to willfully and unreasonable interfere with rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd constitutionally and federally protected rights at 207 International Drive, Portsmouth, NH 03801, to search, seize, arbitrarily, capriciously, willfully, and unreasonable deny Rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, a united States of America passport depicting his political status as Ambassador or Diplomatic on the cover of his united States of America passport and his nationality as Israelite-American national on the second page (Nationality/Nationalite/Nacionalidad) and placed him into their United States², (Congress Legislative Branch) and United States governmental (Executive Branch) Jurisdiction and custody pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746(2), at 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20530-0001 contrary to law, imposes significant restraints on his liberty, religious liberty and other fundamental rights due to their invalid prison regulations. See (Doc 2 Appxs. 1).

23. Respondent(s)/Defendant(s), and Executive officers Pompeo, Shelton, Nielsen and Whitaker (collectively) motivated by invidiously discriminatory animus, in an overt act sent a letter of refusal dated December 19, 2018, See (Doc. 2 Appxs. 1-2), in furtherance of their conspiracy to confirm the denial of Petitioner's United States¹ of America passport depicting his political status as "Ambassador or Diplomatic," and his nationality, as "Israelite-American national" pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(14) (21) and to keep him in their United States², (Congress Legislative Branch) and United States governmental (Executive Branch) Subject Jurisdiction and custody under their invalid prison regulations. *Id.*

24. This constitutes custody, within the meaning of *Jones v. Cunningham*, 371 U.S. 236,240 (1963), for purposes of 28 U.S.C. §2241, 18 U.S.C. §§ 241 and 18 U.S.C. § 242, while refusing to complete section 5 and section 6 of the United States of America Passport Application Attachment pages 1-7 as request with intent to deprive Petitioner/Plaintiff of the equal protection and immunities under, the law resulting injury to his rights due to their invalid prison regulations. See (Doc. 2 Appxs. 3-5, 37-39).

25. Respondent(s)/Defendant(s) Pompeo, Shelton, Nielsen and Whitaker in the first sentence and Paragraph of their December 19, 2018,

correspondence See (Doc. 2 Appxs. 1), to rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd admits that rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd by birth, born in North America republic, a Constitutional United States¹ Citizen entitled to a united States¹ of America passport pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(14) (21). See Exhibit B, (Doc. 2 Appxs. 7-25).

26. However, in the same breath, Respondent(s)/Defendant(s) Pompeo, Shelton, Nielsen and Whitaker as an Executive Officials has erroneously, willfully and unreasonable placed rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Israelite Ambassador Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, although born in the Union republic, have placed him in the Federal territories and possessions and federal areas within their United States², (Congress Legislative Branch) and United States governmental (Executive Branch) Subject Jurisdiction and custody in violation of substantive and procedural due process due to

their invalid prison regulations, the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Amendments to the United States of America Constitution. See (Doc. 2 Appx. 1). *Id.*

27. On January 3, 2019, *rerum natura*, and *sui generis* "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd filed his original verified Writ of Habeas Corpus and Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief predicate to Demand for ancillary and/or consequential damages of Injuries with Disclosure of Interested Parties and Appendix (Doc. 1 and Doc. 2), and on January 4, 2019, filed an amended verified Writ of Habeas Corpus and Complaint incorporating previous filed Disclosure of Interested Parties and Appendix with (Judicial Branch) public servant Clerk Kim that refused to give her last name in violation of substantive and procedural due process due to their invalid prison regulations. (Doc. 3). *Id.*

28. Because of *rerum natura*, and *sui generis* "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Ambassador/Diplomat nationality, religion, alienage, and the filing of the verified Writ of Habeas Corpus and Complaints, in an over act in furtherance of the conspiracy, public servants Clerk Kim Unknown Last name, Rogers and Trgovich motivated by invidiously discriminatory

animus, clothed with the authority of federal law, acting under color of federal law, ultra-vires beyond legal jurisdiction, in an overt act and in furtherance of the conspiracy willfully and unreasonable out of retaliation and prejudicial to rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd, refused to issue summonses to Chief Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd to be serve on respondent/defendants to keep Petitioner/Plaintiff in their United States², (Congress Legislative Branch) and United States governmental (Executive Branch) Subject Jurisdiction and custody in violation of substantive and procedural due process due to their invalid prison regulations. *Id.*

29. On January 8, 2019, rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national republic Chief Ambassador/Diplomat filed a Second Amended verified Writ of Habeas Corpus and Complaint. (Doc. 5). On January 10, 2019 Article III Judge Joseph S Van Bokkelen, motivated by invidiously discriminatory animus, clothed with the authority of federal law, acting under color of federal, law, ultra-vires beyond legal jurisdiction, in an overt act and in furtherance of conspiracy prejudicially, willfully, unreasonably and erroneously, through adopted facially void ab initio for vagueness "Unauthorized Practice of

Law" statutory rules in all of its applications, and places a substantial burden as applied to petitioner(s)/plaintiff(s) that has not agreed or contracted to follow any corporate rules, policies, customs, practice and/or regulations in violations of his right to exercise religious beliefs, freedom of speech, freedom of symbolic expression, freedom of conscience, freedom to assemble, freedom of movement, freedom to associate with Israelite identity, nationality, and right to property standing of spiritual and religious conduct, constituting compelled association to Joseph S Van Bokkelen Established Religion separated the verified Second Amended Writ of Habeas Corpus and Complaint, Denying the verified Writ of Habeas Corpus and dismissed the complaint without prejudice (Doc. 8 and 9) to keep him in their United States², (Congressional Legislative Branch) and United States governmental (Executive Branch) Subject Jurisdiction and custody in violation of substantive and procedural due process, the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution as applied in this matter. *Coates v. Cincinnati*, 402 U.S. 611, 91 S.Ct. 1686, 29 L.Ed.2d 214 or if vague as applied, *Parker v. Levy*, 417 U.S. 733, 753-758, 94 S.Ct. 2547, 2560-2563, 41 L.Ed.2d 439.

In recent cases the United States Supreme Court has shown a "cause of action" under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*, *Davis v. Passman*, *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, and *Carlson v. Green* pursuant to First, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Amendments right violations.

- In *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971). The US Supreme Court ruled that an implied cause of action existed for an individual whose Fourth Amendment freedom from unreasonable search and seizures had been violated by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. The victim of such a deprivation could sue for the violation of the Fourth Amendment itself despite the lack of any federal statute authorizing such a suit. The existence of a remedy for the violation was implied by the importance of the right violated.

"In *Bivens*, federal officials had violated the plaintiff's Fourth Amendment right not to be subjected to unreasonable search and seizure, and there was no alternative, adequate remedy available. *Id.* The Court reasoned that although "the Fourth Amendment does not in so many words provide for its enforcement by an award of money damages for the consequences of its violation," it was "well settled that where legal rights have been invaded, and a federal statute provides for a general right to

sue for such invasion, federal courts may use any available remedy to make good the wrong done.” *Id.* at 396 (quoting *Bell v. Hood*, 327 U.S. 678, 684 (1946)).”

- In *Davis v. Passman*, a case involving alleged gender discrimination, the Court implied a Bivens cause of action under the Fifth Amendment and held that “a damages remedy is surely appropriate.” 442 U.S. 228, 245 (1979). And in *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, a case that involved arrests and detentions in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks, the Supreme Court impliedly approved the existence of a Bivens claim under the Fifth Amendment, even as it questioned the existence of a Bivens claim under the First Amendment. 556 U.S. 662, 675 (2009), and the Cruel and Unusual Punishments Clause of the Eighth Amendment, *Carlson v. Green*, 446 U.S. 14 (1980).

