

Handbook For Police Officers: Texas
In Dealing With the IRS / ATF

**This Handbook is Distributed Freely
To All Peace Officers: Texas**

**Citizens for Truth in Government
Houston, Texas USA**

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This handbook may be copied as necessary

**CitizensForTruthInGovernment.org
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This Handbook Covers Legal Issues for Texas Peace Officers in Dealings with the Internal Revenue Service, and Other Agencies, some of which are NOT part of the United States Federal Government

Many Texas Peace Officers are often confronted with requests from the IRS for escort, assistance, and ALTERNATE issues where citizens request help from the Police in stopping illegal trespass by IRS Agents, and Assistance in stopping Illegal searches and seizures by over zealous IRS personnel. The contents of this manual are the exact legal requirements by statute, and have been researched exhaustively by legal scholars. This handbook is presented as a guide to educate Police Officers in areas where no Academy Training has been offered, and to dispel the mass of disinformation which has been promulgated by the U.S. Federal Government, and the IRS, and the BATF.

Definitions

IRS: A PRIVATELY OWNED CORPORATION, operated as a pure trust under the Maritime Regulations, not created by the U.S. Congress, and NOT part of the U.S. Treasury Department. (not listed as an official agency in 31 USC, Chapter 3). It operates outside control of the U.S. Congress, with leadership by an appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and is not directly part of the U.S. Federal Government. It operates as an ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE COLLECTION AGENCY, calling itself a bureau.

Peace Officer: A person commissioned by proper authority to have police authority in enforcement of Texas State, County, and / or city Corporation Laws and Ordinances. Texas peace officers are prohibited from enforcement of U.S. Federal Laws by Statute. Peace Officers are officers of the Court within their Jurisdiction.

Federal Officer with Police Power: Commissioned persons where authority is specifically proscribed in Codified Statutory Law passed by the U.S. Congress and signed by the President. Federal Police Officers have commissions specific to their enforcement powers, and are commissioned as Special Agents. Only Special Agents are authorized to carry firearms. These agents only have specific Enforcement authority within their authorized subject matter jurisdiction. The Internal Revenue Service has no Special Agents with Police Powers outside of Washington D.C., Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, and the other American Trust territories. It specifically says so in their training manual, Page 23.

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations. Specific codified Federal Laws passed by Congress signed by the President, and Published in the Federal Register as passed statutory law.

IRC: Internal Revenue Code. 2 versions exist: (1) a Book, 68A titled “ Internal Revenue Code “ printed and Issued by the Internal Revenue Service, (not a government agency)which details

the Internal Revenue Service POSITION and INTERPRETATION of the laws passed by Congress, and contains the rules promulgated by the treasury Dept and IRS. Only parts of the Book are actually Statutory Law (27 %), the other elements are operating rules and Tax Determinations (not Law) decided by the IR commissioner. The IRS attempts to say that this book is the Law, but that is a Lie. It only applies to U.S. Citizens outside the Continental 50 states, in the District of Columbia, and only to U.S. Government employees. The IRS has no Statutory authority over U.S. Citizens within the 50 states physical borders.

(2) the real Internal Revenue Code, passed by Public Law 84-591 in 1954, is embedded in the 5 books of Treasury Regulations, published as “Federal Tax Regulations”. A part of the Public Law 84-591, chapter 736, authorizes the Treasury Department to publish the other book “ Internal Revenue Code” as volume 68A of the United States Statutes at Large, for public use and combined reference. The Public Law 84-591 does NOT make the Internal Revenue Code BOOK Statutory Law. What is now called the Internal Revenue Code, began as the Public Salary Tax Act of 1939. The name was changed in 1954 with public law 591, but NOT who it applied to. It applies only to U.S. Government employees, who are U.S. Citizens, and within the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the offshore Federal Territories and Possessions.

FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation. This police and investigation agency as officers of the Federal District Courts, are charged with general enforcement of all Laws codified in 28 CFR / 28 USC (both designations are used). They have statutory authority to enforce only Federal Statutory laws, and only on United States soil and US ships and Planes in international space. The rules for entry into private property are the same as for all other Police officers, a Warrant or other Legal Court Order is required, except when a felony crime is in progress, and the officer has good probable cause to believe immediate action is required to prevent death, injury, or escape of the perpetrator. Administrators (IRS)do not do enforcement, only Special Agents.

