The **Biggest Confidence Game in History**

**SUPPOSE** that the only way to get a driver’s license, is to go to the DMV and **declare yourself to be *an alien!***

Well, that’s what you did.

**DRIVER’S LICENSE**

Are you really **required** to have a driver’s license?

**REGISTRATION**

Are you really **required** to register your vehicle?

300 million Americans have literally abandoned their country by this mechanism!

There **IS NO LAW** that requires “the People”, the “native born Citizens”, to get license and registration. In fact, the DMV is **prohibited** from issuing a driver’s license or ID card to anyone that is not a “resident” foreigner!
This is SO serious! When you go into a government office and make a declaration that you are a “resident alien”, you have just:
• literally committed an act of expatriation!
• you have abandoned your country!
• abandoned your membership in We the People and the posterity thereof!
• abandoned your individual sovereign character!
• abandoned your political status!
• abandoned your native born Citizenship!
• waived ALL of your unalienable Rights!
• abandoned ALL of your constitutional protections, both State and National!

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Disclaimer:
The contents of this booklet are for educational purposes only. Nothing in this booklet is intended, and is not to be construed, as legal advice. Readers should check every fact and legal citation for themselves, and form their own conclusions. The reader should get assistance of legal counsel, if you think you need it.
The short answers from the Nevada Revised Statutes are …

**DRIVER’S LICENSE**

Yes, a license is required **IF YOU OPERATE** a vehicle that is making a “use of the highways … in a gainful occupation thereon”.

So, Reader, **are YOU out there making money** by your use of the public highways? THEN you need a license as a “driver” for that use, but not any other use. If you are **NOT** making money, then you don’t need a license.***

**REGISTRATION**

Yes, registration is required **IF YOU OWN** a vehicle that is making a “use of the highways by vehicles in a gainful occupation thereon”.

So, are you the **OWNER of a vehicle that is out there making money** by its use of the public highways? THEN that vehicle must be registered, for that use, but not any other use. If you are **NOT** making money, then your vehicle is not required to be registered.***

In fact, the NRS include this EXEMPTION, quote: “**the provisions of [the statutes] do not apply to:** … Any person engages in transporting the person’s own personal effects in the person’s own vehicle.”

*** Keep in mind that you or your vehicle **could** be involved in “gainful occupation” in one hour, but not in the next hour (or **all** the rest of your life).

**OH! But there IS one class of person** that CAN be **required** to get driver’s licenses and CAN be **required** to register their vehicles, **purely because of their political status and without regard** to “use”. They are called “residents”.

We will talk about the two topics, “gainful purpose” and “residents”.
GETTING STARTED … INTRODUCTION

These topics necessarily involve the Nevada Revised Statutes, so we will have to examine some of the NRS text and figure out what it means. We must also factor in a couple of elements of the Nevada Constitution and four cases from the Supreme Court of the United States of America. This will be kept to a minimum, but we must understand what is going on. [The extent of this is regrettable, but, hey, if this was easy, someone would have figured this out long ago …. This is going to be like a Sherlock Holmes mystery.]

The NRS contain some 18,000 pages, organized in 757 Chapters. We are particularly interested in Chapter 482, Motor Vehicles …, Chapter 483, Driver’s Licenses … and Chapter 706, Motor Carriers. These chapters are all tied together and cross reference one another. There are a total of 62 cross references between the 3 chapters.

Chapter 482 references Chapter 706 24 times
Chapter 483 references Chapter 482 6 times
Chapter 483 references Chapter 706 2 times
Chapter 706 references Chapter 482 26 times
Chapter 706 references Chapter 483 4 times

And there are pertinent words and phrases scattered across 17 different chapters of the NRS. The NRS is a system of statutes which, to a degree, have to be read together, and not as separate chapters.

“gainful purpose”

WHAT DOES THE LEGISLATURE INTEND

The NRS contains “Legislative declarations” in all three of these chapters. These Legislative declarations expressly tell us WHO is to be licensed and regulated. These declarations also tells us WHO is NOT intended to be licensed and regulated:

NRS 482.316 Legislative declaration; license issued to vehicle transporter revocable privilege. The purpose of licensing vehicle transporters is to protect the public health and safety and the general welfare of the people of this State. Any license issued pursuant to NRS 482.316 to 482.3175, inclusive, is a revocable privilege and a holder of such a license does not acquire thereby any vested right. [emphasis added]

So, are you a “vehicle transporter” to be licensed? OR ARE YOU a member of “the people”? “The people” are beneficiaries of this legislation. “The people” ARE NOT intended to be licensed under this Legislative declaration and the statutes that implement it.