The First Amendment to the united States of America Constitution provides:

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to

assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

30. The Fifth Amendment provides that "[n]o person shall be...deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law...." The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment forbids the Federal Government to deny equal protection of the laws. E. g., *Hampton v. Mow Sun Wong*, 426 U. S. 88, 100 (1976); *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U. S. 1, 93 (1976); *Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld*, 420 U. S. 636, 638 n. 2 (1975); *Bolling v. Sharpe*, 347 U. S. 497, 500 (1954). *Vance v. Bradley*, 440 U. S. 93, 95 n. 1 (1979). "To withstand scrutiny under the equal protection component of the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause, classifications by Nationality, Religion or Gender must serve important governmental objectives and must be 235 *235 substantially related to achievement of those objectives." *Craig v. Boren*, 429 U. S. 190, 197 (1976)."[9] *Califano v. Webster*, 430 U. S. 313, 316-317 (1977). The equal protection component of the Due Process Clause thus confers on petitioner a federal constitutional right[10] to be free from Nationality, Religion and Gender discrimination.

a. 18 U.S.C. § 241, commonly referred to as "section 241" provides:

If two or more persons conspire to

App. 34a

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

b. 18 U.S.C. § 242, commonly referred to as "section 242" provides:

"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in

App. 35a

any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death."

- c. Conspiracy Claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3) commonly referred to as "section 1985" provides:

"If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws; or if two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President, or as a Member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy; in any case of conspiracy set forth in this section, if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the

App. 37a

object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators.”

IV. CAUSES OF ACTION

A. HABEAS CORPUS, AND COMBINED 18

U.S.C. §§ 24218 U.S.C. 242 and 42 U.S.C. § 1985

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES

The inability to speak freely, to express freely, freedom of conscience, freedom to assemble, freedom to move freely, freedom to associate with political status, Israelite identity and nationality, to disassociate from statutory identities and nationalities, being denied a passport with one's proper political status and nationality against fundamental liberty and religious liberty in victimless matters constituting custom and usage with the force of law, under color of Federal Authority, ultra-vires beyond legal jurisdiction in the name of and in disguise of the united States of America, and to participate in programs available only to U.S. citizens, which results from Respondents' denial of rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Chief Israelite Ambassador Ammiyhuwd's application for a United States¹ passport depicting his political

App. 38a

status as "Ambassador or Diplomatic" nationality, as "Israelite-American national" pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(14) (21), constitute a significant restriction on his liberty and religious liberty and belief. Because these restrictions are not shared by otherwise similarly situated U.S. citizens, this constitutes unlawful custody cognizable in habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. §2241, 18 U.S.C. § 241, 18 U.S.C. § 242, 42 U.S.C. 1985 and the Commerce Claus.

Rerum natura, and sui generis Hebrew "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Israelite-American national Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd Common Law claim demand the following affirmative relief:

- a. Conspiracy 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- b. Fraud 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- c. Assault and Battery 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- d. Substantive and procedural due process 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- e. Search and Seizure 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- f. False Arrest 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- g. Kidnapping 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;

App. 39a

- a. Infringement on Privacy 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- b. Compelled Association Title 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- c. Chilled Association, 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- d. Chilled Speech, Religious Belief, and Expression 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- e. Chilled Conscience, 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- f. Breach of Oath Contract Title 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- g. Denial of proper Warrant Title 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- h. Denial of Claim of Limited Appearance Title 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- i. Denial of Access to All Evidence Title 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- j. Denial of Reasonable Defense Arguments Title 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- k. Denial to Right to Truth in Evidence Title 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- l. Attempted Slavery, Title 18 USC 3571, \$250,000.00;
- m. Compensatory damages in the amount of \$5,000.00,
- n. Punitive damages in the amount of \$3,000,000.00,

- o. Nominal damages in the amount of \$15,000.00 and;
- p. Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress (IIED) damages in the amount of \$25,000.00

B. DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

Rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd is being denied rights and privileges claimed as a national republic of a state, domicile in the Kingdom of heaven on earth within the meaning of 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(14) (21) and Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the united States Constitution of America, where "United States¹" as used in this phrase means the exclusive jurisdiction of states of the Union, excluding federal territories and possessions and federal areas within the "United States², "United States³ and United States^G" by virtue of the denial of his application for a United States Passport depicting his United States¹ political status as "Ambassador or Diplomatic" and his nationality, as "Israelite-American national". Therefore, rerum natura, and sui generis "transient foreigner" "non-residence" Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Ammiyhuwd is entitled to bring a declaratory judgment action, seeking a declaration that he is,

action, seeking a declaration that he is, indeed, a United States¹ Citizen, under Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the united States Constitution of America, where "United States¹" as used in this phrase means the exclusive jurisdiction of states of the Union and an Israelite-American national republic under 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a) (14) (21). See Exhibit B, (Doc. 2 Appx. 6-25).

"The 1" section of the 14th article [Fourteenth Amendment], to which our attention is more specifically invited, opens with a definition of citizenship-not only citizenship of the [United States², United States³, and United States^G], but citizenship of the states. No such definition was previously found in the Constitution, nor had attempt been made to define it by act of Congress. It been the occasion of much discussion in the courts, by the executive departments and in the pubic journals. It had been said by eminent judges that no man was a citizen of the [United States², United States³, and United States^G] except as he was a citizen of one of the states composing the Union. Those therefore, who had been born and resided always in the District of Columbia or in the territories, through within the [United

States², United States³, and United States^G], "[were not citizens under the constitution but WERE "citizens" under 8 U.S.C. § 1401]." [Slaughter-House Cases, 83U.S. (16 Wall.) 36, 21L.Ed. 394 (1873)].

See Exhibit B (Doc. 2 Appx. 6-25).

A. REVIEW OF ADVERSE AGENCY ACTION

Petitioner also seeks review of the adverse agency action, denying his application for a U.S. Passport, under the Administrative Procedure Act. Said denial is arbitrary, capricious, contrary to law, and unsupported by substantial evidence, within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. §706, because he was not given notice of the alleged adverse evidence, or a hearing with respect to his claims. Further, Defendants should be estopped from relying on the "naturalization" of Petitioner in the United States¹ pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746(1), not subject to the jurisdiction United States², United States³ and United States^G thereof aspect of Section 1, of the 14th Amendment since Petitioner does not claim to be a Statutory United States², United States³ or United States^G citizen of federal territories and possessions and federal areas and declare and establishes that he is not a so called "sovereign citizen," he is not so called "Black or so called African American, not of African nationality or descent" or a "U.S. citizen"

App. 43a

under 8 U.S.C. §1401, but that his political status is "Ambassador or Diplomatic" and his nationality is "Israelite-American national" under 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(14) (21) born in North America Ohio Republic, domicile in the Kingdom of Heaven on earth, from the tribe Judah ("Yahadah"), the twelve tribes of Israel ("Yashar'al"), the Holy Bible, a child and the private property of his Most High God Creator. See Exhibit B (Doc. 2 Appx. 6-25).

"It is indeed, quite true, that there must always be lodged somewhere, and in some person or body, the authority of final decision; and in many cases of mere administration the responsibility is purely political, no appeal except to the ultimate tribunal of the public judgement, exercised either in the pressure of opinion or by means of the suffrage. But the fundamental rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, considered as individual possessions, are secured by those maxims of constitutional law which are the monuments showing the victorious progress of the race in securing to men the blessings of civilization under the reign of just and equal laws, so that, in the famous language of the Massachusetts Bill of Rights,

“may be a government of laws and not of men. For, the very idea that one man may be compelled to hold his life, or the means of living, or any material right essential to the enjoyment of life, at the mere will of another, seems to be intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, as being the essence of slavery itself.” [Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356, 370 (1886)].

Signatures on all documents filed in this matter by Petitioner are in accordance with *People v. Stephens*, 12 Ill. App. 3d 215, 217-18 (1973) (search warrant was authentic even though it bore only stamped signature of magistrate). See also *Alpine State Bank v. Ohio Casualty Insurance Co.*, 733 F. Supp. 60, 63 (N.D. Ill. 1990), rev'd on other grounds, 941 F.2d 554 (7th Cir. 1991). (use of stamp constituted signature endorsement). As the recent enactment of the Electronic Commerce Security Act (5 ILCS 175/1--101 *et seq.* (West 1998)) reveals, alternative forms of signatures are increasingly accepted. See 5 ILCS 175/5--120(a) (West 1998) (“[W]here a rule of law requires a signature, *** an electronic signature satisfies that rule”).

