

26 USC 60XX Subversions of 31 CFR 1.35 Privacy Act

In the Legislative Defendants' Title 26, very first code, 26 USC 1(a),

a tax is "... *imposed on the ... income of - (1) every ... individual ...*";

thereby soliciting **Personal Information**.

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Summarizing, the 31 **CFR** 1.35 Privacy Act (which follows) requires that,

for every piece of Private information

that **ANY Treasury Dept. employee** attempts to solicit,

they **must cite the exact LAWS** for:

- (a) **Who** is required to respond;
- (b) What information is needed;
- (c) **Why** they need it;
- (d) **Which** information **is mandatory** by specific authority
and which information **is not mandatory**; and
- (e) the **consequences** for not supplying mandatory information.

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In 31 CFR 1.35, "who is required to respond"

is an un-redefined "individual" (any un-redefined human being

within the TERRITORIAL Jurisdiction of OUR Government).

Referencing Exhibit 012D - 2020 Census Form

The Census Form requiring information from Americans

complies with the requirements of 31 CFR 1.35.

No manipulating redefinitions.

"You" and "your" explicitly define exactly who.

Authority is exactly cited, therein traceable to OUR Fundamental LAWS.

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Detailed below are the actual 31 **CFR** 1.35 Privacy Act of 1974 directives
to be followed by ALL of the Defendants:

*“(a) Review of forms. Except for forms developed and used by constituent units,
the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration shall be responsible
for reviewing all forms developed and used by
the Department of the Treasury
to collect information from and about individuals.*

*The heads of components shall each be responsible for the review of forms used
by such component to collect information from and about individuals.*

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(b) *Scope of review. The responsible officers shall review each form*

for the purpose of eliminating any requirement for information

that is not relevant and necessary to carry out an agency function

and to accomplish the following objectives;

(2) *To insure that the form or a separate form that can be retained by the individual*

makes clear to the individual which information he is required by law to

disclose and the authority for that requirement and which information is

voluntary;

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(3) **To insure** *that the form or a separate form that can be retained by the individual **states clearly the principal purpose or purposes** for which the information is being collected, and summarizes concisely the routine uses that will be made of the information;*

(4) **To insure** *that the form or a separate form that can be retained by the individual **clearly indicates** to the individual **the effect in terms of rights, benefits or privileges of not providing** all or part of the requested information; and*

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(5) To insure that any form requesting disclosure of a Social Security Number,

or a separate form that can be retained by the individual,

clearly advises the individual of the statute or regulation

requiring disclosure of the number

or clearly advises the individual that disclosure is voluntary

and that no consequence will follow from the refusal to disclose it,

and the uses that will be made of the number

whether disclosed mandatorily and voluntarily”.

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Legislative Forgeries of the 31 CFR 1.35 Privacy Act

The Treasury Defendants solicit PRIVATE INFORMATION
using a myriad of forms and publications.

In their IRS 1040 – “*Instructions*” (Exhibit 023F)
and their IRS Notice 609 - “*Privacy Act Notice*” (Exhibit 023G),

the Treasury Defendants claim their authority to solicit Personal Information
is contained in 26 USC 6001, 6011, 6012, and 6109 codes
(Exhibits 019A thru 019D);

thereby necessitating comparison to the actual Privacy Act.

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The Legislative Defendants' 26 USC 6001, 6011, 6012, and 6109 codes
(Exhibits 019A thru 019D) are forgeries of the 31 CFR 1.35 Privacy Act.

They contain NO AUTHORITY citations of any

Legislatively enacted applicable LAW and no traceability to OUR Constitution;
thereby violating the requirements of the 31 CFR 1.35 Privacy Act;
thereby invalidating any purported 26 USC authority
to obtain any Personal Information from any Sovereign American,
including this Plaintiff,
and thereby invalidating any purported 26 USC reporting imposition or tax liability:

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(a) The phrases “*under the authority of this title*”, “*purposes of this title*”,
“*With respect to income taxes under subtitle A*”,
and “*any tax imposed by this title*”

nonspecifically cite 26 USC “*presumptive*” **Regulations**;

thereby NOT ENACTED “*positive law*” (Allegation 08).

They must be strictly construed in context with the Judicial Defendants’

re-legislated 16th Amendment non-specified “*privileged activities*” taxes
so as to not run afoul of pre-existing Constitutional limitations,
which the Defendants have not identified, ensuring unavailability;

thereby invalidating any **Subject Matter or Territorial assertions**

to obtain any Sovereign American's Personal Information.

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- (b) The phrases “General requirement”, “General rule”, “When required by regulations ...”, “any tax imposed by this title”, “by notice served”, and “by regulations” are not specific citations of any Legislatively enacted applicable LAW.
- (c) “person” and “Every individual” must be strictly construed in context with the Judicial Defendants’ re-legislated 16th Amendment non-specific “*privileged activity*” tax (Allegation 07) and the Legislative Defendants’ 26 USC 7701 multi-layered redefinitions (detailed previously) to mean a voluntary “*privileged activity*” participant, NOT “every [publicly understood] person or "individual".