ATF: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (gaming establishments have been added? because they sell alcohol) but not by CFR statute . The ATF is not an official Federal Tax agency (not a Division of the U.S. Treasury Department). It too is operated as a pure trust under Maritime Law, and is outside the control of the U.S. Congress. Answering only to the Homeland Security commissioner, it is supposedly charged with enforcement of the 27 CFR taxes on alcohol, tobacco, and firearms. They have administrative employees, and enforcement employees. The ATF Special Agents are ?Police Officers, although they only have enforcement authority on 27 CFR laws, and only within the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the territories outside the continental 50 states. They have no general enforcement authority, and no enforcement authority over 26 CFR Income Tax issues. The rules are the same as for all police officers, entry onto private property is not permitted unless by warrant or court order, unless good probable cause is present that a felony is in commission. Their authority stems from the Federal Excise tax requirements on alcohol, tobacco, and firearms products, and is limited to the express authority spelled out in the 27 CFR statutes (although the Federal Alcohol Administration Act of 1935 was thrown out as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1939) (then the operations were transferred to the Pure Trust operation in Puerto Rico). They are prohibited by statute from enforcement of state or local laws. Made part of Homeland Security.

Secret Service: Created by Act of Congress to investigate Counterfeiting of currency, and protection of the President, VP, Cabinet, and foreign dignitaries. Federal Police Agency.

Homeland Security: This new Agency Group, formed with the merger of The Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Coast Guard, Border Patrol, ATF , FEMA and ? other agencies is still in flux. It is unclear as of 2006 what Laws they are actually enforcing, although the Federal Statutes on Import Taxes, Immigration, Export Regulations, and possibly a mix of Homeland Security regulations under the NSA (Patriot Act) and general regulations under 28 CFR. Currently ICE and INS are in a mixed flux of who does what.

They are fielding a herd of Federal Police Officers, in uniform, in marked vehicles, and out stopping persons on the public roadway, and it is unclear at this point what authority they actually have over U S Citizens to stop and question them, or what powers of arrest they have over US Citizens. In no instance do they have authority over 26 CFR Income Tax issues or 27 CFR alcohol, tobacco, firearms, or 21 CFR controlled substances. The rules of trespass are the same as for all police officers, a warrant or court order is required to enter onto private property, and a warrant is required to arrest a U S Citizen. The right of Homeland Security personnel of arrest and seizure is limited to Illegal Aliens, and dangerous contraband, and a mix of new Presidential Orders, not published .

CIA: Central Intelligence Agency. Another private corporation, created by congress, supposedly a Federal Agency directly supervised by the Congress (by Committee), for the gathering of intelligence. The agency is specifically prohibited from Federal Law enforcement within the physical territory of the 50 United States. There may be some persons who are special agents, and authorized to carry guns, but they have no arrest powers on US soil, and are not Police Officers, or officers of the Federal Courts. When in question, ID and Fingerprint, confirm status in writing.

IRS: Internal Revenue Service, NOT a Division of the U.S. Treasury Department. This Private Corporation Administrative Agency does paperwork. It was not established by Congress, and has no enforcement authority whatsoever. Order 150-10 by the Treasury Secretary gives authority to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (US Government employee) to enforce the Internal Revenue Code, only in District of Columbia. It gives no authority to the Internal Revenue Service, a Private Corporation. The IRS has no police powers within 26 CFR issues for Income Taxes. IRS agents cannot seize property, books, records, bank accounts, or force any person to surrender to them any of the foregoing. For 27 CFR taxes on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, enforcement is done by the ATF, not by IRS persons or agents, who have no Police authority. IRS Agents are NOT Police Officers. The U.S. Treasury Department has some Special Agents, who are in the CID (Criminal Investigation Division), who can carry guns, do investigations, and have very limited arrest authority (they can only arrest other U S Government employees), and only on 27 CFR issues, for alcohol, tobacco, and firearms, and 28 CFR issues for criminal violations of other Federal statutes. Any person who says they are with the IRS who cannot present a commission as a Special Agent, and is carrying a firearm should be immediately arrested for carrying a prohibited weapon under Texas statutes. No person with the IRS has any authority to trespass onto private property without a warrant or court order. U. S. Marshals serve U.S. District Court orders and warrants. IRS agents who would enter onto private property as part of a group, and attempt to seize records, documents, computers, or any property without a court Order of