Although the name could have been stamped, as that manner of signature is explicitly recognized by the UCC. U.C.C. § 3-401(b)

(2002); IC § 26-1-3.1-308 (2016) “A signature may be made manually or by means of a device or machine, and by the use of any name, including a trade or assumed name, or by a word, mark, or symbol executed or adopted by a person with present intention to authenticate a writing.”). *Id.*

IV. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the forgoing it is respectfully requested that this Court grant the requested writ, and issue a Declaratory Judgment declaring *rerum natura*, and *sui generis* “transient foreigner” “non-residence” Chief Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd a United States¹ Citizen, as used in this phrase means the exclusive jurisdiction of states of the Union, excluding federal territories and possessions and federal areas within the “United States²,” “United States³ and United States^G” and a permanent injunction, enjoining Respondent Pompeo from not issuing him a United States¹ passport depicting his political status as “Ambassador or Diplomatic” and his nationality as “Israelite-American national”. In the Alternative, it is urged that the case be remanded to the State Department, with instructions to provide a Due Process hearing on his application because they refused to complete section 5 and section 6 of the United States of America Passport Application Attachment pages 1-7 as

App. 46a

requested. See (Doc. 2 Appxs. 3-5, 37-39) See (Doc. 2 Appxs. 3-5, 37-39). It is also requested that the Court grant such other and further relief as the Court may consider appropriate. See Exhibit B (Doc. 2 Appx. 6-25).

Date: January 14, 2018

Respectfully Submitted,

By: s/Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd

Uniform Commercial Code UCC
3-401(b)Chief

Ambassador Israelite-American
national

In c/o 2700 Valparaiso, St # 1542

Non-Domestic-without US,

28 U.S.C. §1746(1)

Valparaiso, Indiana Zip Code

Exempt [DMM 602 1.3e (2)]

Real Land North America

No assured value, No liability. Errors &
Omissions Excepted. All Rights Reserved.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE – WITHOUT
RECOURSE – NON-ASSUMPSIT

VERIFICATION

I, rerum natura, and sui generis Chief Israelite Ambassador/Diplomat Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd declare (or certify, verify, or state) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that I am familiar with the history of the above case,

App. 47a

and that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. 28 U.S.C. § 1746(1).

Date: January 14, 2018

By: s/Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd
Uniform Commercial Code UCC 3-401(b)

No assured value, No liability. Errors & Omissions Excepted. All Rights Reserved.
WITHOUT PREJUDICE – WITHOUT
RECOURSE – NON-ASSUMPSIT

App. 48a.

Appendix G

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PASSPORT APPLICATION
ATTACHMENT FORM

This form is provided as a mandatory attachment to U.S. Department of State form DS-11 in order to carefully define my citizenship status and legal domicile. The attached DS-11 application is INVALID and not useful as evidence in any legal proceeding WITHOUT this mandatory attachment also included in its entirety with no information altered or redacted on either the DS-11 or this form by anyone other than me. The reason I am attaching this form is to prevent surrendering my sovereign status by having my citizenship misconstrued as that of a statutory "U.S. citizen" defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1401. A statutory "U.S. citizen" cannot be a "foreign sovereign" by virtue of their statutory citizenship as described in 28 U.S.C. §1603(b) (3). It is also a crime pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1542, 18 U.S.C. §911, 18 U.S.C. §1001, and 18 U.S.C. §1621 to declare oneself to be a statutory "U.S. citizen" pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1401 when one has no evidence on which to base a reasonable belief that they are and I don't ever want to be a criminal by saying anything on a government form that I know either isn't true or which I can't prove with evidence is true. The submission of this form is therefore provided at the advise of my counsel as an act of self-defense intended to

App. 49a.

protect my constitutional rights from being injured by false presumptions, being compelled to engage in compelled association, or from having my legal identity kidnapped and moved to the District of Columbia pursuant to 26 U.S.C. §§7701(a)(39) and 7408(d) without my consent. DO NOT attempt to contact me to persuade me to change my citizenship or domicile status as documented on this form or to change any answer provided on the attached DS-11 form. Doing so will cause you to engage in a criminal conspiracy to tamper with a witness in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1512 and to violate 18 U.S.C. §1542, 18 U.S.C. §911, 18 U.S.C. §1001, and 18 U.S.C. §1621. The penalty for violating these statutes is up to 25 years in jail. If you have a problem with my status as documented herein, please in your response copy this form and complete Sections 7 of this form.

SECTION 1; MY CITIZENSHIP STATUS

1. I AM ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1.1. I was born within the exclusive jurisdiction of a state of the Union and not on federal territory.
- 1.2. I am the constitutional "citizen of the United States" described in Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment, where "United States" as used in this phrase means the exclusive jurisdiction of states of the Union and excludes

App. 50a.

federal territories and possessions and federal areas within the states. The "citizens" of District of Columbia referred to below are statutory "citizen of the United States" defined in 8 U.S.C. §1401

*"The 1st section of the 14th article [Fourteenth Amendment], to which our attention is more specifically invited, opens with a definition of citizenship—not only citizenship of the United States[***], but citizenship of the states. No such definition was previously found in the Constitution, nor had any attempt been made to define it by act of Congress. It had been the occasion of much discussion in the courts, by the executive departments and in the public journals. It had been said by eminent judges that no man was a citizen of the United States[***] except as he was a citizen of one of the states composing the Union. Those therefore, who had been born and resided always in the District of Columbia or in the territories, though within the United States[*], were not citizens[under the constitution*

but WERE "citizens" under 8 U.S.C. §1401."

[Slaughter-House Cases, 83 U.S. (16 Wall.) 36, 21 L.Ed. 394 (1873)]

- 1.3. I am a "U.S. Citizen" where the term "U.S." includes the "United States" mentioned in the Constitution but *excludes* the "United States" defined in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(36), 8 CFR §215.1, 26 U.S.C. § 7701(a)(9) and (a)(10), or any other federal statute.
- 1.4. I am a "national" as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21).
- 1.5. I am a "non-citizen national" as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1452.
- 1.6. I am the "Citizen" described in the original 1789 Constitution of the United States of America.
- 1.7. I am "subject to *the* jurisdiction of the United States", which means the "political" but not "legislative" jurisdiction as described by the U.S. Supreme Court in *U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark*:

"This section contemplates two sources of citizenship, and two sources only, -birth and

App. 52a.

*naturalization. The persons declared to be citizens are 'all persons born or naturalized in the United States[***], and subject to the jurisdiction thereof.' The evident meaning of these last words is, not merely subject in some respect or degree to the jurisdiction of the United States[**], but completely subject to their political jurisdiction, and owing them [the states of the Union, and NOT the federal government] direct and immediate allegiance. And the words relate to the time of birth in the one case, as they do [169 U.S. 649, 725] to the time of naturalization in the other. Persons not thus subject to the jurisdiction of the United States[***] at the time of birth cannot become so afterwards, except by being naturalized, either individually, as by proceedings under the naturalization acts, or collectively, as by the force of a treaty by which foreign territory is acquired."*

[U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649, 18 S.Ct. 456; 42 L.Ed. 890 (1898)]

- 1.8. I am a "stateless person" within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §1332 because I am not domiciled in the "State" defined in 28 U.S.C. §1332(e) as a federal territory. States of the Union are not "States" as defined within federal legislation.
- 1.9. I am a "citizen" ONLY of the Kingdom of Heaven. See Philippians 3:20. I am therefore subject ONLY to the laws of my Creator and not to any civil law. I am a "national" but not a statutory "citizen" in relation to the government of the place where I was physically born.
- 1.10. My allegiance to God, my Creator, is SUPERIOR to that of any earthly government. My allegiance to the "United States of America" is subordinate to that which I owe to my Creator. The Kingdom of Heaven is a "foreign state" in that respect, to which I owe undiluted and superior allegiance. I have sworn an oath of allegiance to my Creator and to the Kingdom of Heaven, which is a "foreign state". The First Amendment says that you cannot discriminate against me or take away my nationality by virtue of having that superior allegiance or taking that oath to my Creator:

App. 54a.