And, by the way, the license is a “privilege” and all procedures and rule-making dealing with license qualification, fees, issuance, withholding, revocation, suspension, etc. are all aspects of the administration of a “privilege”.


Are you involved in “the distribution and sale of motor vehicles”? Are you any of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 above, “doing business”, persons and conduct to be licensed and regulated? OR ARE YOU a “citizen”. “Citizens” ARE NOT intended to be licensed and regulated under this Legislative declaration and the statutes that implement it.

NRS 483.810 Legislative findings and declaration. The Legislature finds and declares that:
1. A need exists in this State for the creation of a system of identification for:
   (a) Residents • • • [emphasis added]
   Are you a “resident”, the object of a legislative “system of identification”? We will have MUCH more to say about “residents” later. No beneficiary is identified in this Legislative declaration.

NRS 706.151 Legislative declaration of purpose. 1. It is hereby declared to be the purpose and policy of the Legislature in enacting this chapter:
   (a) Except to the extent otherwise provided in NRS 706.881 to 706.885, inclusive, to confer upon the Authority the power and to make it the duty of the Authority to regulate fully regulated carriers, operators of tow cars and brokers of regulated services to the extent provided in this chapter and to confer upon the Department of Motor Vehicles the power to license all motor carriers and to make it the duty of the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of Public Safety to enforce the provisions of this chapter and the regulations adopted by the Authority pursuant to it, to relieve the undue burdens on the highways arising by reason of the use of the highways by vehicles in a gainful occupation thereon.
   (b) To provide for reasonable compensation for the use of the highways in gainful occupations, and enable the State of Nevada, by using license fees, to provide for the proper construction, maintenance and repair thereof, and thereby protect the safety and welfare of the traveling and shipping public in their use of the highways.
   ***
   2. All of the provisions of this chapter must be administered and enforced with a view to carrying out the declaration of policy contained in this section. [emphasis added]

So, are you a “motor carrier”, to be licensed, regulated and enforced upon? OR ARE YOU a member of “the traveling and shipping public”? “The traveling and shipping public”, i.e. YOU, are the beneficiaries of that licensing and regulation of the motor carriers who “use the highways in a gainful occupation”. “The traveling and shipping public” ARE NOT intended to be licensed, regulated and enforced upon under this Legislative declaration. “The traveling and shipping public” get their use of the highways WITHOUT being licensed and regulated. The licensing and regulation is to “protect the safety and welfare” of YOU, and NOT to force YOU into that system of licensing and regulation.

Executive law enforcement employees (i.e., police, Highway Patrol, etc.) are granted NO AUTHORITY under the Legislative declarations of NRS Chapters 482, 483 or 706, by use of force, jail, etc., to compel the People, the Citizens, and the traveling public to get license and registration!!
By the way, did you notice that NRS 706-151 1 (b) says that the Legislature intends that “license fees” “for the use of the highways in gainful occupations” are going to pay for “the proper construction, maintenance and repair” of the highways. **Gainful users of the highways are going to pay for the highways! NOT the People, the Citizens, or the traveling public!**

Chapter 483 DOES allow “residents” to get identification cards, if the resident “applies” for that privilege, but application is NOT compulsory. The “resident” must **self-apply** for the privilege card.

“Residents” are a special case. We are going to find that “residents” are NOT members of “the People”, “the Citizens” nor “the traveling public”, the beneficiaries of all this licensing and regulation. That is to say, “residents” are not beneficiaries; on the contrary, they are just another class of **subjects** of all this licensing and regulation, just like “gainful users”.

More on “residents” later.

SO, WHO IS ACTUALLY REQUIRED TO GET A DRIVER’S LICENSE?

The following citations are the result of a computer search of the 18,000 pages of the NRS. You can see the **requirements** in the sections indicated. Emphasis has been added to help you spot the requirements. Also, right here might be a good place to point out that NRS 483.230 2 states that the driver’s license is a “privilege”. And NRS 482.368 6 refers to the “privilege of registering vehicles”. These are **privileges**.