Seizure are violating the 28 CFR 241 laws. Any Texas Peace Officer who is present and allows this activity can be sued in civil court, and possible criminal actions charged under violation of the persons civil rights. A Texas Peace Officer cannot be charged with interfering with a Federal agent if they order any IRS persons to leave the private property, and refuse to permit the removal of a Citizens property by IRS employees. The IRS persons are not Police Officers, and are attempting to violate the Texas laws and Federal laws. There can be no obstruction of justice when they are violating the law in what they are attempting. Threats or intimidation by IRS agents violate 28 USC 241.

DEA: Drug Enforcement Agency

This is the Federal Police agency authorized to enforce the Drug Laws of CFR 21 for controlled substances. They are an official part of the U.S. Justice Department. They get their authority from 18 CFR, 21 CFR Laws, and enforce the Tax structure and prohibited use requirements of controlled substances. They have administrative persons, and Special Agents, which are Federal Police Officers. In the 50 United States, they coordinate their investigations and police actions with the Food & Drug Administration. They were enacted into a specific authorized agency by Congress. Other laws for enforcement jurisdiction are in 28 CFR. They can and do coordinate activities with the State Police and local Police agencies on concurrent law violations. They also have to have probable cause for private property entry or arrests.

Postal Inspection Service: This Federal Police Agency

Is charged with protection of the mail, criminal investigations of mail theft, and specific protection of Postal Facilities and transportation centers where required. They have Special Agents, which are Police Officers, and Patrol Police Officers, who are have Police authority on Federal property. They are organized in regions, and answer to the Postal Inspector in charge. Their authority comes from about a dozen treaties with other governments, the Postal Service Act, and specific applied 28 CFR laws and authority. They are officers of the U.S. District Courts, and bring charges thru the U.S. Attorney's office. The Special Agents have authority on all U.S. territory, but only within the scope of their jurisdiction as spelled out in the USC and CFR's.

Military Personnel

Active Serving U.S. Military officers may bear arms on their person at any time. Some non-commissioned officers may also bear arms, in the official performance of their duties. The US Military, in each division has Police Personnel, on-base serving under the Provost Marshal, and Special Agents Police Officers in their Criminal Investigation Unit. These agencies operate under the Authority of the (JAG) Judge Advocate General Office, and have specific authority under 28 CFR and Military Justice Regulations. They are prohibited from enforcement of other than United States Statutory Laws. The Posse Comitatus Act prohibits military personnel from enforcing State, County, or City civilian criminal laws. There are currently (as of May 2007) 19 standing Presidential emergency orders in effect, some of which allude to allow deviations from the Statutory Laws.

NSA – National Security Agency

No one knows what this spook agency can or cannot do. They operate in complete secrecy, with multiple secret laws, supposedly enabled by National Security application laws. They are now in the mix with Homeland Security. They are not a Police Agency, but an administrative one. Domestic policing is the province of the FBI, but they do not work well together. The Patriot Act supposedly lets them do what ever they want.

Practical Applications

If the IRS requests assistance from a Police Officer or Agency “ because there might be trouble “ as they are going to some ones house or property. Ask what they are up to. If they intend to trespass on private property, or think that they are going to seize some citizens property, ask what for. If they say for Income Taxes, advise them that they have no right to trespass or seize property, and that no police officer will accompany them to intimidate the citizen. Where concurrent State and Federal Laws apply (an Illegal whisky still) and they have obtained a warrant, use your own judgment. Texas Peace Officers are prohibited from enforcement of Federal Laws, and the officer, the sheriff, the constable, or city can be sued civilly by the citizen whose rights have been trampled.