*"You shall fear the LORD your God and serve [only] Him, and shall take oaths in His name."
[Deut. 6:13, Bible, KJV]*

1.1. Where the laws of my Creator found in the Holy Bible conflict with the laws of the United States, the former shall at all times take precedent:

"Much has been said of the paramount duty to the state, a duty to be recognized, it is urged, even though it conflicts with convictions of duty to God. Undoubtedly that duty to the state exists within the domain of power, for government may enforce obedience to laws regardless of scruples. When one's belief collides with the power of the state, the latter is supreme within its sphere and submission or punishment follows. But, in the forum of conscience, duty to a moral power higher than the state has always been maintained. The reservation of that supreme obligation, as a matter of principle, would unquestionably be made by many of our conscientious and law-abiding citizens. The essence of religion is belief in a relation to God involving duties superior to those [283 U.S. 605, 634] arising from any human relation. As was stated by Mr. Justice Field, in Davis v. Beason, 133 U.S. 333,

App. 55a.

342 , 10 S. Ct. 299, 300: 'The term 'religion' has reference to one's views of his relations to his Creator, and to the obligations they impose of reverence for his being and character, and of obedience to his will.' One cannot speak of religious liberty, with proper appreciation of its essential and historic significance, without assuming the existence of a belief in supreme allegiance to the will of God. Professor Macintosh, when pressed by the inquiries put to him, stated what is axiomatic in religious doctrine. And, putting aside dogmas with their particular conceptions of deity, freedom of conscience itself implies respect for an innate conviction of paramount duty. The battle for religious liberty has been fought and won with respect to religious beliefs and practices, which are not in conflict with good order, upon the very ground of the supremacy of conscience within its proper field. What that field is, under our system of government, presents in part a question of

App. 56a.

constitutional law, and also, in part, one of legislative policy in avoiding unnecessary clashes with the dictates of conscience. There is abundant room for enforcing the requisite authority of law as it is enacted and requires obedience, and for maintaining the conception of the supremacy of law as essential to orderly government, without demanding that either citizens or applicants for citizenship shall assume by oath an obligation to regard allegiance to God as subordinate to allegiance to civil power. The attempt to exact such a promise, and thus to bind one's conscience by the taking of oaths or the submission to tests, has been the cause of many deplorable conflicts. The Congress has sought to avoid such conflicts in this country by respecting our happy tradition. In no sphere of legislation has the intention to prevent such clashes been more conspicuous than in relation to the bearing of arms. It would require strong evidence [283 U.S. 605, 635] that the Congress

intended a reversal of its policy in prescribing the general terms of the naturalization oath. I find no such evidence.

[U.S. v. Macintosh, 283 U.S. 605 (1931)]

2. I AM NOT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 2.1. I am NOT a statutory "citizen of the United States" as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1401 because the term "United States" does not include states of the Union, as confirmed by 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(36), 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(38), and 8 CFR § 215.1(f). Note that the term "State" as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(36) DOES NOT include any state of the Union and the term "continental United States" includes only these same "States". Under the rules of statutory construction, what is not expressly included is purposefully excluded by implication:

"Expressio unius est exclusio alterius. A maxim of statutory interpretation meaning that the expression of one thing is the exclusion of another. Burgin v. Forbes, 293 Ky. 456, 169 S.W.2d 321, 325; Newblock v. Bowles, 170 Okl. 487, 40 P.2d 1097, 1100. Mention of one thing implies

App. 58a.

exclusion of another. When certain persons or things are specified in a law, contract, or will, an intention to exclude all others from its operation may be inferred. Under this maxim, if statute specifies one exception to a general rule or assumes to specify the effects of a certain provision, other exceptions or effects are excluded.” [Black’s Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, page 581]

- 2.2. I am NOT the “citizen of the United States” or “individual” named in 26 CFR §1.6012-1 who has a requirement to file a federal income tax return, because the term “United States” as used in 26 U.S.C. Subtitle A relies on the definition of “United States” found in 26 U.S.C. §7701(a)(9) and (a)(10), which in turn defines “United States” as the District of Columbia and nowhere expressly includes any state of the Union.
- 2.3. I am NOT a statutory “national of the United States” as defined in 8 U.S.C. § 1408 or 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(22)(B), which is also called a “U.S. national” by the federal courts. I was NOT born within and am not domiciled within American Samoa or Swain’s Island or any other U.S. possession.

App. 59a.

- 2.4. I am not subject to "its" jurisdiction" or the legislative jurisdiction of the "United States" because I do not maintain a legal domicile anywhere within the "United States" as defined in Section 3 below or within any federal territory.
- 2.5. I am not a "citizen" of the "State of _____", where the blank after "State of" is the state I was either born in or may temporarily occupy as a "transient foreigner" with no domicile or "residence" there.

**SECTION 2: MY DOMICILE, RESIDENCE
and "PERMANENT ADDRESS"**

1. I am domiciled in the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth and not within the legislative jurisdiction of any man-made government on earth. All domicile requires physical presence on the territory of the sovereign to whom one claims allegiance, and the intention of remaining there permanently. The Bible says the Earth is not permanent (see 2 Peter 3:7), and therefore I cannot have a domicile there. However, the Bible also says that the Heaven and the Earth belong to the Lord (see Psalms 89:11-13, Isaiah 45:12, Deuteronomy 10:14, etc), and therefore I am on the territory of my sovereign, which is Jesus (Yashaya) Messiah and not any man or group of men.

2. I am a "pilgrim", "stranger", "sojourner", and "transient foreigner" in every country on earth by virtue of the fact that I have no domicile in any man-made government on earth. The Bible confirms this in 1 Peter 2:1. I am therefore not "conformed to the world" pursuant to Romans 12:2, nor am I a "friend" of this world" pursuant to James 4:4. My domicile status is therefore a product of my choice of religious practice, which is protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. Any attempt to attribute any status OTHER than that described here by any government official is an interference with my right of free political association and constitutes "compelled association" in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and of 42 U.S.C. §1983.
3. My chosen country and "foreign state" of domicile, being the Kingdom of Heaven, is currently under hostile temporary foreign occupation, making me a dispossessed person. It is under hostile occupation because the government temporarily managing it, the U.S. government, has become hostile to God and His laws, and is rebelling against those laws daily. It is doing so by removing the Ten Commandments from public buildings, removing God from public oaths, from the pledge of allegiance, and eventually from

App. 61a.

our money, and in preventing children from learning about God or the Ten Commandments in the public schools, which have thereby become a immoral cesspool whose main function is to promote ignorance of law and religion that manufactures dysfunctional citizens who are ignorant of the law and ripe for government and legal profession exploitation. God predicted this would happen in Isaiah 30:1-3, 8-14, and His prophecies about the corruption of our de jure government have been realized in spades.

4. I do NOT have a "residence" as legally defined. The term "residence" is nowhere defined in the context of a person who is a "non-citizen national" as defined in 8 U.S.C. §§1101(a)(21) and 8 U.S.C. §1452. Only "residents" as defined in 26 U.S.C. §7701(b)(1)(A) can legally have a "residence", and these people are "aliens" as defined in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(3). This is confirmed by the definition of "residence" in 26 CFR. §1.871-2 for the purpose of income taxes, which defines "residence" ONLY in the context of "aliens". Nowhere is it defined in the context of "non-citizen nationals" because these persons are sovereigns who are not subject to the law.
5. The government cannot lawfully compel me to choose a "domicile" or "permanent address" or "residence" anywhere within its legislative jurisdiction. If it attempts to do so, then it will be guilty of violating my First Amendment

right of free political association. Domicile is a protected First Amendment choice of political association. Implicit in the right of free association is freedom from COMPELLED association.

SECTION 3: DEFINITIONS APPLYING TO ATTACHED DS-11 FORM AND THIS FORM

The following definitions are presumed and established for all terms used on the attached U.S. Department of State DS-11 form. The First Amendment gives me a right to freely communicate with my government, and implicit in that right is the right to define the meaning of all the words I am using so as to avoid and prevent introducing or encouraging any presumptions that might prejudice my Constitutionally guaranteed rights or sovereignty:

1. "Permanent address"= the place of domicile of the applicant, which in turn is defined in SECTION 2 above.
2. "residence"= the place of permanent abode for ONLY an "alien". This is confirmed by 26 CFR §1.871-2.
3. "United States"= for the purposes of most federal forms and statutory law, the corporation defined in 28 U.S.C. §3002(15) (A). It's territorial extend shall include the territories and insular possessions defined in Title 48 of the U.S. Code and excludes any part of a state of the Union not owned by and ceded to the government of the United

App. 63a.