Here is a summary of persons that are **required** below to have a driver’s license: 1) children’s services field administrators transporting children, 2) residents, 3) driving instructors for automobiles, 4) driving instructors for motorcycles, and 5) taxicab drivers. That’s it!

So, are you a taxicab driver? Are you a driving instructor or transporting children for a government agency? **That only leaves “residents”**. We’re going to talk about “residents” extensively below. For now, NOTE that NRS 483.250 says that if you are not a resident, the DMV is **PROHIBITED** from issuing you a driver’s license!

**NOTE**

This “description” provides a “concept” of a “driver”, merely as **someone**, although it does not identify a particular person. **THIS “SOMEONE”** is the “driver”, the “person”, who “shall not drive any motor vehicle … unless such person has a valid license as a driver”, because of his “association” with a “gainful purpose”, even if he is not paid.
WHAT IS A “MOTOR” VEHICLE

We have a strong CLUE to the meaning of “motor vehicle” from an outside source, Title 18 of the United States Code, defining “motor vehicle” shown on the following page. It could hardly be more clear that a “motor vehicle” is one that is “used for commercial purposes”, (i.e., a “gainful purpose”).

In Title 18, “use” is determinative to the meaning of “motor vehicle”.

CHAPTER 2—AIRCRAFT AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Sec. 31. Definitions.
32. Destruction of aircraft or aircraft facilities.
33. Destruction of motor vehicles or motor vehicle facilities.
34. Penalty when death results.
35. Imparting or conveying false information.
36. Drive-by shooting.
37. Violence at international airports.

HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES

Amendments
Stat. 1972, added item 35.

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§ 31. Definitions

When used in this chapter the term—

“Air craft engine”, “air navigation facility”, “appliance”, “civil aircraft”, “foreign air commerce”, “interstate air commerce”, “landing area”, “oversea air commerce”, “propeller”, “spare part” and “special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States” shall have the meaning ascribed to those terms in sections 40102(a) and 46501 of title 49.

“Motor vehicle” means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo;

“Destructive substance” means any explosive substance, flammable material, infernal machine, or other chemical, mechanical, or
In the Nevada Revised Statutes, this commercial use is NOT so clear at all. In fact, it is fairly well concealed! One might say, it is hidden in plain sight. But the simple fact is, it is not even in plain sight. One has to deduce the above meaning within the NRS by discovering the meaning of yet another term, "transporting", as used in Chapter 706.

But that “gainful” meaning IS IN the NRS. We will just have to work to find it. However, if one didn’t already know what we were looking for, who would ever do that work! That is part of what this booklet is about.

We find the following definition in Chapter 706:

NRS 706.096 “Motor vehicle” defined. “Motor vehicle” means every vehicle which is self-propelled, but not operated on rails, used upon a highway for the purpose of transporting persons or property. [emphasis added]

The “use” IS there, but the “gainful” meaning is virtually invisible. The key is in the meaning of “transporting”.

Compare this Chapter 706 definition with the definition of the same term in Chapter 482 (supposedly the motor vehicle chapter):

NRS 482.075 “Motor vehicle” defined. “Motor vehicle” means every vehicle as defined in NRS 482.135 which is self-propelled.

NOTE that there is no “use” component. These two definitions of the same term are different! And, the NRS 482.075 definition is MUCH further obscured by referring the reader to yet another definition, NRS 482.135:

NRS 482.135 “Vehicle” defined. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 482.36348, “vehicle” means every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported, or drawn upon a public highway. The term does not include:
1. Devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks;
2. Mobile homes or commercial coaches as defined in chapter 489 of NRS; or
3. Electric personal assistive mobility devices.

If you examine all these definitions together, you will still not get the “commercial use” we know we are looking for.

There is another clue in the following definition, IF YOU ALREADY KNEW what you were looking for:

NRS 482.080 “Nonresident” defined. “Nonresident” means every person who is not a resident of this State, and who does not use his or her motor vehicle for a gainful purpose. [emphasis added]

Of all places, this reference to “use … for a gainful purpose” is in Chapter 482 instead of Chapter 706, and it is in the definition of “nonresident”. We have already seen in Chapter 483 that if you are not a resident (i.e., a “nonresident”), the DMV is prohibited from issuing you a driver’s license. Now, in the chapter on registration of motor vehicles, to be a “nonresident”, you must not only be “not a resident”, you must also not use your vehicle for a gainful purpose.