An instance occurred previously where IRS Revenue Officers accosted a man and his wife on a city street in a medium size Texas city, and physically assaulted them, broke the window from their car, and literally stole their car, telling them it was for their unpaid income taxes. The wife was injured, when she was physically dragged from her car. They were acting without any court order. The local police did not know what to do, so they did nothing. Once any property is stolen and in IRS possession, it takes a lawsuit in Federal District Court for anyone to get their property back. ** What should have happened: The local police, if they had been informed and trained would have known that Revenue Agents are clerks, have no enforcement authority for 26 CFR Income Tax issues, could not lawfully seize any property, and were openly breaking several Texas laws. They should have been arrested, put in jail and booked for aggravated assault, and possibly attempted auto theft. They should have been treated as the common criminals there are. Any persons arrested should be booked, printed, and photocopies made of their ID and Pocket Commission before they are allowed any phone calls, as the IRS has a bad habit of changing the documents to suit the situation, afterward.

Situations have occurred where the IRS would ask for someone to be stopped by local police on the street, then the IRS, following them gets in the car of the person stopped, and steals it. No police officer or agency should consider any such actions, as it leaves the officer and agency open to civil suit and possible criminal civil rights violations.

Situations have occurred where a citizen calls 911 in a panic, because IRS people have come into his business with guns, and are ransacking his records, and attempting to remove his records from his place of business. As the IRS has no authority to remove any

records or property without a court order, (see Schultz v. IRS, Case No. 04-0196-cv) responding Police should disarm everyone, ID everyone involved, and demand proof that the actions are pursuant to a Court Order. If the persons involved refuse to give ID, the Police should order them to immediately leave the property, and allow no property, papers, records, or money to be removed from the property. If they refuse to obey the lawful Police Order, they should be arrested, and put in jail, for attempted armed robbery. Police officers cannot be charged with any offense, as long as they follow the Law, and act to protect the life and property of a citizen. IRS special Agents only have subject matter authority in the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the offshore American Trust Territories, and therefore no Arrest authority on American Citizens in the 50 United States. No persons can be removed from private property without a warrant.

The IRS sometimes puts out vehicle ID on lists used by reposessors, to get the reposessors to steal a car for them. Reposessors steal vehicles from people, supposedly acting as agents for the Lien Holder. This has been a “ Gray “ area, where Texas courts have declined to prosecute the reposessor. The Texas statutes are clear, any property to be reclaimed by a Lien holder requires a suit in the Courts civil system, with the property regained and sequestered by the court, pending a hearing. That is what the Constables are all about. The IRS has no authority to seize any property, or place a Lien on physical property without a Court Order. Therefore they have no right or authorization to “ reposess “ a persons car, truck, tractor or any other property. Texas Statutes are clear in that Texas political entities with property tax authority in fact can place a lien on real property for property taxes owed to the taxing authority. ** There are no Federal Statutes which confer any such right on the IRS. The IRS must file a lawsuit in Federal U.S. District court, and receive a court order to place a lien on any property. There have been instances where IRS personnel have posted a Lien Notice on physical property, then claimed that gave them the right to enter upon that property and seize assets thereon. Any such activity is illegal, and any such notices are rubbish. Put them off the property, if they refuse, put them in jail for criminal trespass. They will claim that there is agreements of cooperation between the U.S. Government and the State of Texas. These are applicable only to LAWFULL actions. Any repo persons you know should be advised that they will be arrested and charged with auto theft if they seize any property of a citizen supposedly for the IRS without having a valid Court Order in their hand, ordering the seizure.

An instance can occur where IRS Agents appear at a bank, other financial institution, or at a place of business or home, waving a form 668-A Notice of Levy or a form 668-B Levy document. While this is a legitimate IRS form, covered under part 6331 of the Internal Revenue Code, it has applicability only to a U.S. Government supervisor, and only on 27 CFR issues where a Government Employee has not turned in any whisky tax money he has collected. It has no applicability outside that use. It gives no authority for seizure of anything from anybody outside those circumstances. No property can be seized without a valid U.S. District Court Order of Seizure and Forfeiture. These are served by U.S. Marshals, who are officers of the Court, pursuant to 28 CFR part 3001 court Order.