States and under the exclusive jurisdiction of said state. For the purposes of this application only, it means the collective states of the Union united under the Constitution and excludes federal territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia, and every definition of "United States" used in federal statutory law.

4. "United States of America"= The Union of sovereign and independent states created by the Constitution of the United States of America, ratified in 1789. The term "States" as used in "United States of America" means the "States" described in that constitution.
5. "U.S. citizen"= This term is nowhere statutorily defined in Title 8 of the U.S. Code, and therefore its meaning is ambiguous. For the purposes of this application, it shall mean the person whose citizenship is that defined in SECTION 1 above and whose domicile is that defined in SECTION 2 of this form. This person is NOT that defined in 8 U.S.C. §1401, which is described as a "citizen and national of the United States", which person is born in a federal territory. States of the Union are NOT federal territory.

"Territories' or 'territory' as including 'state' or 'states.'" While the term 'territories of the' United States may, under certain circumstances, include the states of the Union, as used in the federal Constitution and in ordinary acts of congress

App. 64a.

"territory" does not include a foreign state." [86 C.J.S. (Corpus, Juris, Secundum, Legal Encyclopedia), Territories, Section 1]

6. "State"= the entity defined in 4 U.S.C. § 110(d) as a territory or possession of the United States. Excludes states of the Union, which are called "states" within this document and the attached DS-11 application.
7. "citizenship"="nationality". A "national", which is a person having "nationality", is defined in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21) as a person owing allegiance to a "state", which state, because it is not capitalized, is legislatively a "foreign state" for the purposes of federal legislative jurisdiction. This term does NOT imply a domicile within the "United States" but that the person referred to was either born or naturalized to become a political member of the Union described in the Constitution of the United States of America. This person is in no way subject to any of the laws of the "United States", but rather "owes allegiance" to the Union created by the Constitution of the United States of America, which Union consists of the sovereigns it was created to SERVE, We the People, and in no respect includes the "government" created and appointed to serve and protect them.

App. 65a.

For additional definitions of terms not mentioned here or for further clarification of my citizenship status or if you disagree with any portion of this section, please refer to and rebut the following form, and especially section

Why You are a "national" or a "state national" and not a "U.S. citizen", Form # 05.006; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

SECTION 4: SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS, PRIVACY, AND RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

Pursuant to 26 CFR §301.6109-1(d)(3), IRS can only issue Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TIN) to aliens. Consequently, SSNs may only lawfully be used as a substitute for TINs in the case of an alien. Since I am NOT an alien, then I would be committing fraud to either obtain or to use a Taxpayer Identification Number from the IRS or to use an SSN in place of a TIN.

"Nonresident aliens" not engaged in the "trade or business" franchise such as myself are not required to have or to use Social Security Numbers in connection with any financial arrangement or transaction pursuant to the following and also 31 CFR §103.34(a)(3):

31 CFR §306.10

Taxpayer identifying numbers are not required for foreign

App. 66a.

governments, nonresident aliens not engaged in trade or business within the United States, international organizations and foreign corporations not engaged in trade or business and not having an office or place of business or a financial or paying agent within the United States, and other persons or organizations as may be exempted from furnishing such numbers under regulations of the Internal Revenue Service.

The recipient of this form is also reminded that Social Security Numbers and social security cards are the property of the U.S. government and must be returned upon request. 20 CFR §422.103(d). As "public property", SSNs and Social Security Cards may only lawfully be used in the conduct of official U.S. government duties of a "public officer" while on duty. This is confirmed by 5 U.S.C. §552a(a)(13), which says that all those entitled to receive any deferred retirement benefit are "federal personnel". It constitutes embezzlement in violation of 18 U.S.C. §641 to use such "public property" as either a private person or in furtherance of a personal use or benefit. It is also criminal violation of 18 U.S.C. §912: Impersonating a public officer to falsely portray myself as a "public officer" in possession of said "public property" (the SSN

App. 67a.

or Social Security Card) while appearing as a private individual such as at this time. If you are going to demand a number from a private rather than public person such as myself, then indirectly you also are asking me to voluntarily assume the duties of a public officer, in which case I demand compensation in the amount of any tax and penalty liabilities that might result PLUS \$10,000 per hour. Are you willing to provide said compensation? If you do not answer, then you have withdrawn your offer of "employment" and agree that I am not your "employee" and that I retain ALL of my rights.

I do not knowingly or consensually participate in Social Security or any other public benefit program and I am NOT and never have been legally eligible to. A compelled "benefit" is NOT a benefit, but slavery craftily disguised as public benevolence. This is exhaustively explained in the document below, which you are demanded to rebut in 30 days or forever be estopped from later challenging:

Why You Aren't Eligible for Social Security,
Form #06.001;
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552a(b), you may not lawfully maintain records about me without my consent, which I do NOT give, have no delegated authority from my God to give, and have retroactively withdrawn by filing a public

App. 68a.

notice with the U.S. government and state government.

Therefore:

1. Any records in your possession pertaining to me other than the licensed and copyrighted passport information included on this and the attached DS-11 form are being maintained ILLEGALLY and must be destroyed.
2. You do not have my consent to store or use any of my personal information other than my name and physical characteristics in Dept. of State computers.
3. You do not have my permission to share any of my personal information with any other federal or state agency or bureau or private company, including the Internal Revenue Service. If you do, you agree personally to pay me \$500,000 for each wrongful or unauthorized disclosure.

If the number "000-00-0000" appears on the attached DS-11 form, then it means that I don't have a validly issued SSN. Consequently, I am not "federal personnel" as indicated in 5 U.S.C. §552a(a)(13).

I reserve all my rights and waive none. UCC 1-308 and its predecessor, UCC 1-207. The ONLY method by which I waive any of my Constitutionally protected rights, including my privacy rights, is IN WRITING on a government form, where all rights surrendered by making said application for any benefit are

App. 69a.

explicitly and individually spelled out so as to give me the lawfully required "reasonable notice" of the specific conduct expected of me.

"Waivers of Constitutional rights not only must be voluntary, but must be knowing, intelligent acts done with sufficient awareness of the relevant circumstances and likely consequences." [Brady v. U.S., 397 U.S. 742 (1970)]

"The rights of the individuals are restricted only to the extent that they have been voluntarily surrendered by the citizenship to the agencies of government." [City of Dallas v Mitchell, 245 S.W. 944]

"The question of a waiver of a federally guaranteed constitutional right is, of course, a federal question controlled by federal law. There is a presumption against the waiver of constitutional rights, see, e.g. Glasser v. United States, 315 U.S. 60, 70-71, 86 L.Ed. 680, 699, 62 S.Ct. 457, and for a waiver to be effective it must be clearly established that there was "an intentional relinquishment or abandonment of a known right or privilege." Johnson v. Zerbst, 304 U.S. 458, 464, 82 L.Ed. 1461, 1466; 58 S.Ct. 1019, 146 A.L.R.

App. 70a.

357." [Brookhart v. Janis, 384
U.S. 1; 86 S.Ct. 1245; 16 L.Ed.2d
314 (1966)]

I am not aware of any rights that I have voluntarily surrendered to any state government or the federal government. If the recipient of this application disagrees, he is demanded to produce court-admissible evidence verified with a perjury oath of said waiver of Constitutional rights within 30 days, or forever be estopped from asserting any future right. If the government is similarly going to claim that it cannot be subject to a laches or equitable estoppel defense arising out of failure to provide demanded proof of surrender or right herein demanded because of the assertion of sovereign immunity, then the submitter claims the SAME right of sovereign immunity and hereby rescinds all past signatures on any government form OTHER than this one and retroactively withdraws his/her consent as Sovereign. The U.S. government cannot exercise any power not entrusted to it by ME, and therefore can assert NO RIGHT that I myself do not have.

"... The governments are but trustees acting under derived authority and have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them. But the people, as the original fountain might take

App. 71a.