NOW, THE FOLLOWING is the gymnastics you have to go through in the Nevada Revised Statutes to reach the meaning of “motor vehicle” AS “use for a gainful purpose”; that is, “use for a commercial purpose”, which, in Title 18 “means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit”.

Chapter 706 is all about “motor carriers”. You find in that chapter “common motor carriers”, “contract motor carriers”, “private motor carriers”, and “taxicab motor carriers”. Of all the universe of persons or property that could be regulated as “carriage … for profit”, Chapter 706 specifically focuses on just one kind of product: “household goods”, probably because this is the lowest common denominator for personal use across the population.
Following are two definitions and an exemption. The meaning of “motor vehicle” as well as “transportation” can be seen in the difference between the definitions of “household goods” and “transportation of household goods” and the exemption:

NRS 706.085 “Household goods” defined. “Household goods” means personal effects and property used or to be used in a dwelling which are part of the equipment or supply of the dwelling and such other similar property as the Authority may provide by regulation. The term does not include property moving from a factory or store, except property that the householder has purchased with the intent to use in the householder’s dwelling and that is transported at the request of, and the transportation charges paid to the carrier by, the householder.

NRS 706.137 “Transportation of household goods” defined. “Transportation of household goods” means the transportation by motor vehicle of household goods between places within this State including:
1. The movement of household goods;
2. Any combination of packing, loading and unloading, incident to the movement of household goods; and
3. Any movement of household goods accomplished through the use of a rented or other vehicle not owned by the shipper which is driven by someone associated with an entity that has a commercial or financial interest in providing services related to the movement of household goods which are being transported. [emphasis added]

These NRS code sections distinguish between merely “moving” personal effects, and “transporting” them where the transportation charges are “paid to the carrier”, i.e., USE of a vehicle for commercial purposes, to accomplish the movement. The vehicle becomes a “motor” vehicle, by this commercial use.

NRS 706.736 Exemption of certain vehicles and transportation from provisions regulating certain motor carriers; applicability of certain provisions.
1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the provisions of NRS 706.011 to 706.791, inclusive, do not apply to: • • •
   (b) Any person engaged in transporting the person’s own personal effects in the person’s own vehicle, but the provisions of this subsection do not apply to any person engaged in transportation by vehicle of property sold or to be sold, or used by the person in the furtherance of any commercial enterprise other than as provided in paragraph (d), or to the carriage of any property for compensation.

A person moving their own stuff in their own vehicle IS EXEMPT from these statutes, unless the movement is paid for!

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER . . .

A vehicle is a “motor” vehicle ONLY IF it is used for compensation; i.e., used for a “gainful purpose”, and only for the duration of that use. It could be a “motor” vehicle during one hour, and NOT a “motor” vehicle the next hour (or ever again).

A vehicle is just a vehicle, and NOT a “motor” vehicle, if it is owned by you and used by you to move your own stuff.

You are a “driver” of a “motor” vehicle ONLY IF it is used for a “gainful purpose”, and you are a “driver” only during the time of that use. You could be a “driver” during one hour, and NOT a “driver” the next hour (or ever again).

You are NOT a “driver” if you are “in the person’s own vehicle” and moving “the person’s own personal effects”, and NOT for compensation.

There IS one Catch-22. If you are a “resident”, then use does not matter. If you are a “resident”, or if you become a “resident”, the statutes say you must have a driver’s license AS IF YOU WERE A DRIVER, and you must register your vehicle AS IF IT WERE A MOTOR VEHICLE, in USE for a gainful purpose.

Now we will look at “resident”.

SO, ARE YOU A “RESIDENT”

You might think that “resident” means “anyone who lives here”. You would be wrong! That is NOT, repeat, NOT what the statutes say.

We saw above, in NRS 483.250, that if you are “not a resident”, then the DMV is PROHIBITED from issuing a driver’s license (a privilege) to you.

NRS 483.250, on vehicle registration, says, in part:
NRS 482.385 Registration of vehicle of nonresident owner not required: . . .
   1. a nonresident owner of a vehicle of a type subject to registration . . . may operate . . . the vehicle within this State without its registration . . . and without the payment of any registration fees to this State.

So nonresidents ARE NOT REQUIRED to register their vehicles. (Reader, consider the phrase “vehicle of a type subject to registration”, which appears repeatedly. What type of vehicle IS subject? It doesn’t really tell you. The statutes make you determine this for yourself, and leaves you to make the wrong presumption. The type of vehicle that is subject to registration is the vehicle IN USE for a “gainful purpose”.)