Instances can occur where IRS agents request confidential information from the Police about a citizen. These requests should be declined. They are NOT Police officers, and can get data they need from the public records. What are the department policies on giving

confidential records, investigation records, and a person's personal records data to non-police personnel. The IRS is NOT an official U.S. Government Agency, and has no right or authority to demand any confidential records. If they have the right, let them get a court order like everyone else. They can take no actions against anyone who follows official department policy. They are administrative collectors for a Private Collection Agency.

Any IRS persons who have emergency lights on their vehicle, and stop a citizen on the street, are violating 28 CFR 241 and several Texas state laws. They are not Police personnel, have no right or authority to have emergency equipment on their vehicles, or to impersonate Police officers, and no right by statutory Law to detain or arrest any U.S. Citizen outside of the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and American Territories. Texas Peace officers have every right to question any activities which are suspect, and take such actions as necessary to protect the Civil Rights of the citizen.

Watching the 6 o'clock news in Houston, it was noted that several ATF personnel had joined in the hunt for escapees from the Conroe jail (Montgomery County) and were out combing the bushes in their ATF jumpsuits, fully armed. They have no authority to be joining in these activities, and the Sheriff had his neck on the line. They have no arrest authority on Texas State charges, and the Sheriff is civilly liable if they do anything stupid, or hurt anyone. Any offers by bored ATF agents or others to " get in on the action " should be declined. The reverse is also true, Texas peace Officers should not join in on any ATF raid unless there is concurrent jurisdiction, where the activity is unlawful under Texas statutes. Anyone who gets hurt, or screws up, is on his own. The Feds will not pay benefits, and the State and County will probably not pay benefits either.

Any supervisor with the IRS who might show up at the jail " to gets his guys out "should be referred to a bond agency like everyone else. Any Police Chief, Constable, or Sheriff who might be tempted to let the IRS persons out of jail, " as a department " courtesy is in error, as all agencies must obey the statutory law, and he would open himself up to civil litigation and charges of Malfeasance of Office. Try to get re-elected or appointed with those charges pending. The Federal Courts ruled in 2005 that the Sheriff's authority is above all others.

These are some of the concerns addressed in a common sense manner, for thought and review. They main thing to remember is the IRS does no favors for anyone, and they will lie, cheat, and change evidence as necessary to achieve their objectives, legal or not. The next time they will screw you, or anyone in their way. Make them obey the Statutory Law, the same as a Texas Peace Officers have to. Your job and oath of office are to protect the Citizens of Texas, and enforce the Texas Laws, which include the Texas Statute for citizen Civil Rights, as guaranteed by the Texas constitution.

There is no Law or Contract between the State of Texas and the U.S. Government which requires Texas Peace Officers to surrender authority to any agency, unless the Agency can show it has preemptive Jurisdiction. There is no treaty or agreement between the State of Texas which allows anyone or any Agency to violate Texas Statutory Laws, or the Texas Constitution. All acts must be legal by Texas Statutory Law.

This Booklet is the result of extensive and exhaustive Research of the statutes, case law, and rules of evidence as pertains to Texas Statutes and United States Codified Statutes. All aspects of Criminal Law violations are the exclusive province of the States. State Peace Officers authority is not superceded by any US Federal Law or Agency. The US Government has severely abused the title “ Federal Agents “, and uses this misnomer to threaten and intimidate citizens and Police personnel, who have not received any training on the actual requirements of the actual Laws. Anyone claiming to have Police authority must be able to prove it. All US Government employees and most employees of the Internal Revenue Service (a Private Company) have Pocket Commissions, just like Texas Police Officers. Commissions ending the numbers with “A” are administrative (paperwork only) and commissions ending the numbers with “E” are enforcement commissions. Federal employees are authorized only by specific Laws to do very limited actions, and only for specific subject matter. Think of a city Policeman from Cut-and-Shoot stopping traffic in El Paso and issuing citations for local traffic offenses. You see the deal? Jurisdictional authority in all Federal Statutes and Agencies is totally subject matter specific, because all US Federal Codified Statutes are Subject Matter Specific. Same deal on Texas Police Officers stopping persons on the highway and demanding to know their Legal Citizenship status, no subject matter enforcement authority.

This Booklet is Recommended for training purposes for all Texas Peace Officers, and may be copied as necessary and re-distributed as necessary, in hard copy, or electronically. Additional copies may be obtained from the CFTIG website and printed as necessary.

