

LAWFUL TRAVELER PACKAGE - INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:

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If you need help or you would just like me to send you a customized printed version you can purchase one at <http://shop.trentgoodbaudy.com> for \$20 including free shipping

To complete this document (Declaration of Political Status) you will need a friend or family member who will act as surety (putting up 21 pieces of silver= Offerer) for the Conveyance Bond. **Note! The twenty one pieces of silver are on pledge at this time and your surety/offerer does not need to have the 21 pieces on hand.**

You will need to look up the date of the original Constitution and/or Bill of Rights for your state (not all states have a separate "Bill of Rights; some are incorporated in the State Constitution) (you can use "ask.com" or "google.com").

You will need to pay close attention to Upper and Lower Case and All Upper Case sections in "grey".

You will need to sign before a Notary. **LS = Legal Signature** and you will write **First- Middle; Last name – all in BLUE ink. FILL IN ALL GREYED OUT SPACES!**

SEAL= your right thumb print in red ink.

The Declaration will require your LS in all places marked LS and the Conveyance Bond will require the Offeror's LS in all places marked LS.

Do not move or delete or change anything in a box...it is meant to be that way.

After you have the signatures on these documents notarized you will need to get the County Clerk to "Certify" your original document. This step may not be required by all states; you will need to check your State's requirements for "Apostille" procedures.

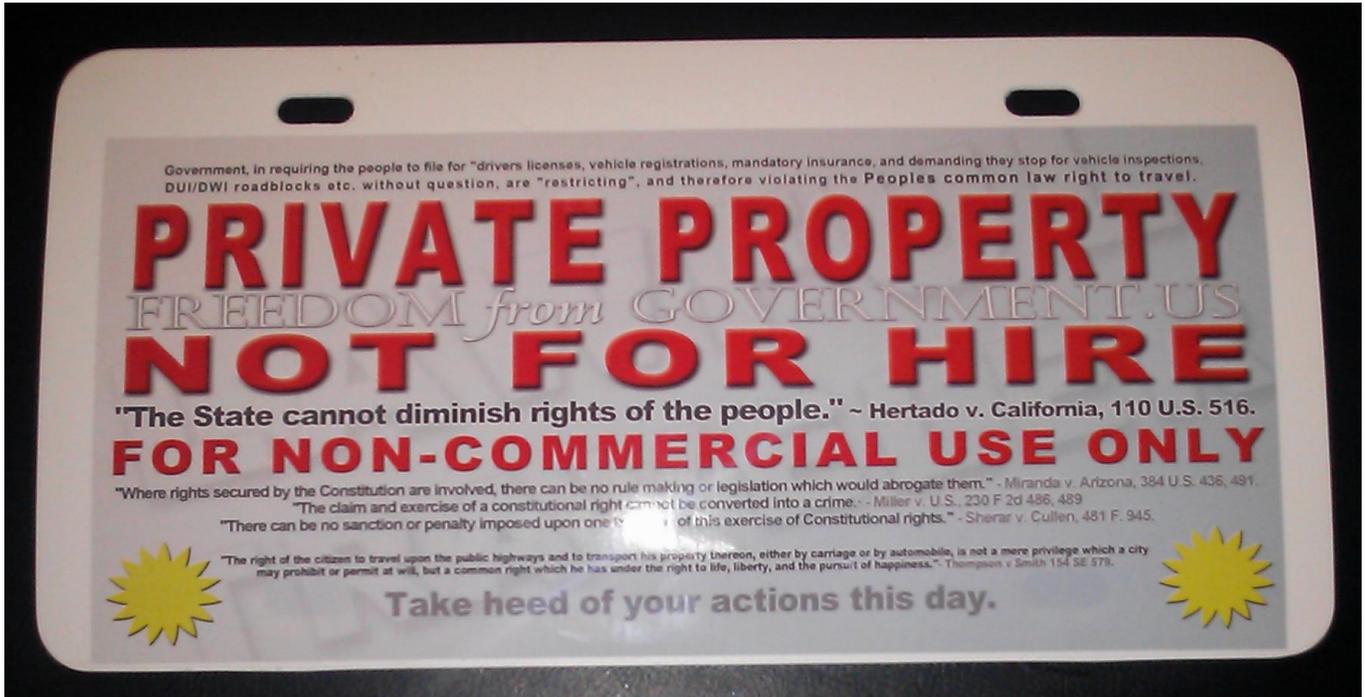
After you get your Declaration of Political Status notarized document "Certified" by the County Clerk, you will then proceed to follow your state's procedures for getting your document "Apostilled" by the Secretary of State in your state. See "Apostille" information on freedomfromgovernment.us in the documents section for more info about this.

Take this in person or mail this completed, signed & notarized document to your Secretary of State's Office to the department that processes "Apostille". Send this mailing by Certified-Return Receipt Requested- First Class mail.

Be sure to include the Apostille Fee by US postal Money Order. Also include a self addressed stamped envelope for the return of your document.

