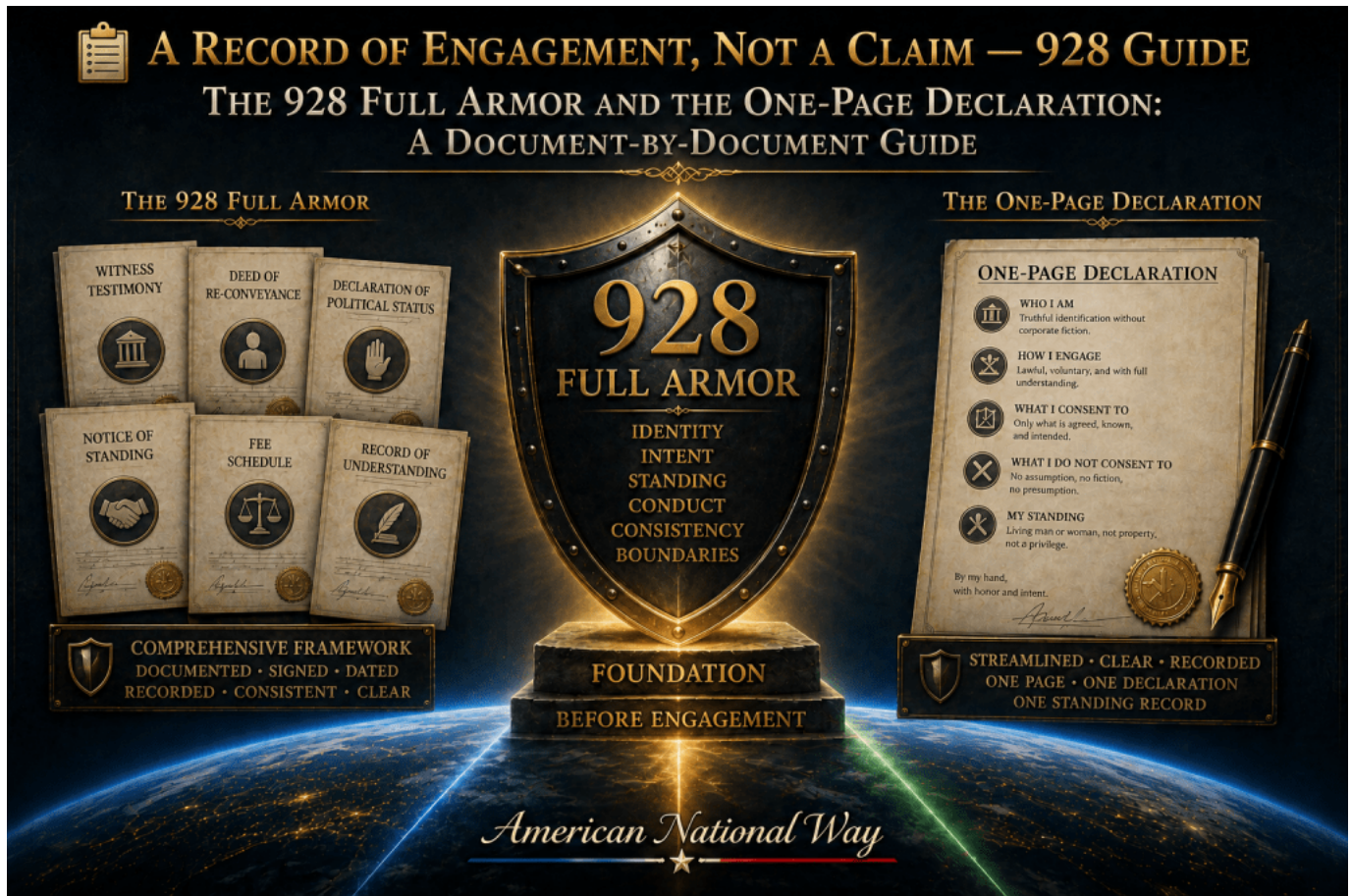


□ A Record of Engagement, Not a Claim – 928 Guide

June 19, 2026



Part V of the main series introduced the 928 paperwork as a compass – a foundation of identity, standing, and intent served through The American States Assemblies before any administrative engagement occurs.