*away what they have delegated
and intrust to whom they
please. ...The sovereignty in every
state resides in the people of the
state and they may alter and
change their form of government
at their own pleasure." [Luther v.
Borden, 48 US 1, 12 LEd 581
(1849)]*

I remind the recipient that in accordance with 22 U.S.C. §212, the only thing I must have is "allegiance" in order to obtain a U.S.A. passport and that this document constitutes court-admissible evidence of said allegiance. The only kind of citizenship that carries with it "allegiance" is that of a "national" as described in 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(21), which is what I claim to be. Lack of allegiance is therefore the ONLY legitimate criteria for denying a person their BIRTHRIGHT of the issuance of a passport and any other criteria constitutes an interference with my right to travel. I have a constitutional right to travel, and that failure to issue a passport shall be grounds for a lawsuit against the submitter for deprivation of rights protected by the Constitution. I will not allow you to convert a right into a privilege that you can deny in order to destroy my sovereignty.

SECTION 5: EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE APPLICATION

This section discusses the legality of the form and the legal authority to ask for and receive the information requested:

1. The DOS Form IN-709-01 is not in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, Subchapter I, which requires:
 - 1.1. A valid OMB Control Number.
 - 1.2. An indication of whether providing the information and all portions thereof is "voluntary" or "mandatory".
 - 1.3. A regulation published in the Federal Register describing the regulation which gives rise to the collection of each piece of information requested.
 - 1.4. If the information is to be shared with other agencies, the parties to whom it will be disclosed and the use to which the information will be put.
 - 1.5. If the information requested will be used for criminal law enforcement, then a warning that you have a right to withhold the specific information that will be so used.
2. Government forms which do not comply with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act are referred to in said act as "bootleg forms" which the general public

App. 73a.

need not comply with. Your Dept. of State Form IN-709-01 fits that description and therefore I am not required to provide any of the information listed on it. 44 U.S.C. § 3512 furthermore says that you can't penalize me for failure to comply with your collection of information. Such a penalty would include:

- 2.1. Denial of a passport, and especially without explaining the legal reasons for doing so.
 - 2.2. Delay in processing a passport.
 - 2.3. Imposing additional forms and procedures for me to comply with that EVERYONE is not EQUALLY required to comply with.
 - 2.4. Financially penalizing me for any aspect of the submission.
 - 2.5. Refusing to refund application fees if you reject the application because of failure to disclose information.
3. Warnings on the DOS Form IN-709-01 about possible delay in providing the passport requested simply amount to an unconstitutional bill of attainder, which is a penalty by other than a lawful court for the exercise of rights

App. 74a.

protected by the Constitution. I remind you that penalties are only authorized for federal franchises, and the exercise of my right to travel cannot lawfully be converted into a privilege subject to penalty, such as the delay threatened by you for a failure to disclose information that you can't even prove is necessary and which neither the forms nor regulations indicate is mandatory.

"It would be a palpable incongruity to strike down an act of state legislation which, by words of express divestment, seeks to strip the citizen of rights guaranteed by the federal Constitution, but to uphold an act by which the same result is accomplished under the guise of a surrender of a right in exchange for a valuable privilege which the state threatens otherwise to withhold. It is not necessary to challenge the proposition that, as a general rule, the state, having power to deny a privilege altogether, may grant it upon such conditions as it sees fit to impose. But the power of the state in that respect is not unlimited, and one of the

App. 75a.

limitations is that it may not impose conditions which require the relinquishment of Constitutional rights. If the state may compel the surrender of one constitutional right as a condition of its favor, it may, in like manner, compel a surrender of all. It is inconceivable that guaranties embedded in the Constitution of the United States may thus be manipulated out of existence.

[Frost v. Railroad Commission, 271 U.S. 583, 46 S.Ct. 605 (1926)]

4. None of the regulations under 22 CFR Part 51 indicate the specific information that may be demanded on a passport application, nor do they confirm that any of the information requested on the form is even relevant or necessary. In point of fact, the ONLY thing you technically need in order to lawfully issue a passport is proof of allegiance, according to 22 U.S.C. §212. None of the information you request on the DOS Form IN-709-01 proves said allegiance other than a birth certificate, an affidavit or declaration from myself, and possibly an affidavit from family members. Everything else is superfluous and cannot and will not be provided.
5. The DOS Form IN-709-01 asks for my history of residences and/or domicile.

App. 76a.

Nowhere in Title 8 of the U.S. Code or Title 22 of the CFR is domicile made a prerequisite for obtaining a passport. Therefore it is irrelevant. As an Israelite, I am not allowed to have a domicile or residence within the jurisdiction of any man-made government on earth. This is exhaustively proven in the following form, which you are demanded to rebut within 30 days or be found in agreement and estoppel of: Why Domicile and Becoming a "Taxpayer" Require Your Consent, Form # 05.002;
<http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

6. The only law and the only government to which I may have a domicile or residence under God's law is God's government and the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth. See Phil. 3:20, Heb. 11:13, 1 Peter 2:1, James 4:4, Romans 12:2, 1 John 2:15, John 15:8-25. The Bible says that God owns the Heavens and the Earth, which leaves *nothing* left for Caesar to rule or govern. See Psalms 89:11-13, Isaiah 45:12, Deut. 10:14. Would you please explain to me what is *left* for Caesar to rule or govern if we are to render to Caesar that which is Caesar's and the Bible says that *EVERYTHING* belongs to God? Christians are commanded to render to Caesar that which **GOD** says belongs to Caesar, not that which Caesar says belongs to Caesar. The Bible also says it is a sin to have an earthly ruler above me. The only

App. 77a.

kind of government I can submit to is a government that is below, not above me. This is exhaustively proven in 1 Sam. 8:4-20, 1 Sam. 12:12.

7. The DOS Form IN-709-01 lists sources of information that are exclusively government, and the Bible says I cannot do business with the government or participate in any government franchises. See: Delegation of Authority Order from God to Christians, Form #10.008; <http://sedm.org/Forms/FormIndex.htm>

Therefore, I do not have and cannot provide any public records that relate to any government benefit or franchise without violating my religious beliefs and being compelled in violation of the First Amendment to associate with and do business with government. Such franchises and benefits that I cannot participate in include: social security numbers, taxpayer identification numbers, driver's licenses, marriage licenses, social security benefits, Medicare, welfare card, professional licenses, business licenses, tax returns, etc. By including in your list of acceptable evidence ONLY public/government information and information relating to government franchises, you are:

- 7.1. Effectively compelling me to engage in public/government franchises and

App. 78a.

thereby surrender constitutionally protected rights.

- 7.2. Compelling me to associate commercially and legally with a group of people called a "state" that I do not want to associate with or be compelled to associate with in violation of the First Amendment freedom from compelled association.
8. I remind you that I have a Fourth Amendment right to privacy, and that you can't turn the exercise of my right to travel into an excuse to destroy my right of privacy by revealing all the details you ask for on the DOS Form IN-709-01 that are basically irrelevant to the application anyway. This is NOT a job application or an application to become a federal "employee", "public officer", or "taxpayer", but simply a notification of you by me, the Sovereign, of my right to travel freely and a demand that you not interfere with that right. It is already humiliating enough that the penalty for committing perjury on a passport form could be 20 years in jail. That penalty alone ought to be sufficient to ensure the accuracy of the information I provide to you. If that kind of a penalty for providing false information isn't sufficient to guarantee the accuracy of the basic information that I provide, then the application process isn't really about a

App. 79a.

passport, but about human sacrifices to a pagan idol in violation of my sincerely held religious beliefs.

9. Passports may be a privilege for aliens, but they aren't a privilege for people born in this country, and it is an act of discrimination to impose upon me the disabilities of alienage by lumping me and a privileged permanent resident in the same category.

10. The only reason I want or need a passport is simply to freely exercise my Constitutional and legal right to return to the place of my birth. That is a natural and inalienable right. Don't abuse your authority to issue passports by withholding the issuance of them to persons who refuse to participate in all government franchises. That is discrimination that you will be held personally liable for. Don't try to convert rights into privileges, because you are violating the constitution to do so.