This ENTIRE PROGRAM of licensing and registration IS COMPLETELY DEPENDENT upon whether or not you are a “resident”.

We also saw above that the Legislative declarations concerning licensing, regulation and enforcement were all for the benefit of “the People”, “the Citizens”, “the traveling public”. It seems pretty clear that the Legislature did not intend to be licensing and regulating these classes of people.

So, is there a legal difference between a “resident” and the “People”, the “Citizen”?

We need to get to the bottom of this “resident” issue.
MATERIAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN CITIZENSHIP AND MERE RESIDENCE

“Citizen” and “resident” are terms used in the Constitution of The United States of America. The meaning of these terms was FIXED. IN THE LAW, upon ratification of that instrument by the People on March 4, A.D. 1789. The meaning and relation of these terms have been discussed at length in a line of Supreme Court cases dealing with citizenship; The Venus, 12 U.S. 253 (1814), Scott v. Sanford, 60 U.S. 393 (1856) and Fong Yue Ting v. United States, 149 U.S. 698 (1883), all more than 100 years ago.

“There is a material distinction between citizenship and mere residence or domicil”. “An alien may be permitted to reside in a country in which he can possess no civil or political rights, or of which he is neither a citizen nor a subject.” See Scott, page 482.

“Residents” or “domiciles” “enjoy only the advantages which the laws or custom gives them. … These are a kind of citizens of an inferior order.” See The Venus, page 291.

The Nevada Constitution, at Article 1, Sec. 16, granted just such an advantage to foreigners EXACTLY as described in the previous paragraph. To paraphrase, “Foreigners who … become … residents … shall enjoy the same rights … as native born Citizens.”

SO, ARE YOU a foreigner (let’s be clear, this means an alien), in your own country, OR ARE YOU a “native born Citizen”. This is a very serious matter.

To see the complete political and civil disability of a mere resident or domicile, we need to look at the detail in Fong Yue Ting. The Supreme Court said, and it is the law of the land, that “Congress has the right to provide a system of registration and identification of any class of aliens within the country, and to take all proper means to carry out that system.” “It is an accepted maxim of the Supreme Court said, and it is the law of the land.

Reader, is your right to be and remain in your own country only by license, permission, and at the sufferance of your own government !!?

“… it will surprise most people to learn that any such dangerous and despotic power lies in our Government – a power which will authorize it to expel at pleasure, in time of peace, the whole body of friendly foreigners of any country domiciled therein by its permission; a power which can … be enforced without regard to the guaranties of the Constitution …”. [underlining added]

Clearly, for “residents”, ANY conditions can be prescribed, without regard to the Constitution !!!!

And the last quote from Fong Yue Ting: “If applied to a citizen, none of the Justices of this Court would hesitate a moment to pronounce it illegal.”

THIS is the “material distinction between citizenship and mere residence or domicil”, and IT IS HUGE.

Foreigners and Citizens are at opposite ends of the political spectrum. Foreigners have NO rights, but may “enjoy only the advantages which the laws and custom gives them” (a gift, a grant, a privilege), and any of this is still WITHOUT regard to the State or National Constitutions. In absolute contrast, Citizens have ALL rights and powers, except what the Citizens have delegated to their agent, the government, and all of this is PROTECTED by the State and National Constitutions. Government is NOT the agent of foreigners (i.e., aliens). (Frankly, for residents, for aliens that merely reside among the People, this state of affairs is a recipe for totalitarian government!)

SO, WHEN the DMV asks you, “Are you a resident?”, what are they asking?

They are asking:

• are you a “person” that is an alien? That is, the “person” the Supreme Court discussed in Fong Yue Ting as a “resident” and that the Nevada Constitution identifies in Article 1, Sec. 16 as a “foreigner” who “may become” a “resident”?
  • are you a “person” that is neither a citizen nor a subject?
  • are you a “person” that has no civil or political rights, because of your alienage?
  • are you the above “person” and have you been merely residing among the People for 30 days? so that you are now legally considered a “resident” under international law?

• are you making a declaration that you are the above “person”, a resident, in order “to obtain privileges not ordinarily extended to nonresidents”?

The DMV is asking, “Is this who you are?”, because the state needs to know if you are to be treated like an alien!

