

□ A Record of Engagement, Not a Claim – Part V

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The previous four parts of this series have been conceptual.

They introduced a framework – Earth as an operating system, three lanes of engagement, the historical events that shaped the current landscape, and the structural distinctions between Legal, Lawful, and Sovereign modes of interaction.

This part shifts from concept to process.

Not to prescribe. Not to instruct. But to document – in the same observational tone that governs this entire series – what one particular process looks like when a living man chooses to establish a formal foundation before engaging with any system.

The process described here is commonly referred to as the 928 paperwork – a structured set of documents, filed through The American States Assemblies, that serves as the foundational layer of what this series calls the Lawful Lane. It is not presented as the only path, nor as a guaranteed outcome. It is presented as a record of what was done, how it was structured, and what purpose each element serves within the framework.

□ Why Foundation Comes First

There is a principle in construction that every builder understands: nothing stable can be erected without a foundation.

The same principle applies to the framework described in this series. Before one changes how forms are filled out, before one adjusts how payroll is processed, before one modifies any administrative input – one must first establish a clear, documented foundation that defines who one is, how one stands, and under what principles one chooses to engage. A status for Lawful Standing and Capacity.

Without this foundation, any change in administrative behavior appears arbitrary. It lacks context. It lacks coherence. And it leaves one vulnerable to being mislabeled – most commonly with the term “sovereign citizen,” a classification that carries significant negative consequences within the Legal Lane subsystem.

The 928 paperwork exists to prevent this. It does not argue with the Legal Lane. It does not demand recognition. It establishes, on the public record, a clear, and documented lawful framework of identity, intent, and standing for lawful capacity – so that one’s conduct has a traceable, consistent basis.

In the language of this series, the 928 paperwork is not the mechanism that produces outcomes. It is the compass that keeps conduct consistent. The outcomes follow from that consistency – not from the documents themselves.

□ The Structure of the 928 Package

The paperwork package filed through [The American States Assemblies](#) typically consists of approximately twelve documents, each serving a specific purpose within the framework. What follows is a description of the general categories and their functions, drawn from observation of the process as experienced and documented.

All documents within this package share a common recording reference and are filed with a Recording Secretary through the state assembly; i.e, if you live in Georgia State – in this case, [The Georgia Assembly](#), operating under land and soil jurisdiction and its coordinator and record secretary members will help correcting one's status.

□ Witness Testimony

The process begins with identity verification – not through institutional databases, but through human witness.

A living man or woman who knows the individual personally – a family member, a long-standing associate – provides sworn testimony affirming the identity and political status of the person filing the paperwork. This testimony establishes that the

individual is known, is alive, and is who they claim to be.

This is identity established through relationship and direct knowledge, rather than through institutional classification. Within the Lawful Lane, this form of verification carries weight because it is grounded in personal accountability – the witness stakes their own honor on the truth of their statement.

□ Acknowledgment, Acceptance, and Deed of Conveyance

This document serves as the formal reclamation of one's lawful name.

It acknowledges and conveys the individual's given Trade Name – along with all derivative variations, spellings, punctuations, and orderings – to the land and soil of their native state. It declares permanent domicile on the soil.

It also revokes all prior presumed Powers of Attorney, Executorships, Guardianships, and Agency relationships – effective from one's natural birthday. This is a comprehensive reset of any prior assumed arrangements, stating clearly that the individual elects to be recognized as the sole living owner, executor, beneficiary, and agent of their own name and estate.

Within the framework of this series, this document addresses the reclassification described in Part III. Where the events of 1930–33 resulted in living names being converted into commercial entities without consent, the Deed of Conveyance formally reverses that conversion – not by arguing with the subsystem that performed it, but by establishing a clear public record of

standing.

⚖️ **Act of Expatriation and Oath of Allegiance**

This document addresses the citizenship question directly.

It states that the individual was never intended, nor willingly, nor voluntarily entered into any assumed political status related to the United States as defined under the territories and the District of Columbia. It formally renounces all citizenship or other assumed political status related to the Territorial and Municipal jurisdictions.

It then affirms allegiance to the individual's native state – repatriating to the land and soil of one's birth state, and accepting and reclaiming nationality as an American State National.

Where the historical timeline traced in Part II described the creation of a new federal citizenship through the 14th Amendment – one that was applied broadly and without disclosure – this document serves as the formal, documented reversal of that assumption. It does not fight the Legal Lane subsystem. It simply states, on the public record, that the assumption does not apply.

Because names exist in multiple variations – full legal name, abbreviated forms, and other derivatives – this act is typically filed for each significant variation, ensuring comprehensive coverage.

☐☐ Cancellation of All Prior Powers of Attorney

This is a straightforward but essential document.

It cancels and permanently revokes all prior Powers of Attorney granted by or presumed on behalf of the individual, effective from birth.