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License plate replacements – the license plate replacements are need a minor amount of assembly. You need to affix the vinyl sticker to the plastic license plate blank, I would do this in a way that the two holes that you are going to use to bolt the plate to the car are not covered by the sticker, but the two holes that you do not use can be covered by the sticker (see image below).



WARNING: These license plate replacements will only help you if you have a strong foundational knowledge of traveling lawfully and what to say to police.

Here is what I would do/say in a traffic stop:

From the time of initial contact with any law enforcement, all the way through the jury trial I ask one question; "Do you have any witnesses with first-hand knowledge or any evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the code, statute, and constitution are applicable to my body?" They have NO facts, NO witnesses, and NO evidence... ever. And then when I have repeated myself to the cop, DA, and Judge and NEVER let them move on from the issue of jurisdiction (applicability) of their statute. I will also always call the DA (record the call so you can enter it into evidence that they have no evidence) before court and ask him if the same question, and when he gives me non-responsive answers like "because you live in the state of ----" or even "because I said so" those answers are non-responsive because they are not evidence of applicability. In order for their law to be applicable to you, you have to agree to it (work for them). Just like you cannot be reprimanded for being late to work at Wal-mart if you do not work for them. You HAVE to CONSENT, and it says this in the Declaration of Independence "Government obtains its power from the consent of the governed" and also your state constitution (usually article one section one). BUT the constitution is NOT applicable to you, so you cannot use it or even the term "rights", you do not have rights, you have a "duty" to be honorable (a duty to do what is right, regardless of what anyone else says). Forget about rights. They do not apply to you. Then when I get to make my opening statement to the jury I will tell them that I have been asking for evidence of applicability and I have been getting nothing but a run-around, just watch when I ask today, you will see them act evasive and non-responsive. And then do not allow them to move on to any other issue until evidence of applicability is entered. If they cannot show that the code is applicable, and you hold their feet to the fire about it, it is THEIR duty to act with honor and dismiss.

PLEASE USE THE "CONTACT US" TAB ON FREEDOMfromGOVERNMENT.us WITH ANY QUESTIONS.

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Note on the Conveyance / Auto Bond

The 'Auto Bond', certainly replaces typical 'car insurance'. State statutes state that one carries either 'insurance' or a 'Bond'.

Keep in mind that since the U.S. Bankruptcy, 1) all property was pledged to the state, 2) there is no lawful constitutional money in circulation to pay for anything, and 3) everything is insured or bonded!

The debtor-slave on the plantation goes to a state licensed insurance company to 'get' car insurance, enters into agreement with insurance company (co-business partner with the state) and you so-call pay with check, credit card or cash, which is reduced to or is 'federal reserve notes'.

Federal Reserve Notes, as stated by the Federal Reserve Bank states; "In the United States neither paper currency nor deposits have value as commodities. Intrinsically, a dollar bill is just a piece of paper, deposits merely book entries..." – Modern Money Mechanics – Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago – page 3 – Revised 6-1992; and B.), and as stated by the IRS;

Federal Reserve Notes are valueless. (See IRS Codes Section 1.1001-1 (4657) C.C.H.)

So what did the debtor-slave tender for the insurance? Valueless pieces of paper, or a piece a paper, a check, that is merely a bookkeeping entry somewhere that may result in more valueless paper to be tendered and/or certainly more bookkeeping entries sent somewhere. But what the debtor-slave tendered, he most likely 'labored' for and yet he received nothing of equal valuable consideration (sweat labor for valueless pieces of paper). But in this insurance transaction, the State stays in control of all parties. And for the debtor-slave on the plantation, no insurance means at the traffic stop, a citation... commercial punishment which means more revenue for the state!

As for the Secured Party Creditor, having laid the foundation of the knowledge and of the money issue, being the 'Private Banker', either by previous agreement with the state, or otherwise can provide his own 'Bond' as evidence if 'Financial Responsibility'. The Bond is an insurance policy... acting as 'in the event of' (an accident) "I promise to pay..." But Federal Reserve Notes are valueless 'promises to pay', so when are you going to pay and in what?

The Bond say's "...Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Any such provisions contained in any law(s) authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States, is hereby repealed."

The Bond is 'Evidence of Financial Responsibility'. Certainly the Secured Party Creditor will know how to handle such situations and will know how to 'discharge' any liability there from via acceptance for value.

Also note; at the traffic stop, the police officer does not have a 'License' to practice law and therefore cannot make a legal determination as to the validity of the Bond. The Bond is to be recorded into the Public making it recognizable in any administrative tribunal/court.