This supplement guide goes deeper.

It walks through every document in the 928 package, paragraph by paragraph where applicable, explaining what each element does, why it matters, and how it benefits the individual recording and serving it. It also introduces the One Page Declaration – a streamlined alternative that has since been made available

through The American States Assemblies for those who do not wish to undergo the full 928 process.

Within The American States Assemblies framework, both paths are presented as leading toward the same destination: a documented public record of one's standing as an American State National or American State Citizen. The difference is scope, depth, and the level of administrative foundation each path is intended to provide.

This guide preserves the original language and explanations used by The American States Assemblies in their training materials. It is presented here in a format designed for clarity and ease of reference.

□ Two Paths, One Destination

Before examining the documents themselves, it is important to understand that The American States Assemblies now offer two distinct paths for correcting one's political status.

This guide summarizes and organizes training materials and explanations published through The American States Assemblies. It is presented as source-material commentary and educational reference, not as legal, tax, court, weapons, or procedural instruction. Readers remain responsible for their own research, counsel, decisions, and conduct.

□□ The One Page Declaration – The 1779 Naturalization Act

In July of 1779, the Founders faced a problem: how to identify Americans versus Brits and Dutch and Swedes and other nationalities living in this country. The 1779 Naturalization Act was the answer – a simple requirement by which the Forefathers identified themselves as Americans and not subjects of any foreign power.

Today, a similar problem exists. Federal subcontractors have proliferated and promoted their citizenships as separate political statuses, and have created false registrations as Territorial U.S. Citizens and as Municipal “citizens of the United States” in the names of living people without their knowledge or consent.

The One Page Declaration is presented by The American States Assemblies as a streamlined path intended to address the same core presumptions covered by the full 928 package, in a condensed form. It is described as a simpler declaration for establishing standing for Assembly participation and ordinary business within that framework. It reverses all presumptions being held against the individual and blocks any further interference by governmental services corporations and their officers.

The only inputs required are the name of the state where one was born, the name of the county and state where one currently lives, the date, and a hand-printed signature – plus the participation of the Recording Secretary of the State Assembly as Notarial Witness.

The One Page Declaration is available for multiple categories: Americans born within the borders of one of the states, Green

Card immigrants, naturalized immigrants, seven-year undocumented immigrants, and federal employees. Each category has its own version of the declaration.

Within the TASA framework, this is the fastest path. It is sufficient in and of itself for participation in the State Assemblies and conduct of all normal business.

☐☐ The 928 Full Armor Package

The 928 Full Armor is presented as the comprehensive path – the original process that the pioneers of the status correction movement developed and refined over many years.

It consists of approximately twelve core documents, each addressing a specific dimension of identity, standing, jurisdiction, and protection. It is more detailed, more layered, and provides a deeper level of documented armor than the One Page Declaration.

Those who served the 928 before the One Page Declaration became available – and those who choose to file it today for additional protection – benefit from a document set that addresses every angle of the presumptions described in the main series.

What follows is a document-by-document guide to the full 928 package.

☐☐ The 928 Full Armor – Document by Document

☐ Cover Sheet

The Recording Cover Sheet is necessary when recording with the State of State recorder or the [Land Recording Office](#). It is edited to include local information and the individual's given Trade Name as it appears on the birth certificate.

☐ Witness Testimony

Two witnesses who have known the individual for seven or more years provide sworn testimony affirming the identity, birthplace, and political status of the person serving the paperwork. The testimony can be witnessed by a Recording Secretary or a Notary Public.

In the case of women who have married and changed their names, a reference to the birth name is added – for example, “Betty Jo Boop née Melankamp.”

The Witness Testimony establishes identity through personal, first-hand knowledge – connecting the living, physical person to the name, so that living Lawful Personhood can be established.

□ Birth Certificate

The Birth Certificate was created and operates in “one’s name” by a foreign government. The name in all capitals represents a foreign person – a fictional entity.