NRS 483.820, regarding identification cards, provides that:

NRS 483.820: Persons entitled to card; fees.
1. A person who applies for an identification card in accordance with the provisions of NRS 483.810 to 483.890, inclusive, and who is not ineligible to receive an identification card pursuant to NRS 483.861, is entitled to receive an identification card if the person is:
   (a) A resident • • • [emphasis added]

This is EXACTLY “a system of registration and identification of any class of aliens [residing] within the country” decreed in Fong Yue Ting.

NRS 483.230, regarding licensing of “drivers”, provides that:

NRS 483.230: Licensing of drivers required; vehicle being towed; possession of more than one license prohibited.
1. Except persons expressly exempted in NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, a person shall not drive any motor vehicle upon a highway in this State unless such person has a valid license as a driver under the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, for the type or class of vehicle being driven. [emphasis added]
BUT NRS 483.250 PROHIBITS issuance of driver’s licenses to nonresidents:

NRS 483.250 Issuance of license to certain persons prohibited; exceptions. The Department shall not issue any license pursuant to the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive:

• To any person who is not a resident of this State. [emphasis added]

This, too, is EXACTLY “a system of registration and identification of any class of aliens [residing] within the country” in Fong Yue Ting.

Further proof that enforcement of these statutes is ONLY in relation to “residents” is shown in the following official letter from the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles:

NOW, let’s re-examine more closely, in the light of all of the above, what NRS 483.230 actually says, “a person shall not drive any motor vehicle”. We know from above that a vehicle is not a “motor” vehicle unless “gainful use” is actually happening, at the current moment. Furthermore, the person is not “driving”, i.e., he is not a “driver”, unless that “gainful use” is happening, in the moment. “The person” must be a “driver” before NRS 483.230 requires a license. The statute should say, “a driver shall not drive … unless such driver has a valid license as a driver”. Now add on what we have seen several times, that all of this APPLIES ONLY IF the person is a “resident”! If the “person” is NOT a “resident”, then these code sections do not apply. A license is PROHIBITED.

This reading IS COMPLETELY DIFFERENT from what the average reader would make from a casual reading of the statutes.

SO, are you a resident? Are you a driver? Are you driving a motor vehicle?

But, wait! Some people will say, “What about NRS 483.141 ‘Resident’ defined.”, the so-called (this will be explained below) “definition” of “resident” that is actually in Chapter 483.

Okay, we can examine that “definition”, and we will. But think about it. If you actually ARE a “resident”, then the Supreme Court said over 100 years ago that government can “prescribe” ANY “conditions as it may see fit”, “without regard to the guarantees of the Constitution.”

The statutes could say that “resident” means “a ham sandwich” and that “motor vehicle” means “chicken salad”, and “residents” could still be required to get a driver’s license and register their vehicles. But that would be too obvious.

So let’s look at the definitions of “resident” in the Nevada Revised Statutes.

If you use a computer to search the 18,000 pages of the NRS, you will find that the term “resident” is defined seven (7) times, and each definition is different from the other. (Incidentally, “motor vehicle” is defined twelve (12) times, all different.) And NONE of these
seven definitions have the slightest suggestion of the meaning the Supreme Court has determined to be the law of the land, and confirmed time and again, across more than 100 years.

Here is the so-called “definition” of “resident” in NRS Chapter 483:

NRS 483.141 “Resident” defined.
1. “Resident” includes, but is not limited to, a person:
(a) Whose legal residence is in the State of Nevada.
(b) Who engages in intrastate business and operates in such a business any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer, or any person maintaining such vehicles in this State, as the home state of such vehicles.
(c) Who physically resides in this State and engages in a trade, profession, occupation or accepts gainful employment in this State.
(d) Who declares that he or she is a resident of this State to obtain privileges not ordinarily extended to nonresidents of this State.
2. The term does not include a person who is an actual tourist, an out-of-state student, a foreign exchange student, a border state employee or a seasonal resident.
3. The provisions of this section do not apply to drivers of vehicles operated in this State under the provisions of NRS 482.385, 482.390, 482.395 or 706.801 to 706.861, inclusive. [emphasis added]

In the first line, NRS 483.141 1. makes out “a person”, a legal device, virtually an empty bucket that a court can ascribe AN

Now, to get the best understanding of NRS 483.141 “Resident” defined, surprisingly, one must examine the statute backwards, from the bottom up. So, we will look first at number 3., then 1. (d), then 1. (c), 1. (b) and 1. (a). (Number 2., we are not interested in.)