The facts contained herein are specific to Texas, but generally are identical in application in all of the other 49 states.

Presented as Educational Materials

**CitizensForTruthInGovernment.org
Houston, Texas, United States of America**

ADVICE ON PHONY WARRANTS AND PHONY “ AGENTS “

No part of Police Academy training covers the challenging of other “ Agency “ personnel and reputed Agents, who may or may not be acting within their statutory range of authorities. This small reference is a common sense approach for Police Officers in avoiding being entangled in illegal activities by persons who are not acting lawfully.

FACT: The Federal appeals courts and the Supreme Court have ruled conclusively that **the County Sheriff** is the top ranking Law Enforcement officer and the Sheriff’s Department is the top law enforcement agency within their jurisdiction within the 50 Sovereign States in the United States of America. In Texas, the Constable can serve Civil and Criminal Process in any County in Texas, with full authority.

FACT: **No Federal Agency has Police Powers** on the Land within the physical borders of the 50 Sovereign States. The Federal Government does not have Legislative Jurisdiction over land within the 50 States borders, except on land which has been specifically ceded to the Federal Government for erection of necessary forts, magazines, and other needful buildings. United States Constitution: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17., supported by Supreme Court cases: United States v. Lopez, No. 93-1260, 115 S. Ct. 1624, 131 L. Ed.2nd 626. “The Federal Government has nothing approaching a Police power.”

FACT: **Legally, the IRS and the ATF do not exist.** No act of congress or Public Law ever created them. No act of congress ever created **the Office** of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. **The US Secretary of the Treasury** has no constitutional authority to create such an office on his own authority, or to give any powers to a private contractor.

FACT: Within the State of Texas, **Peace Officers have every authority to intervene** in any actions occurring within their presence which may adversely affect citizens of Texas, and their rights **guaranteed by the Constitution** and Laws of Texas. No Statute Law gives **any** Federal Agents superseding authority over Texas Peace Officers on Texas soil.

FACT: Texas Peace Officers cannot be charged in any Federal Court with interfering with Federal Officers, as the Federal Courts lack Subject Matter Jurisdiction within the physical borders of Texas, and **that rule only applies to Military Officers** on official duty. Only a District Court of the United States (DCUS) has any authority within the Physical Borders of the State of Texas, and only for Civil Cases.

FACT: The Internal Revenue Service (a Private Company) has **NO POLICE POWERS** of any kind within the borders of Texas, and **no person employed** by the IRS is a **Police Officer**. They use the phrase “ Federal Agents “ to throw everyone off track. Any person who actually has Police Authority will so state, and is Required to Show his Pocket Commission upon demand. Yes, they have one just like you do.

FACT: **No US District Court (USDC)** has any Statutory Authority to **Criminally Prosecute** any person who is a citizen and resident of the State of Texas for a 26 CFR Income Tax, as **the courts lack Subject Matter Jurisdiction** for 26 CFR, as the US Congress never gave them any jurisdiction. All Income Tax prosecutions are **completely illegal**. **The USDC District Courts have NO authority over Texas Citizens.**

Phony Search Warrants are made up by the IRS agency personnel, which cite Internal Revenue Code sections which are obscure, to fool anyone reading them into believing they are lawful. They are usually easy to spot. Most of the time they will cite the IRC section as U.S.C. to make people think it is statute law, which it is not. The IRC (Internal Revenue Code, Book 68A) is an **administrative Reference Document**, not Statute Law, and has no meaning outside of the District of Columbia. Typical is a phony Search Warrant citing IRC sections 4662 or 6427 or 6675 , which cover sites under Federal Control which are fuel storage facilities for fuel which does not require a Road Use tax. The Search Warrant will **not** say **what specifically** is to be searched, **what is searched for**, and will typically have a Rubber Stamp by some clerk of a Magistrate where the signature is supposed to be. **To be valid**, the Warrant **MUST be ACTUALLY SIGNED** by a **Article III Federal Judge, and only from an Article III DCUS Court**. Most Peace Officers have executed search Warrants and have been trained in the Police Academy **on the requirements** of a valid Warrant. Someone's home or farm is not what would be covered under these IRC Sections, so it clearly is **Invalid**. The place covered under these IRC sections would be a commercial operation, and have a controlled fuels **permit** issued under 27 CFR Statutes. The IRS has no Authority to enter **onto any Private Property** not under actual contractual US Government Authority. 27 CFR is for alcohol, tobacco, firearms taxes only.