The birth certificate is a two-edged sword. It serves as evidence for the corporate system, but it can also serve as evidence for the individual. A few certified copies are obtained and kept in a file. Combined with the Witness Testimonies, they establish who one is, connect the physical body to the name, and demonstrate that the registration was an unconscionable contract created when one was an infant – without knowledge, consent, or disclosure.

The birth certificate is not recorded. It is retained as supporting evidence.

☆□ Acknowledgment, Acceptance, and Deed of Re-Conveyance

This is the cornerstone document of the 928 package. Women autograph with their legal name and maiden name in parentheses (née). Men who have had a name change also use née with their born name.

The birth certificate places one “at sea” – the individual’s good name has been shanghaied. The Deed of Re-Conveyance brings it back. It repatriates the individual to their original political status and standing on the land and soil.

Autograph: Red cursive for Re-Conveyance. Blue cursive for Conveyance (immigrants). The “LS” behind the signature stands

for “Living Soul” – from the time of nativity until the Birth Certificate was created. This designation is used only on the Deed of Re-Conveyance, not on other documents.

□ **First Paragraph**

Uses the name given at birth. The first state referenced is where one was born; the second is where one is domiciled. It establishes the fact that one is a living soul, of sound mind and body, from birth-state soil to the present soil where one lives. All names and variations are listed.

The individual is re-conveying all names and NAMES from any presumption of being lost at sea and firmly establishing them on the soil. Re-conveyance brings the person back to the land and soil jurisdiction because territorial employees have removed one’s natural position and standing by registering the individual as a ward of their State of State organization.

The document is recorded in the Land Recording Office.

□ **Second Paragraph**

Revokes all Powers of Attorney that may have been knowingly or unknowingly granted, as well as executorships, guardianships, and agency relationships when dealing with the corporation(s).

This releases the individual from any presumption that they have authorized any Power of Attorney, Executorship, Guardianship, or Agency Relationship and firmly establishes that the individual is the sole living owner, executor, beneficiary, and agent of their name and estate since their 21st birthday.

□ Certificate of Assumed Name / Notice of Transfer of Reserved Name

Autograph: Blue cursive. No copyright symbol. No “Without Prejudice.”

This document covers UCC1 and UCC2 – meaning there is no need to file a separate UCC1 or UCC2. One can go straight to an agricultural lien, fixture lien, names lien, or land patent if one is a landowner.

The document is recorded in the Land Recording Office. Current legal name is used, and all variations are listed in the second paragraph, including proper names and ALL CAPS names.

□ First Paragraph

Invokes the Common Law Rights and Remedies from the Session Laws of the State of Washington and State of Alaska. This paragraph is written in parse syntax and provides the avenue of support of Common Law Rights within the corporation.

The document can also be used for businesses.

□ Second Paragraph

Establishes the fact that the Cestui Que Vie Trust in one's NAME(S) was created without consent or knowledge – with no disclosure. It invokes the remedy in Article IV of the Cestui

Que Vie Act of 1666 as one “having been found to be alive.”

Invoking this remedy sets the record straight that one is a living soul standing on the soil and that one and one’s estate are owed all benefit, control, and interest in the Grantor Trust Estate – set free and clear of all liens, debts, titles held under color of law, tithes, fees, and all other encumbrances established by the corporation(s).

The address format used is specific: “C/O” before the street address, the full state name spelled out (not abbreviated), and Postal Code Extension instead of ZIP code.

□ Third Paragraph

Reinstates the true and correct owner of the Estate Name and Estate Property and all interest due as of one’s birth date. One is seizing control of the Strawman Names, the Cestui Que Vie Estate Trust, and reinstating it to one’s true Trade Name as the Administrator.

□ Paragraphs Four, Five, and Six

Transfer of ownership to the true and real trade name and address. These paragraphs establish the living individual, standing on the soil, as the correct true and real trade name and address of one’s Estate.