Looking at 3., you will recall that if you “use the highways” “for a gainful purpose”, then Chapter 706 governs that conduct and that use. But look what 3. says: “The provisions of this section do not apply to drivers of vehicles operated … under the provisions of NRS … 706.801 to 706.861 ….” Number 3. says that this entire definition of “Resident” in Chapter 483 DOES NOT APPLY TO YOU if your activity is governed by Chapter 706. So, 3. is not a definition; it is a complete EXIT from this “definition”.

Next, 1. (d) says you can DECLARE YOURSELF TO BE a “resident”! Wait a minute. 1. (d) is saying, YOU HAVE TO DECLARE YOURSELF TO BE AN ALIEN, in order to become a resident alien, for the purpose “to obtain privileges not ordinarily extended to nonresident” aliens?

For a Citizen, a member of the People. 1. (d) is preposterous on its face! No Citizen would knowingly declare himself to be an alien, in order to “obtain privileges”. Citizens do not “obtain privileges”. The People, the People, are the source of the privileges being granted to the aliens who become residents.

1 (c), 1(b) and 1(a) can now be seen as just a short list of privileges that an alien may be granted IF and when he becomes a resident alien by making the declaration in 1.(d).

Looking at 1 (c), a resident alien may “enjoy … the advantages which the laws or custom gives them” to engage in a trade, profession or occupation or accept “gainful” employment within the country, a privilege that is prohibited to nonresident aliens.

In 1 (b), a resident alien may “enjoy … the advantages which the laws or custom gives them” to engage in business and operating a “motor” vehicle in that business within the country, a privilege that is prohibited to nonresident aliens.

In 1 (a), “Legal residence” is not defined here. In fact, this term IS defined only one time in the NRS, as:

NRS 10.155 Legal residence. Unless otherwise provided by specific statute, the legal residence of a person with reference to the person’s right of naturalization, right to maintain or defend any suit at law or in equity, or any other right dependent on residence, is that place where the person has been physically present within the State or county, as the case may be, during all of the period for which residence is claimed by the person. Should any person absent himself or herself from the jurisdiction of his or her residence with the intention in good faith to return without delay and continue his or her residence, the time of such absence is not considered in determining the fact of residence.

Again, you would have TO CLAIM TO BE an alien, and a “resident” alien, to even HAVE a “legal residence”. Why would members of the People or Citizens, claim to be mere “resident” aliens?

Look at this from the other direction.

Reconsider I. (a) this way: Citizens of a country have a perfect right to live in their own country. Aliens do not have this right. It has been suggested that 1. (a) says that “if you live here, then 1. (a) MAKES you a resident”. A Citizen living in his own country is not converted into an alien who can then become a resident alien so he can exercise a privilege of living in the country, a privilege that would not ordinarily be extended to nonresident aliens.

Reconsider I. (b): Citizens of a country have a perfect right to contract in their own country (i.e., doing “business”) and to use a vehicle in their private affairs. Aliens do not have this right. Citizens who contract are not converted into aliens who can then become resident aliens so they can exercise some privilege of engaging in business in the country, a privilege that would not ordinarily be extended to nonresident aliens.

Reconsider I. (c): Citizens of a country have a perfect right to work in their own country. Aliens do not have this right. A Citizen, by working, is not converted into an alien who can then become a resident alien so he can exercise the privilege of working in the country, a privilege that would not ordinarily be extended to nonresident aliens.
But, IF you ARE an alien, and you want privileges:
- to live here, or
- do business here, or
- work here

THEN you MUST go down to the DMV and DECLARE YOURSELF, to get your government identity card, so you can do these things legally, as a privilege granted to a resident alien, that would not ordinarily be extended to nonresident aliens.

And so it is surprising to see, that NRS 483.141 IS NOT A “DEFINITION” AT ALL, of the word “resident”. It never mentions the meaning of “resident” used by the Supreme Court; it does not add to that meaning or subtract from that meaning. It merely says in 1. (d), that IF you DECLARE YOURSELF TO BE AN ALIEN, and a resident alien, to get some privileges, a few of which are listed in 1. (a), (b) and (c), THEN you can make an election to be treated like an alien, a resident alien, a “resident”. Reader, this says, that IF YOU DECLARE YOURSELF TO BE AN ALIEN, THEN YOU CAN GET A DRIVER’S LICENSE OR AN IDENTIFICATION CARD!