Phony Agents: As the IRS and the ATF are both illegal agents acting **without** Statute Authority, it is common practice for their personnel to have **alternate assumed identities**, and carry multiple Government ID's (IRS, ATF, FBI, Federal Marshal) to suit the occasion. A Texas Peace Officer should always **verify all the documents** carried by persons who claim to be " Federal Agents ":

1. Check their US Government issued ID Card
2. Check their Pocket Commission
NOTE: **administrative commissions** have numbers ending in an **A suffix**, and **Enforcement Commissions** have numbers ending with an **E suffix**.
3. Check their personal ID Drivers License. Is the name the same on all the forms of ID? If not, put their ass in Jail for impersonation of a Police Officer, and make photocopies of all their forms of ID you find on them, and photograph and print them. Are any of the persons with A suffix commissions **carrying guns**? Put their ass in jail for violation of Texas laws for carrying prohibited weapons. Administrative commissions are only for administrative revenue agents, and **do not authorize the carrying of firearms**. If they threaten you, put out an assist call on the radio for more backup. Are they armed with machine guns? They have no authority to do this without an automatic weapons license on their person. **By Statute Law**, the IRS/ATF cannot have armed attack helicopters, and armored vehicles, and cannot mount an assault on Texas citizens on Texas Soil.

The doctrine of " stay out of their way " is what gave us Ruby Ridge, Waco, and hundreds of other unlawful acts by these **Rogue Private Agencies of a Foreign Entity**.

Texas Peace Officers are **not required by any Statute** to surrender any Jurisdiction to any **foreign agent** until proven that the other Agent is Acting under Bonafide Statute Law Authority, and that such authority **supercedes** the Texas Sovereign Jurisdiction. Texas Peace Officers are **prohibited** from enforcement of Federal Laws.

The bullshit deals cut with area law enforcement by Military commanders at Fort Hood and other locations, where they let the Military personnel enter the public highway, stop and search vehicles, detain citizens for questioning are **completely illegal** under the Posse Comitatus Act. **Do your sworn duty to the Citizens of Texas.**

Any Sheriff, when confronted by one of the Illegal Raids being carried out by one of these Illegal Rogue agents should immediately summon such assistance as required, and stop the Overt Acts in progress, and Disarm and Identify all participants.

Any standoff situation with these Phony Agents against a Texas Citizen, or group of Texas Citizens defending their Private Property should be immediately stopped, and the Participants given a Lawful Order by the Sheriff to stand down. Any of the Participants who refuse to stand down, or give complete proof of ID and Authority should be disarmed, arrested for unlawful actions under color of Law, and jailed, with complete records (in duplicate) completed of who they are, and copies made of any supposed Warrants. Remember that only District Court of the United States (DCUS) are permitted to have ANY authority within the borders of the State of Texas. Any documents from a (USDC) U.S. District Court are INVALID on Texas soil, unless you are standing in the middle of Fort Hood, or a Federal Prison, or a designated Import/Export Trade Zone in the Port of Houston.

THE FEDERAL COURTS SYSTEM

NOT WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LED TO BELIEVE

Just as there are now 2 United States, or 2 Americas, there are 2 different Federal Courts operations in place, authorized by different Acts, operating often outside the Law and Outside their Subject Matter Jurisdiction. The **Supreme Court of the United States** is the only Constitutional Court.

The Federal Government utilizes propaganda to the maximum on purpose with deceit and malice aforethought to achieve maximum benefits for it's own interests to usurp Power from the States, and the People it was never given in the constitution or by the US Congress of the United States of America. Legal definitions!!!! These are the vehicles used, along with years of disinformation, to carry out massive fraud on the American people.