□ Paragraph Seven

Provides the ability to conduct business in commerce in one's Assumed Name for new business account registration to allow transfer of the Estate. This removes any obstacle of confusion between the assumed NAME and the true name.

□ Paragraphs Eight and Nine

A Writ of Habeas Corpus to ensure that actions of the court are with living entities, not corporate fictional entities, to convey the estate to the living man/woman.

This conveys or transfers the Estate and all assets to the true owner and administrator – the living individual – with a guarantee of prepayment and exemption from all taxes, tithes, and fees.

Note: The Writ of Habeas Corpus only applies to a living man or woman.

□ Paragraph Ten

Notice to the corporation(s) that their bond, their oath, and real movable property will be liened if they violate the individual, their Estate, or their assets in any way.

This restates to the corporation(s) not to violate the individual or their assets or property – past, present, or future – or the individual will seek remedy by putting a lien against their oath of office, their malpractice insurance, and any real or movable property. This remedy cannot be discharged by a bankruptcy or a probate claim.

□ Paragraph Eleven

This paragraph serves as the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act notice within the Certificate of Assumed Name document itself. It protects the living man/woman standing on the soil of The United States of America from any interference from foreign corporation(s).

⚖️ □ Acts of Expatriation and Oath of Allegiance

Autograph: Blue cursive, using the same name that appears on the document. No "All Rights Reserved." No "Without Prejudice."

One is not expatriating oneself. One is expatriating these foreign entities from their foreign status. The vessels are being captured and reflagged – taking down the foreign flags on each vessel and replacing them with American flags.

One set is required for each name variation. The number of Acts depends on how many name variations exist. No middle name requires one expatriation. One middle name requires three expatriations. Two middle names require seven. If someone has "Junior" (Jr.), that requires an additional set as well.

□ For JOHN MARK DOE – The Cestui Que Vie

This document seizes control of the Cestui Que Vie Estate NAME.

It firmly declares that the individual is not a citizen of the United States and renounces all presumed citizenship claims or other political status claims that the corporation(s) have made in one's NAME. It repatriates the NAME to the land of one's birth and the current address where one lives.

The individual is clearly telling the corporation(s) that one is not a citizen of anything. One's true status is that of a living man/woman born on the soil of one's birth state, now living in one's current state. One's true nationality is an American State National. One travels and conducts trade as an American State Vessel for all international trade and commerce.

□ For JOHN M. DOE – The Public Transmitting Utility

This document seizes control of the Transmitting Utility NAME. It carries the same declarations and repatriation as the Cestui Que Vie expatriation, applied to this specific name variation.

□ For JOHN DOE – The Ward of the State

This document seizes control of the Ward of the State NAME. It carries the same declarations, applied to this specific name variation. It repatriates the NAME to the land where one was born.

□□ Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act –

Mandatory Notice

Autograph: Blue cursive.

This is a Mandatory Notice to the corporation(s) that one's vessel is not acting in any presumed capacity with the corporation(s) since birth. One is owed all material rights, duties, exemptions, insurances, treaties, bonds, agreements, and guarantees, including indemnity and full faith and credit. It also clearly states that one is owed the Law of Peace.

If the corporation(s) trespass on one's sovereignty, they are subject to full commercial liability and penalties under 18 USC 2333, 18 USC 1341, and 18 USC 1342.

This Mandatory Notice tells the corporation(s) who one is: a Foreign Sovereign from one's birth state of The United States of America (Unincorporated). It tells them that no presumptions can be made about the living man/woman and that they shall commit no trespass.

The document is recorded in the Land Recording Office.

□ Cancellation of All Prior Powers of Attorney

Autograph: Blue cursive.

All prior Powers of Attorney going all the way back to the date of birth are being removed – for all legal names used, whether granted or presumed. If one has signed a contract that contained a clause granting Power of Attorney buried in the legalese, that

too is being revoked.

Anna Maria Riezinger prefers to do one for every single name, as it holds more weight. It is acceptable to combine all names into one document, but separate documents for each name are stronger.