SECTION 6: APPLICATION REJECTION INFORMATION

(To be completed by passport processing center or agency upon rejection of passport application)

Should you, the passport processing center or agency, decide to reject my application, I insist that you provide your full legal name and work address and sign the correspondence under penalties of perjury

App. 80a.

pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746(2). Agencies don't reject applications, PEOPLE DO, and these people are violating the Constitution and my rights if they reject my application. This section acts as a form for you to fill out describing all of the reasons and details surrounding any decision you might make to reject this application. A rejection of my application without disclosing the reasons in detail by filling out and signing this section as required shall constitute an actionable tort on your part. Also, if you send me an IN-709-01 form and demand that I fill it out, explain why I shouldn't follow your example by similarly refusing to fill out your forms since you won't fill out mine. It is a denial of the legal requirement for equal protection and equal treatment for you to apply different standards to me than you apply to yourself or to anyone else in this process. If you won't provide your information, then I won't provide mine on an IN-709-01 form either. I'm not going to play legal "peek-a-boo" with you and doing so just proves that you KNOW you are involved in violating my rights and exceeding your lawfully delegated authority as a public servant or agent of the government. Please write LEGIBLY because this document could become legal evidence in a Bivens Action against you for deprivation of rights by an officer or agent of the government.

App. 81a.

1. Definition of "United States" within the term "U.S. citizen" upon which I am relying from Section 7 of this form:

(Circle ONLY ONE. Item 3 is the default answer if none provided)

1.

2.

3

2. Reason for Rejection:

(check all that apply)

Questions about consistency of information provided in application (please specify in detail):

Missing following information:

DS-11 form has been updated. New form enclosed

Other (please specify):

3. Legal authority for rejection (statute and/or regulation. Rejection is UNLAWFUL if no legal authority provided):

8 USC §

22 CFR §

OTHER(s):

4. Things I advised the applicant specifically to do against his wishes and better judgment, and for which I assume full liability for the consequences of:

Specify a Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number when he/she specified that there is none

App. 82a.

Indicate a citizenship status or domicile that is in conflict with the information provided by the applicant on this form

5. Full Legal Birthname of rejecting officer:

6. Date and Place of Birth of rejecting officer:

7. Workplace physical address of rejecting officer: (NOTE: This is the place you physically work and where you agree to accept service of legal process. NO PO boxes accepted.)

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Phone number:

Email Address:

8. Full legal birth name of supervisor of rejecting officer:

9. Workplace physical address of supervisor of rejecting officer: (NOTE: This is the place you physically work and where you agree to accept service of legal process. NO PO boxes accepted.)

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Phone number:

Email Address:

**SECTION 7: RESOLVING DISPUTES
OVER MY STATUS BY THE RECIPIENT
OF THIS FORM**

If the recipient disputes my status as documented or denies my eligibility for a U.S. Passport, then please also accompany your response with the answers to the following questions:

1. If you want to assert that the perjury statement "without the United States" under 28 U.S.C. §1746(1) is in error, please show me a definition of "United States" within Title 8 of the U.S. Code that expressly *includes* the exclusive jurisdiction of any state of the Union. 8 U.S.C. §1101(a)(36) defines the term "State" as EXCLUDING states of the Union.
2. Which of the following two "U.S. citizen" statuses are you attributing to me, keeping in mind that they are MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE jurisdictions and statuses?:
 - a. A statutory "citizen and national of the United States" pursuant to 8 U.S.C. §1401?
 - b. A constitutional and NOT statutory "citizen of the United States" described in Fourteenth Amendment Section 1?
3. Which one of the three definitions of the "United States" within the term "U.S. citizen" are you assuming or referring to

that are specifically identified by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Hooven and Allison v. Evatt*? You can ONLY choose one and not multiple.

"The term 'United States' may be used in any one of several senses. It may be merely the name of a sovereign occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family of nations. It may designate the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States extends, or it may be the collective name of the states which are united by and under the Constitution."

[Hooven & Allison Co. v. Evatt, 324 U.S. 652 (1945)]

Below is a summary of each of the contexts indicated above. Please identify the **SPECIFIC NUMBER** from the table below that you mean by "U.S." within the term "U.S. citizen" as used on the DS-11 passport application. Please choose ONLY ONE number:

Table 1: Meanings assigned to "United States" by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Hooven & Allison v. Evatt*

U.S. Supreme Court Definition of "United States" in *Hooven*

1. "It may be merely the name of a sovereign

App. 85a.

occupying the position analogous to that of other sovereigns in the family of nations.”

Context in which usually used

International law

Referred to in this article as

“United States*”

Interpretation

“These united States,” when traveling abroad, you come under the jurisdiction of the President through his agents in the U.S. State Department, where “U.S.” refers to the sovereign society. You are a “Citizen of the United States” like someone is a Citizen of France, or England. We identify this version of “United States” with a single asterisk after its name: “United States*” throughout this article.

1. “It may designate the territory over which the sovereignty of the United States extends, or”

Context in which usually used

“National government” Federal law Federal forms Federal territory ONLY and no part of any state of the Union

Referred to in this article as

“United States**”

Interpretation

“The United States (the District of Columbia, possessions and territories)”. Here Congress has exclusive legislative jurisdiction. In this

App. 86a.

sense, the term "United States" is a singular noun. You are a person residing in the District of Columbia, one of its Territories or Federal areas (enclaves). Hence, even a person living in the one of the sovereign States could still be a member of the Federal area and therefore a "citizen of the United States." This is the definition used in most "Acts of Congress" and federal statutes. We identify this version of "United States" with two asterisks after its name: "United States**" throughout this article. This definition is also synonymous with the "United States" corporation found in 28 U.S.C. §3002(15)(A).

1. "...as the collective name for the states which are united by and under the Constitution."

Context in which usually used

"Federal government" States of the Union and NO PART of federal territory Constitution of the United States

Referred to in this article as

"United States**"

Interpretation

"The several States which is the united States of America." Referring to the 50 sovereign States, which are united under the Constitution of the United States of America. The federal areas within these states are not included in this definition because the Congress does not have exclusive legislative

App. 87a.

authority over any of the 50 sovereign States within the Union of States. Rights are retained by the States in the 9th and 10th Amendments, and you are a "Citizen of these united States." This is the definition used in the Constitution for the United States of America. We identify this version of "United States" with a three asterisks after its name: "United States***" throughout this article.

SECTION 8: AFFIRMATION

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America, from without the "United States" pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746(1), that the foregoing and the entire contents of this form and all those attached to it are true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd
Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd

Date: November 5, 2018,

App. 88a.

Appendix H



**LEGAL-NAME CORRECTION
DECLARATION & PUBLICATION (Fort
Mill, South Carolina-Republic) Affidavit**

I, Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd common law 'at will' in propria persona (Pro Per) sui juris previously & in the temporary future known as "Oscar Lee Washington" but NOT the corporate misnomer OSCAR LEE WASHINGTON (misspelled in ALL caps) am issuing Legal & Public notice of this Name Correction, Declaration & Publication Affidavit establishing my true nationality as a sovereign Indigenous Ancient Hebrew Israelite-American pursuant to Torah, Holy Bible, United States Republican Constitution, Universal Declaration of Human Rights & United Nation Rights of Indigenous people applicable to the Original, Ancient Israelite Kingdoms/Jerusalem tribes who also inhabited Nation of North America.

If any Republic National in full life has any lawful, objections to this Name Correction then the issue should be sent or post to this page inclusive of detail rationally describing the proposed merits.

Nevertheless, knowing that NO individuals could have any organic dispute to this Affidavit after around 30 (Thirty) days of posting this Public Notification, I will formally consider this document to have complied with necessary Rules of Evidence & authentication, etc. "I am who my Most High God and I say I

App. 89a.

am & if I wasn't then why would He or I say I am"...

ALL UNALIENABLE RIGHTS RESERVED
WITHOUT PREJUDICE PURSUANT TO
THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE 1-308,
(1-207*) and 1-103.6, AT ARM'S LENGTH
ETC. I DO NOT OBLIGATE MYSELF TO
ANY INFRINGING CONTRACTS OR
LIABILITIES.....

THE ISRAELITE DIVINE AND NATIONAL
MOVEMENT OF THE WORLD LEGAL
NOTICE! NAME DECLARATION
CORRECTION and PUBLICATION.