Within the framework presented in this series, this addresses the implied agency relationships described in Part III – arrangements that were presumed to exist without the individual's knowledge or consent. By filing this cancellation on the public record, the individual establishes that all prior presumed delegations of authority are null, and that the individual alone serves as Attorney-in-Fact for all matters related to their estates.

☐ Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act – Mandatory Notice

This document serves as a formal notice to all courts, officers, clerks, and employees of the Territorial and Municipal United States.

It states that all name variations associated with the individual are vessels claimed by the Holder in Due Course, held under published Common Law Copyright, and are not acting in any federal, territorial, or municipal capacity.

It publishes mandatory notice under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, Sections 1605 and 1607, establishing that these vessels are Foreign Sovereigns from a member state of The United States of America. It specifies that they are owed the Law of Peace and are not subject to Territorial or Municipal United States law.

Within the framework of this series, this document establishes the boundary line between lanes. It does not attack the Legal Lane. It simply informs the Legal Lane's agents that the individual and their associated name variations operate under a different framework.

□ Paramount Claim of the Life and the Estate

This document addresses something rarely considered: the relationship between a living person and the biological material associated with their birth.

It establishes the individual's paramount claim upon their unique DNA as the only lawful and living inheritor thereof. It nullifies any claim of ownership or material interest based upon samples procured from bodily waste or substance.

It also addresses the afterbirth – the placenta, umbilical cord, and fetal tissues – stating that these were never a separate living organism, were not abandoned, not donated, and not returned to the parents for burial. Within the framework of The American States Assemblies' research, this document closes a specific avenue through which identity and estate have been claimed by external parties.

□ Certificate of Assumed Name and Declaration of Political Status

The Certificate of Assumed Name addresses the Cestui Que Vie Trust – a legal construct referenced in the research of The American States Assemblies as the mechanism through which living people were presumed deceased and their estates administered by external parties.

This document invokes the provisions of the Cestui Que Vie Act as one having been found to be alive, reclaiming all benefit, control, and interest in the Grantor Trust Estate. It addresses all name variations and establishes the living man as the actual Grantee and Holder in Due Course.

The Declaration of Political Status, filed separately, serves as a formal letter to the Secretary of State affirming the individual's return to their birthright political status and claiming 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.

□ Common Carry Declaration and Fee Schedule

The Common Carry Declaration affirms the individual's exercise of their right to bear arms as a peaceful, private American – a declaration made under common-law standing rather than through statutory permit.

The Fee Schedule and Notice of Intent establishes a schedule of mandatory fees for any unauthorized use of the individual's name, name variations, or associated identifiers. It serves as a formal boundary – a clearly published consequence for trespass upon the individual's estate.

Within the framework of this series, both documents serve the same fundamental purpose: defining the terms under which the individual engages with the world, and establishing clear consequences for boundary violations.

□ **The 928 as Compass, Not Mechanism**

It is essential – both for the integrity of this series and for the safety of any reader – to understand what the 928 paperwork is and what it is not.

It is not a magic document that compels a subsystem recognition. It is not a legal override that forces institutions to change how they process an individual. It is not a guarantee of any particular outcome.

It is a compass.

It establishes, on the public record, who one is, how one stands, and under what principles one chooses to engage. It creates a documented foundation of identity, intent, and standing that informs every subsequent action – every form filled out, every agreement entered into, every interaction with any institution.

The outcomes that follow – and this series will document specific outcomes in Part VI – come not from the paperwork

itself, but from the consistency of conduct that the paperwork supports. One who changes inputs without establishing foundation appears inconsistent. One who establishes foundation first, and then changes inputs in alignment with that foundation, demonstrates a coherent pattern of engagement.

Subsystems respond to consistent inputs. The 928 paperwork ensures that those inputs have a traceable, documented origin.

□ **Closing Reflection**

There is a difference between building a house and hanging a sign.

Anyone can hang a sign. It takes no effort, no preparation, and no understanding. But a sign without a structure behind it is meaningless – and the first strong wind will carry it away.

The 928 paperwork is not a sign. It is a foundation. It is the work that happens before anything is visible to the outside world – the quiet, disciplined, carefully documented process of establishing who one is and how one intends to engage.

Most people who encounter difficulty with status correction have skipped this step. They have changed outputs without establishing inputs. They have made declarations without building foundations. And the results reflect that inconsistency.

The process documented here – filed through The American States Assemblies and supported by their decades of research and organizational structure – represents one way of building that foundation properly. It is not the only way. But it is the way

that this series documents, because it is the way that was experienced, followed, and observed to produce consistent results over time.

Foundation first. Then conduct. Then observation.

That is the order. And it does not change.

Next: □ Part VI – Inputs, Processing, Outputs: A Documented Record

This article is not legal advice. It is an observational framework based on lived experience and the process facilitated by The American States Assemblies. No claim of superiority, exemption, or jurisdiction is being made. The 928 paperwork described here is presented as documentation of one individual's experience, not as instruction or prescription for others.