So what happens if you DON’T make such a declaration? Well, if you are not a “resident”, under NRS 483.250, the DMV is PROHIBITED from issuing you a driver’s license!

By the way, NRS 483.530 makes it a felony to commit fraud on an application for a license (like, for example, concealing the material fact that you are a Citizen and not a mere resident, when

PROHIBITED from issuing you a driver’s license!

But if you are not a “resident” and you never make a “commercial use” of your vehicle, if you are a member of “the People” or “the Citizens” or “the traveling public”, the Legislature never intended for you to be licensed and registered. If you are tired of being treated like an alien in your own country, HERE IS YOUR DOORWAY OUT . . .

The statutes expressly provide you a remedy in the these five code sections:
Two sections in Chapter 482, Motor Vehicles . . . :

NRS 482.080 “Nonresident” defined. “Nonresident” means every person who is not a resident of this State, and who does not use his or her motor vehicle for a gainful purpose.

NRS 482.385 Registration of vehicle of nonresident owner not required.

1. … a nonresident owner … may operate … the vehicle … without its registration … and without the payment of any registration fees …

2. A vehicle may be cited for a violation of this section … if after communicating with the owner or operator of the vehicle, the peace officer issuing the citation determines that:
   (a) The owner of the vehicle is a resident of this State;
   (b) The vehicle is used in this State for a gainful purpose.

Two sections in Chapter 483, Driver’s Licenses . . . :

NRS 483.100 “Nonresident” defined. “Nonresident” means every person who is not a resident of this State.

NRS 483.250 Issuance of license to certain persons prohibited; exceptions. The Department shall not issue any license . . .

7. To any person who is not a resident of this State.

One section in Chapter 706, Motor Carriers:

NRS 706.736 Exemption of certain vehicles and transportation from provisions regulating certain motor carriers; applicability of certain provisions.

1. the provisions of NRS 706.011 to 706.791, inclusive, do not apply to:
   (b) Any person engaged in transporting the person’s own personal effects in the person’s own vehicle.

SOMETHING TO CONSIDER

There IS NO LAW in Chapters 482, 483 and 706, and thus NO AUTHORITY OF LAW to compel these Chapters upon the People, the beneficiaries.

For one thing, the People cannot be compelled to abandon their native Citizenship and become aliens, resulting in a complete loss of all political rights, just to get some phony ID card [that identifies you incorrectly] and a few so-called privileges.
So when police enforce upon the People statutes that are intended for, and only apply to, commercial users and aliens, then HUGE problems results.

The fact is, the People ARE the State, Penhallow, et al. v. Doane’s Administrators, 3 U.S. 55, 94 (A.D. 1795). The People are not grantees of privileges of driver’s licenses and registration. The People are the GRANTORS of these privileges. So when the police, who themselves have all declared themselves to be aliens who merely reside among the People; when the police use force to compel Chapters 482, 483 and 706 upon the People, the police, without authority of law, are literally committing acts of war upon the State, upon the People, which is literally the definition of treason, a capital crime.

These acts of enforcement, depending upon escalation of the situation, rise to, at least, a total lack of authority of law, a resulting loss of immunity (the police become personally liable), concealment of material facts (fraud), failure of legal process, conversion (of legal rights), unjust enrichment, counterfeiting, assault, battery, unlawful arrest, false imprisonment, kidnapping, all aggravated by use of a deadly weapon, piracy (if they steal your car), and treason … offenses whose penalties rise all the way up to the death penalty!

The police have no law, and no authority of law to be doing all these things to the People, to the Citizens.

And in all these ways, the People, through their ignorance of the law, are subjected to the biggest CON GAME in history (racketeering?, enforced by armed men). The state, through its police employees, is literally plundering the People, the Citizens, an estimated $1 Billion dollars per year, just in Nevada, one of the least populated states, all claiming authority over aliens and commercial users. You will find that other states have a similar scheme.

O. J. Simpson came to Las Vegas several years ago and, “without authority of law”, held two men, against their will, for just 6 minutes, with guns, and took some stuff. For this he was convicted of kidnapping and robbery. O. J. is now in prison for up to 33 years, for far less crimes than are described above.

If you want to see what else your agents in government have been doing,

GO TO www.nativebornCitizen.com