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(d) The phrases “Whenever in the judgment of the Secretary it is necessary, he may require”, and

“such rules and regulations as the Secretary may ... prescribe”

claim any Treasury Department delegate (per 26 USC 7701(a)(11)(B))

can clairvoyantly conjure the Legislative Defendants’ 26 USC 7701 “*intent*”

through multiple subjective chains of convoluted instructions

predicated on 26 USC 26 USC 7701, 3400, and 3100 multiple redefined terms,

CREATING and implementing unspecified color-of-authority.

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(e) Without **pre-established authority** to "**require**" ANY information,
*"...**the Secretary** ... **may require** any person ... to **make such returns**, ...
sufficient **to show whether or not** such person **is liable**";*
thereby suborns compulsory disclosure of Personal Information
preceding the determination of any (if any) liability.

Lacking **pre-established authority**

to obtain qualifying Personal Information to determine liability,
these "*codes*" violate the 31 CFR 1.35 Privacy Act
and fabricate an illegal search and seizure warrant;
thereby suborning **Invasion of Privacy** and Identity Theft.

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(f) "...the Secretary ... may require any [privileged entity] *person*
... to make such returns, ... sufficient to show whether or not
such [privileged entity] *person* is liable";

thereby suborns compulsory disclosure of Personal Information
of ANY "*person*" by tacit false inclusion;

whereas redefinition stipulates ANY "[privileged entity] *person*" only;

thereby Omissive Fraud violating the 31 CFR 1.35 Privacy Act;

thereby fabricating an illegal search and seizure warrant;

thereby suborning **Invasion of Privacy** and Identity Theft.

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(g) “Every person **liable ... for the collection** thereof ...”

references the “*Secretary of the Treasury*” or his delegates;

including any IRS, MDOR, and CDORS Defendants.

They are responsible for collection of taxes

only when a legitimate tax liability exists;

which cannot exist prior to unauthorized Invasion of Privacy

to obtain Personal Information.

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- (h) **“Taxable year”** must be strictly construed in context with
the Judicial Defendants’ re-legislated 16th Amendment
non-specific “*privileged activity*” tax (Allegation 07)
and the Legislative Defendants’ 26 USC 7701, 3400, and 3100
multi-layered redefinitions (detailed previously)
to mean a year during which voluntary participation
in **a taxable “*privileged activity*” was knowingly engaged**
and which produced income.

Absent any qualifying “*privileged activity*”, there is no “*taxable year*”; thereby
no justification to obtain ANY Sovereign American's Personal Information.

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- (i) “***Gross income***” must be strictly construed in context with
the Judicial Defendants’ re-legislated 16th Amendment
non-specific “*privileged activity*” tax (Allegation 07)
and the Legislative Defendants’ 26 USC 7701, 3400, and 3100
multi-layered redefinitions (detailed previously)
to mean the measurement criteria to determine any “*taxable year*”
(period of qualifying “*privileged activity*”).

Absent a specified “*privileged activity*” (subject matter to tax),
there is no “*gross income*” (\$0.00 of income measurement criteria); thereby
no justification to obtain ANY Sovereign American's Personal information.

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Per 31CFR1.35(b)(4), the Legislative Defendants

are also **mandated to specifically cite any consequences**

for not supplying their supposedly “*required*” information.

The Legislative Defendants' numerous codes purporting crimes and penalties

begin in 26 USC Chap 75 - "*Crimes, Other Offenses, and Forfeitures*",

Subchapter A - "*Front Matter*", 26 USC **7201**.

Qualifying each of these purported consequences is the term "**person**".

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The Legislative Defendants hide another redefinition of "*person*"

in 26 USC Chap 75 - "*Crimes, Other Offenses, and Forfeitures*",

Subchapter D labeled "**Miscellaneous penalty and forfeiture provisions**",

26 USC **7343** (142 codes of separation);

wherein must be construed to import the 26 USC 3401(c)

"[Government] *Employee*" Omissive Fraud redefinition

(detailed in Exhibit 020A);

thereby **NOT APPLICABLE to any Sovereign American laborer**;

thereby providing Omissive Fraud in all of the offenses listed in Chapter 75;

and thereby again violating the 31 CFR 1.35 Privacy Act.

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Contained in two of the 26 USC 7200 series of subversive codes,
26 USC 7201 (Exhibit 019E) and 7203 (Exhibit 019F),

“shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty”

must be strictly construed to mean *“guilty until proven innocent”*,

characteristic of *“admiralty law”*, not Constitutional LAW;

thereby again not applicable to any Sovereign American.