If the individual has an existing Power of Attorney they wish to preserve – such as one granted to a family member for medical decisions – they can write “with the exception of” followed by the name of the POA holder.

This document ensures that the corporation(s) do not have any Powers of Attorney tucked away to be used against the individual.

The document is recorded in the Land Recording Office.

□ DNA Paramount Claim

Autograph: Blue cursive.

This document claims one as a zygote – at the moment of conception. It claims one’s DNA from the moment of conception under one’s copyright.

It establishes the paramount claim upon the life and the estate, including the afterbirth, placenta, umbilical cord, and all genetic material, nullifying any claim of ownership or material interest by external parties.

□ Declaration of Political Status

Autograph: Blue cursive. Requires a raised embossed seal from the Notary (Assembly or Corporate) or Assembly Recording Secretary.

This is a formal letter sent via Registered Mail with a green card return receipt (Form 3811) to the Secretary of State for the Corporate United States.

It affirms the individual's return to their birthright political status and claims exemptions as stated in federal code. It makes clear that the individual is not a Territorial United States Citizen nor a Municipal citizen of the United States.

A cover letter accompanies the Declaration.

□ Notice of Intent – Fee Schedule

Autograph: Blue cursive.

This establishes a schedule of mandatory fees for any unauthorized use of the individual's name, name variations, or associated identifiers. A copy should be carried at all times in one's travel kit.

Copies are sent to corporate entities that violate or infringe on one's copyright. If they continue to infringe, they are sent a true bill for the copyright infringement.

⚖️ □ Revocation of Election to Pay Taxes

Autograph: Blue cursive.

This document firmly maintains one's status as an American State National (Article IV, Section 2) who is "retired" from any presumption of United States citizenship.

Note: If any letter is received from the IRS, the guidance from The American States Assemblies is to not open it. Write in red on the envelope: "Return to Sender – No Contract!" Also black out the barcode on the letter. **Source:** <https://tasa.americanstatenationals.org/correct-your-status/>

□ Voter Cancellation

Autograph: Blue cursive.

This removes the individual from participating in private, foreign corporate elections. It clarifies political status and removes the presumption that one is a Territorial Citizen – the presumed Foreign Situs Trust operating under one's Upper and Lower Case name.

By removing oneself from the public domain as a federal territorial citizen, one is no longer defining one's "legal character" as a "person" but as a living flesh-and-blood man or woman. This removes one from statutory jurisdiction. One gains the natural right to elect one's own public officials, conduct one's own government, and live under one's own law.

The document is mailed to the local town registrar where one is registered to vote and to the Secretary of State.

□ Common Carry Declaration

Autograph: Blue cursive. Requires an Assembly embossed seal, typically placed at the bottom of the document.

This is a notice that one is exercising the right to bear arms as a peaceful, private American – under common-law standing rather than through statutory permit.

□ Notice of the Claim for the Life – Lineage Treaty

Autograph: Blue.

This record demonstrates one's lineage claim to the soil and land of this country through ancestors who were present before the Civil War and even before the Revolution. It is a claim as heir to one's kingdom on the Land-States, free and clear.

The Claim for the Life can be as short or as long and ornate as one wishes. It applies to anyone born in this country or naturalized and then expatriated to an adopted state of the Union. It also applies to anyone born to parents who were born in this country, or born to parents claiming to be American State Nationals through their parents, or who are legal immigrants who finished the naturalization process and went on to adopt a permanent domicile in one of the states.

The purpose is establishing one's claim to inheritance as a

living man or woman – standing on the soil and land with one's Estate free from encumbrance, free from alien title, free from charge, and free from duty.

□ **Baby Deed / Record of Life**

Autograph: Red print. Thumbprint.

The Baby Deed replaces the birth certificate for children. It is for those with a birth certificate issued within the first year, who are under 21 years old. It is completed by a parent or grandparent.

The Record of Life (offered through the Land Recording Service) is for those without a birth certificate, or where the certificate was issued more than one year after birth, for individuals under 21 years of age. Also completed by a parent or grandparent. Uses cursive blue autograph and thumbprint.