I, being previously Identify by the Union
States Society of North America - U.S.A.
under the colorable, Ward-ship name, Oscar
Lee Washington (or the defaming trade name
OSCAR LEE WASHINGTON), do hereby
refute the Fraud; make Public and Publish my
Corrected National Name; Declare and Affirm
my, true, 'Proper Person Status'; and claim my
Rightful Social and Cultural Life of the State;
accord with my Israelite Nation of North
America-acknowledging my Birthrights.

Having Lawfully and Legally Obtained and
Proclaimed my Israelite Nationally and
Birthright 'Name and Title'; in harmony with,
in association with, and in Accord with Divine
Law, the Customs; and the Laws, Rules, and
Usages of The Israelite Divine and National
Movement; being Original and Indigenous,
and bound to the North American Continent

App. 90a.

by Heritage, by Primogeniture; by Birthright; by Natural Birth; by Freehold; and by Inheritance.

Declared for the Public Record, I am returning the European cognomen and fictitious misnomer back to the Colonial possessors of its pedigree. I am now Rightfully Declaring, Publishing, and Proclaiming my own Free National Name; Affirming my Actual, Rightful, Common and Civil 'In Full Life' Status; Conjoined to my Israelite American Consanguine Pedigree and National Honor.

Let it be Declared, Known and Resolved that:

I Am, Achashverosh-Adnah: Ammiyhuwd, 'In Propria Perona' (being in my own proper person), by birthright; WITHOUT THE FOREIGN, IMPOSED COLOR-OF-LAW, OR ASSUMED DUE PROCESS of the Union States Society; pursuant to, but not limited to:

1. FREE ISRAELITE-AMERICAN: TORAH HOLY BIBLE (Torah Holy Bible and Birthrights of the Israelite Americans) being Achashverosh, Adnah, and Ammiyhuwd,).

Wherefore, I, Achashverosh-Adnah: Ammiyhuwd, being 'Part and Parcel' named herein, and by Birthright, Primogeniture, and Inheritance, make a Lawful and Legal Entry of Affidavit and Public Notification of Nationality

App. 91a.

Proclamation; Name Correction Claim;
Declaration, Affirmation, and Application;
Herewith Published for the Public Record.
"At Arm's Length"

/s/ Achashverosh-Adnah-Ammyhuwd

Achashverosh-Adnah: Ammyhuwd flesh-and
blood live, breathing and living Man

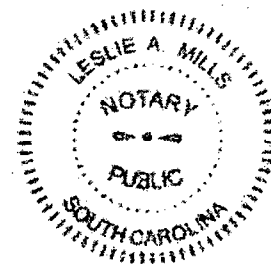
South Carolina State

Lancaster County

For the purpose of verification only, on the 29th
day of May 2012, SIGNED, PUBLISHED AND
DECLARED by Achashverosh-Adnah:
Ammyhuwd, personally and appeared before
me and proved to me on the basis of
satisfactory evidence to be the person whose
name is subscribed hereto and acknowledged to
me that he executed the same. Subscribed
before me this day. Witness my hand and seal
this 29th day of May, 2012.

/s/ Leslie A. Mills - Commission Expires
11-21-22 Seal:

Notary Public - United States of
America/America





App. 92a

Appendix I

CHIEF LAWFUL AMBASSADOR SOVEREIGN & SELF DETERMINATION HEBREW ISRAELITE AMERICAN NATIONAL REPUBLIC UNIVERSAL DUAL NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION

United States Citizenship Act of 1940
 1st Amendment
 2nd Amendment
 3rd Amendment
 4th Amendment
 5th Amendment
 6th Amendment
 7th Amendment
 8th Amendment
 9th Amendment
 10th Amendment

SOVEREIGN & SELF DETERMINATION HEBREW ISRAELITE AMERICAN NATIONAL REPUBLIC UNIVERSAL DUAL NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION

Amniyiyuud Achashiverosh
 Is care of: P.O. Box 1542
 Non Domestic Post Office
 Valparaiso, Chile Near [46384]
 Real Law of America
 Title 18 USC § 241
 Title 18 USC § 242
 Title 18 USC § 112
 The Writings of
 13th Amendment
 14th Amendment
 15th Amendment
 16th Amendment
 17th Amendment
 18th Amendment
 19th Amendment
 20th Amendment
 21st Amendment
 22nd Amendment
 23rd Amendment
 24th Amendment
 25th Amendment
 26th Amendment
 27th Amendment
 28th Amendment
 29th Amendment
 30th Amendment
 31st Amendment
 32nd Amendment
 33rd Amendment
 34th Amendment
 35th Amendment
 36th Amendment
 37th Amendment
 38th Amendment
 39th Amendment
 40th Amendment
 41st Amendment
 42nd Amendment
 43rd Amendment
 44th Amendment
 45th Amendment
 46th Amendment
 47th Amendment
 48th Amendment
 49th Amendment
 50th Amendment

United States of America: Several state Republics Gen 49B-10

United States of America: Several state Republics Gen 49B-10

18 USC § 241 CHIEF
 18 USC § 242 LAWFUL AMBASSADOR
 SOVEREIGN & SELF DETERMINATION
 HEBREW ISRAELITE AMERICAN
 NATIONAL REPUBLIC
 UNIVERSAL DUAL NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION

Amniyiyuud Achashiverosh
 Is care of: P.O. Box 1542
 Non Domestic Post Office
 Valparaiso, Chile Near [46384]
 Real Law of America
 Title 18 USC § 241
 Title 18 USC § 242
 Title 18 USC § 112
 The Writings of
 13th Amendment
 14th Amendment
 15th Amendment
 16th Amendment
 17th Amendment
 18th Amendment
 19th Amendment
 20th Amendment
 21st Amendment
 22nd Amendment
 23rd Amendment
 24th Amendment
 25th Amendment
 26th Amendment
 27th Amendment
 28th Amendment
 29th Amendment
 30th Amendment
 31st Amendment
 32nd Amendment
 33rd Amendment
 34th Amendment
 35th Amendment
 36th Amendment
 37th Amendment
 38th Amendment
 39th Amendment
 40th Amendment
 41st Amendment
 42nd Amendment
 43rd Amendment
 44th Amendment
 45th Amendment
 46th Amendment
 47th Amendment
 48th Amendment
 49th Amendment
 50th Amendment

United States of America of Several States Republic
 Title 18 USC § 1101(a)(1)(4)(21) Title 18 USC § 1502 28 USC Code § 746 (1)
 Copy Rights © 2016-2010



App. 93 a.

Appendix J

United States Department of state
National Passport Center
44132 Mercure Circle
PO Box 1108
Sterling Virginia 20166-1108

December 19, 2018

Achashverosh Adnah Ammiyhuwd
2700 Valparaiso St 1542
Valparaiso, IN 46383

RE: 290264959

Dear Mr. Ammiyhuwd:

Thank you for your recent passport application.

It appears from the facts of your birth and documents you submitted that you are a U.S. citizen and entitled to a U.S. passport. In accordance with the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, all person born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States. As supreme law of our land, it cannot be waived by unilateral declaration except as otherwise provided by law.

The statutes applicable to U.S. passports provide that you may be issued a U.S. passport showing you are a U.S. citizen. We are not in a position to respond to or enter a dialogue concerning any views which disagree

App. 94a.

with the Constitution or the citizenship laws of the United States as interpreted by the courts.

Therefore, please advise this office in writing if you wish a U.S. passport be issued to you at this time. It will show that you are a U.S. citizen.

Because we have no authority to issue a passport showing you as anything other than a U.S. citizen, your application will be denied unless we receive a response from you within 90 days.

To assist with processing your application, we must receive the requested information within ninety (90) days of the date shown on this letter. If the information is not received or is insufficient to establish your entitlement to a U.S. passport, your application may be denied and your citizenship evidence will be returned. By law, the passport execution and application fees, are non-refundable.

If you have any questions please contact the National passport Information Center: 1-877-487-2778 (TTY/TDD: 1-888-874-7793)

For general passport information or to check the status of your passport application, please visit us on-line at travel.state.gov.

Sincerely,