There are 2 United States (apparently) although not admitted publicly. **You have to actually read what things say, to understand the truth.**

The United States of America (a Sovereign Entity comprised of the 50 States of the Union, operating under a Constitution. There are Federal Courts, in Districts, specifically assigned to hear cases of controversy within the geographic boundaries of the States. These courts can act as Article III Courts, for constitutional interpretation, or Article IV courts for controversies involving issues between State Citizens and other State Citizens and entities. They are called:

District Court of the United States (DCUS)

authority 5 U.S.C. 552, 18 U.S.C. 3231, and 18 U.S.C. 1964 (a)

The Federal "**United States**", which is defined as " District of Columbia ", which the Federal Administration has held is a **Separate Sovereignty**, operating **outside** the Constitution of the United States of America, with it's own laws, rules, administration, and enforcement authority, operating as the entity " United States Corporation ", which has it's own Federal Courts

system, which operate to enforce “ Federal Laws “, defined as what the Court says they are, in each case (they get to make their own rules). These “ Federal Courts “ are called:

United States District Court (USDC)

They are part of the Administrative, (not part of the separate Federal Courts Article III system of the United States of America per the US Constitution) and can cover territorial issues as Territorial Article IV Courts, and Admiralty Issues as Article IV Admiralty Courts. They are **not found authorized** in 18 U.S.C. 3231, or 5 U.S.C. 3231 to hear actions against State Citizens, and have authority under 18 U.S.C. 1964 (b) to enforce only the RICO Statutes found at 18 U.S.C. 1962. These USDC Courts lack **Subject Matter Jurisdiction** over the Sovereign States, and **Sovereign Citizens thereof.**

These USDC Courts lack Subject Matter Jurisdiction to issue Search Warrants, Arrest Warrants, or Seizure Warrants for effect within the boundaries of a State, or against a State Citizen, unless he is standing on Federal “ United States “ property when arrested.

They have interpreted this to mean any Federal owned building or Federal controlled property. All Federal controlled properties are deemed part of the “ **United States** “and subject to administrative laws and jurisdictions. This does not conform to the US Constitution. They have no authority to **ever** operate as Article III constitutional Courts, as they are an active part of the **Federal “ United States “ Administrative,** and operate without the US Constitution, and within the “ United States “.

**This is the point where you say WHAT? That is unconstitutional!!!
Yes, it is! But they have contrived to operate outside the US
Constitution, make their own rules and laws, and their own courts.**

Trick words and “ **definitions** “ placed in different laws have created this mess, on purpose, and with evil intent, to intrude into the States rights and into the State Citizens rights, where they have no Constitutional Authority. Remember when Slick Willie publicly declared “ I did not have sex with that woman “, then admitted he did? The Court let him negotiate a Definition Document defining what “ sex “ was.

Can a USDC Court issue an **Arrest Warrant** for a Citizen of Texas on an Income Tax issue, 26 CFR and cause the arrest and detention of that person, to arrest or remove him on his private property within Texas physical borders. **NO**

Any Arrest Warrant or Search Warrant or Court order of Seizure issued by a USDC (United States District Court) is Invalid for use within the Physical Borders of the State of Texas, or any other State of the Union, except on Federal Property. If you are faced with a Search Warrant for Private Property, within the State borders, it is NOT VALID if signed by a USDC Judge, of a USDC Court. IRS Agents, even those bearing Identity as Special Agents have no ARREST AUTHORITY within the Physical Borders of any State, and are NOT Police Officers . They are agents of a Foreign Government. No treaties exist between any state which allow Foreign Agents to have Police Power within the State Borders. State Peace Officers have authority to cause the arrest and detention of Foreign Agents conspiring to unlawfully interfere with or oppress any State Citizens under color of Law.

NOTE:

Only the District Courts of the United States of America (DCUS)were given authority by the U.S. Congress to act in matters of controversy within the States, and only for Civil Cases. Only a Search Warrant issued by a Article III Judge, presiding over a DCUS Court sitting as an Article III Court have any force and enforcement effect within the Physical Borders of a State.

NOTE:

Because of the twisted “ Definitions “ used by the Federal “ United States “ and utilized in their USDC Courts, each State Citizen needs to learn who they are, and where the pitfall traps are. Secure the Affidavit of Citizenship document from the CitizensForTruthInGovernment.org web site, and learn who you are. File the completed notarized Affidavit of Citizenship with the County Courthouse, and retain a Certified Copy.