Only one parent or grandparent needs to fill out the document. A copy of the Baby Deed is sent to the Secretary of State if the child has a birth certificate.

The Baby Deed can be done for children over 21. They will not automatically become American State Nationals, but they will be protected.

The purpose is reversing the claim of ownership established through the birth certificate registration.

□ **Additional Notes**

□ **Autograph Conventions**

The use of a “by-line” establishes authorship of the text and ownership of the signature. Adding a copyright symbol after the signature further secures ownership.

Format: by: First Middle Last© (red thumbprint should touch the autograph over the last letter)

“All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice” is used only when communicating directly with corporations.

□ **Address Conventions**

The ZIP code represents the federal district code, as does the two-letter state abbreviation. Whenever a mailing address is placed on an envelope or document, it should be prefixed with “c/o” (care of) before the street address line. Some individuals also place square brackets around the ZIP code. Without at least the c/o notation, one is essentially entering an adhesion contract with the de facto government.

□ **Foil Seals**

A gold foil seal is an additional indicator of jurisdiction. Silver is used for National matters and gold for International

matters. The specific seal needed depends on which entity one is communicating with. In any case, one's thumbprint is a perfectly acceptable seal.

□ **Recording and Publishing**

After completing, recording, and publishing all documents and sending notices to the de facto government, it can take up to nine months for the various agencies to update their systems with the new status. Even then, one likely will receive no confirmation that an update has occurred.

This is why it is recommended to take it slow when exercising one's rights as a State National or State Citizen. The foundation must be given time to settle before conduct changes are introduced.

Documents can be recorded through the Land Recording Office (private international jurisdiction, designed specifically for the Assemblies), the Land Recording Service (public international jurisdiction), or the State of State Recorder of Deeds.

□ **Using the Documents**

If someone is making a presumption against the individual, the complete 928 package is sent to them – proving that one has seized control of all names – along with the Fee Schedule, to let them know that continued trespass will result in billing for harm.

After the 928 is established, the paperwork serves as superior evidence of who one is (a Lawful Person) and the capacity in which one is acting (a peaceful American State civilian). The evidence is superior because it is more recent, more credible, and more complete than the registration records created at birth without consent. **Source:** <https://tasa.americanstatenationals.org/correct-your-status/>

□ **Additional Note – Served, Not Filed**

In a legal context, filing means submitting documents to the court clerk to officially file them into the case record. Filing is a BAR process – it happens inside the Legal Lane subsystem during court process.

Serving means formally delivering documents to the opposing party so they are properly notified.

The 928 Armor documents and the One-Page Declaration are served – not filed. The living man or woman corrects the record through the Assembly and the Land Recording Office, then serves notice to the corporate agencies.

□ **Closing Reflection**

The 928 Full Armor and the One Page Declaration represent two expressions of the same fundamental act: a living man or woman choosing to establish, on the public record, who they are, how they stand, and under what principles they engage with the world.

The One Page Declaration is the streamlined path – efficient, accessible, and sufficient for participation in the State Assemblies and the conduct of normal life.

The 928 Full Armor is the comprehensive path – detailed, layered, and designed to address every presumption, every variation, and every angle from which the corporate system has historically engaged with the identities of living people.

Neither path is superior. Both lead to the same standing. The choice depends on the individual's circumstances, their level of understanding, and the depth of protection they seek.

What matters most – as stated throughout this series – is not which path one chooses, but how one conducts oneself after choosing it.

Foundation first. Then conduct. Then observation.

That order does not change.

Returns to: [□ Part V – The 928 Armor: Foundation Before Engagement](#)

This article is not legal advice. It is a reference guide based on training materials and documentation published by The American States Assemblies. No claim of universal applicability, legal exemption, or institutional recognition is being made. Each individual is solely responsible for their own research, decisions, and conduct.

Source:

<https://tasa.americanstatenationals.org/correct-your-status>

[Purpose and Benefit of the Documents – OneDrive Excel file](#)

Purpose and Benefit of the Documents – Backup version

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