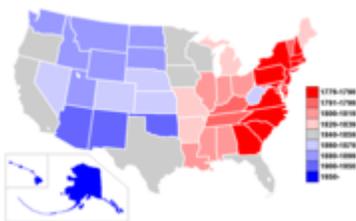
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#	 State	Ratification [‡] or Admission	Preceding Entity
1	 Delaware	Friday, December 7, 1787 [‡]	Lower Counties on Delaware , then sovereign state in Confederation
2	 Pennsylvania	Wednesday, December 12, 1787 [‡]	Province of Pennsylvania , then sovereign state in Confederation
3	 New Jersey	Tuesday, December 18, 1787 [‡]	Province of New Jersey , then sovereign state in Confederation
4	 Georgia	Wednesday, January 2, 1788 [‡]	Province of Georgia , then sovereign state in Confederation
5	 Connecticut	Wednesday, January 9, 1788 [‡]	Connecticut Colony , then sovereign state in Confederation
6	 Massachusetts	Wednesday, February 6, 1788 [‡]	Province of Massachusetts Bay , then sovereign state in Confederation
7	 Maryland	Monday, April 28, 1788 [‡]	Province of Maryland , then sovereign state in Confederation
8	 South Carolina	Friday, May 23, 1788 [‡]	Province of South Carolina , then sovereign state in Confederation
9	 New Hampshire	Saturday, June 21, 1788 [‡]	Province of New Hampshire , then sovereign state in Confederation
10	 Virginia	Wednesday, June 25, 1788 [‡]	Virginia Colony , then sovereign state in Confederation
11	 New York	Saturday, July 26, 1788 [‡]	Province of New York , then sovereign state in Confederation
12	 North Carolina	Saturday, November 21, 1789 [‡]	Province of North Carolina , then sovereign state in Confederation
13	 Rhode Island	Saturday, May 29, 1790 [‡]	Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations , then sovereign state in Confederation
14	 Vermont	Friday, March 4, 1791	Province of New York and New Hampshire Grants (ownership disputed), Vermont Republic
15	 Kentucky	Friday, June 1, 1792	Virginia (Kentucky County)
16	 Tennessee	Wednesday, June 1, 1796	Province of North Carolina , Southwest Territory
17	 Ohio	Tuesday, March 1, 1803 [*]	Northwest Territory
18	 Louisiana	Thursday, April 30, 1812	Orleans Territory
19	 Indiana	Wednesday, December 11, 1816	Indiana Territory
20	 Mississippi	Wednesday, December 10, 1817	Mississippi Territory
21	 Illinois	Thursday, December 3, 1818	Illinois Territory
22	 Alabama	Tuesday, December 14, 1819	Alabama Territory
23	 Maine	Wednesday, March 15, 1820	Massachusetts
24	 Missouri	Friday, August 10, 1821	Missouri Territory
25	 Arkansas	Wednesday, June 15, 1836	Arkansas Territory
26	 Michigan	Thursday, January 26, 1837	Michigan Territory

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27	 Florida	Monday, March 3, 1845	Florida Territory
28	 Texas	Monday, December 29, 1845	Republic of Texas
29	 Iowa	Monday, December 28, 1846	Iowa Territory
30	 Wisconsin	Monday, May 29, 1848	Wisconsin Territory
31	 California	Monday, September 9, 1850	California Republic , Mexican Cession , Alta California
32	 Minnesota	Tuesday, May 11, 1858	Minnesota Territory
33	 Oregon	Monday, February 14, 1859	Oregon Territory
34	 Kansas	Tuesday, January 29, 1861	Kansas Territory
35	 West Virginia	Saturday, June 20, 1863	Virginia
36	 Nevada	Monday, October 31, 1864	Nevada Territory
37	 Nebraska	Friday, March 1, 1867	Nebraska Territory
38	 Colorado	Tuesday, August 1, 1876	Colorado Territory
39 †	 North Dakota	Saturday, November 2, 1889	Dakota Territory
40 †	 South Dakota	Saturday, November 2, 1889	Dakota Territory
41	 Montana	Friday, November 8, 1889	Montana Territory
42	 Washington	Monday, November 11, 1889	Washington Territory
43	 Idaho	Thursday, July 3, 1890	Idaho Territory
44	 Wyoming	Thursday, July 10, 1890	Wyoming Territory
45	 Utah	Saturday, January 4, 1896	Utah Territory
46	 Oklahoma	Saturday, November 16, 1907	Oklahoma Territory & Indian Territory
47	 New Mexico	Saturday, January 6, 1912	New Mexico Territory
48	 Arizona	Wednesday, February 14, 1912	Arizona Territory
49	 Alaska	Saturday, January 3, 1959	Alaska Territory
50	 Hawaii	Friday, August 21, 1959	Kingdom of Hawaii , Republic of Hawaii , Hawaii Territory

[[edit](#)] [Notes](#) [List of U.S. states by date of statehood - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)



 U.S. states by date of statehood

‡ Original 13 Colonies.

* Congress extended federal laws to Ohio on February 19, 1803, but no formal date of statehood was set by the act of admission or a later resolution, as occurred with all other new states. On [August 7, 1953](#), Congress passed a law retroactively making Ohio a state as of [March 1, 1803](#), the date when Ohio's first legislature convened.

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† The actual statehood proclamations for North and South Dakota were intentionally shuffled so that no one actually knows which was admitted first. However, North Dakota's was published first in the *Statutes at Large* (since it is first in the alphabet); hence, it is considered admitted first by most sources (including the [50 State Quarters](#) program).

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